



# **Maryland's Comprehensive State Crime Control and Prevention Plan 2012 Annual Update**

*Prepared by:*

**Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention**  
300 E. Joppa Road, Suite 1105  
Towson, Maryland 21286  
410-821-2828

## Table of Contents:

---

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	4
<b>BACKGROUND</b> .....	4
<b>CORRECTIONS/OFFENDER SUPERVISION</b> .....	11
Intelligence-Based Supervision.....	11
<i>Community Supervision Kiosks</i> .....	11
Maryland's Correctional Facilities.....	12
<i>Cell Phone Interdiction Efforts</i> .....	13
<i>Educational Improvement</i> .....	14
<i>Incarcerated Veterans</i> .....	15
<i>Strategic Planning for Re-Entry</i> .....	15
Sex Offender Supervision.....	17
<i>Sex Offender Registration and Notification</i> .....	17
U.S. Probation.....	18
Violence Prevention Initiative.....	18
<i>Juvenile Violence Prevention Initiative</i> .....	20
<b>CRIME ANALYSIS</b> .....	22
CompStat-On-Demand.....	22
Crime Analysis.....	23
Crime Mapping.....	24
Maryland Statistical Analysis Center.....	26
Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center.....	28
Regional Crime Mapping.....	28
StateStat.....	29
<b>CRIME CONTROL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES</b> .....	31
Community Services Locator.....	31
Disproportionate Minority Contact.....	32
Drug Courts.....	33
Drug Treatment Availability.....	33
Grant Funding.....	35
Mental Health Courts.....	36
Operation Safe Kids.....	37
Safe Streets.....	38



<b>LEGISLATION</b> .....	40
2012 Passed Legislation.....	40
Priorities for the Future.....	41
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY COLLABORATION</b> .....	43
Criminal Citations.....	43
Cross-Border Collaboration.....	44
Gang Strategy.....	49
Gun Trafficking Task Forces.....	50
High School Dropout Rates.....	51
Warrant Service.....	52
Watch Center Models.....	55
<b>TECHNOLOGY</b> .....	57
Criminal Justice Dashboard.....	57
Digital Forensics and Cyber Security.....	60
DNA.....	61
<i>Post-Conviction DNA Testing Assistance Program</i> .....	62
License Plate Recognition.....	63
Offender Case Management System.....	65
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program.....	65
Regional Automated Property Information Database.....	66
<b>TRAINING</b> .....	68
<b>VICTIM-RELATED</b> .....	70
Child Advocacy Centers.....	70
Childhood Homicide Risk Assessment.....	72
Compliance.....	72
Domestic Violence.....	73
<i>Lethality Assessment Program</i> .....	75
Family Violence Council.....	76
Human Trafficking.....	78
Safe Haven Supervised Visitation Center.....	79
Victim Information Notification Everyday.....	80
Victims of Crime.....	80
<b>SUMMARY</b> .....	82

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Pursuant to Executive Order 01.01.2005.36, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) is charged with drafting a three year Comprehensive State Crime Control and Prevention Plan (Plan) for the State of Maryland, and with submitting annual updates in each of the following two years. The first Plan was drafted and submitted in 2005. Since that initial Plan was written and submitted, updates were submitted each year, thereafter. Now, pursuant to the mandate in Executive Order 01.01.2006.36, GOCCP is pleased to submit the 2012 Annual Update to its Comprehensive State Crime Control and Prevention Plan 2012-2014 (Plan) for its continuous efforts in dramatically reducing crime and disorder in Maryland's communities.

Although there are many facets to this Plan, the over-arching theme is Security Integration. Security Integration means that there must be seamless coordination and consistent information-sharing between and among all state and local agencies involved in the criminal justice system. This Plan is intended to focus, organize, and coordinate multi-agency initiatives, and serve as a platform for the constant evolution of public safety strategies in Maryland.

Maryland continued its crime fighting progress in 2012, building upon the successes of the key components of the Plan partially developed and implemented in 2007, and continued in each subsequent year thereafter. With the vision and leadership of Governor Martin O'Malley and Lt. Governor Anthony Brown, and in partnership with the Maryland General Assembly and the Administration in Washington, now more than ever, crime reduction is inextricably linked to federal, state, and local collaboration. Real-time information-sharing, more effective crime analysis and crime fighting technology capacities, strategic targeting of violent offenders, and improved community resources combined with practical legislative changes that support these elements are achieving a dramatic reduction in crime for Maryland.

## **BACKGROUND**

The Uniform Crime Report issued by the Maryland State Police for calendar year 2011 (i.e., the last year for which complete crime data are available) showed significant reductions in crime when compared with 2010. In many key crime categories the total number of reported crimes and the crime rates were at historic lows.

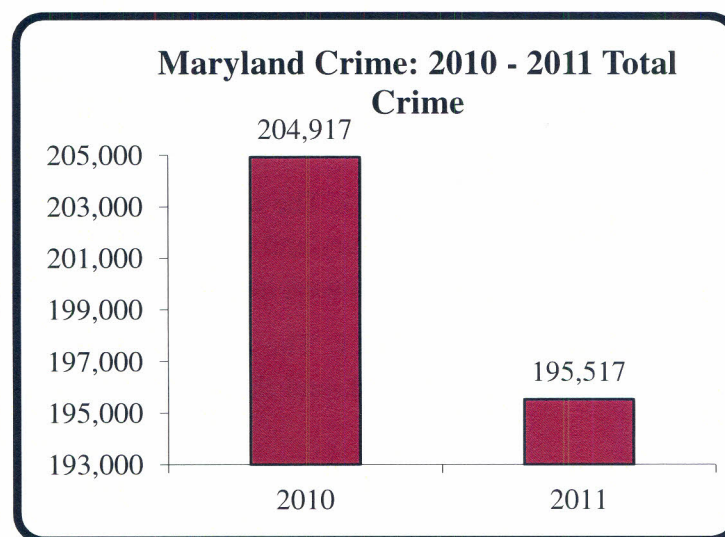
Consider the following:

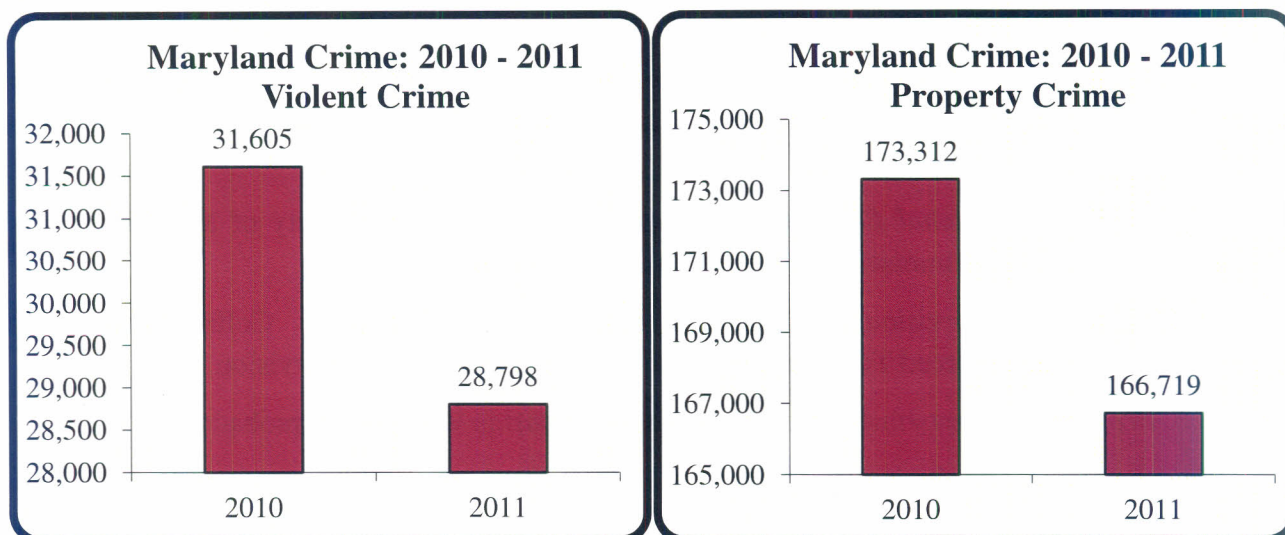
- Homicide dropped by 6.4% from 2010 to 2011. The total number of homicides in 2011 (n = 398) was the lowest number of homicides in Maryland since 1985, and the homicide rate of 6.8 homicides per 100,000 in population was the lowest homicide rate ever reported in Maryland.
- Robbery dropped by 6.5% from 2010 to 2011. The number of robberies reported in 2011 (n = 10,338) was the lowest number ever recorded, and the robbery rate of 177.4 per 100,000 people was the lowest in history.



- Aggravated assaults fell by 10.8% from 2010 to 2011, and the number of aggravated assaults that were reported (n = 16,866) was the lowest since 1978. The aggravated assault rate of 289.4 per 100,000 people was the lowest ever reported.
- Total violent crime in the state decreased by 8.9% from 2010 to 2011. The total number of violent crimes reported in Maryland in 2011 (n = 28,798) was the lowest since 1977, and the violent crime rate of 494.1 violent crimes per 100,000 people was the lowest ever reported.
- Breaking and entering dropped by 2.5% from 2010 to 2011. The number of breaking and entering crimes reported in 2011 (n = 35,781) was the lowest ever reported in Maryland, and the breaking and entering rate of 613.9 was also the lowest ever reported in Maryland.
- The total number of larceny/thefts decreased by 3.1% from 2010 to 2011. The number of larceny/thefts reported during 2011 (n = 114,871) was the lowest ever reported, and the larceny/theft rate of 1,970.9 was also the lowest.
- Motor vehicle thefts dropped by 10.9% from 2010 to 2011. The number of motor vehicle thefts reported in 2011 (n = 16,067) was the lowest since 1983, and the motor vehicle theft rate of 275.7 was the lowest in history.
- Total property crime in Maryland decreased by 3.8% from 2010 to 2011. The total number of property crimes reported in 2011 (n = 166,719) and the property crime rate of 2,860.5 were the lowest ever recorded in Maryland.
- Total crime in our state fell by 4.6% from 2010 to 2011. The total number of crimes reported in Maryland during 2011 (n = 195,517) and the total crime rate of 3,354.6 were the lowest ever recorded.

It is important to remember that crime statistics are not abstract numbers. The reductions in crime, cited above, indicate that 9,399 fewer crimes were reported in 2011 and fewer Marylanders had to experience the trauma of victimization.





### Maryland Crime Rankings

Crime Type	2011 Total	Ranking	2011 Rate	Ranking
Homicides	398	Lowest since 1985	6.8	Lowest ever reported
Rapes	1,196	Lowest since 2009	20.5	Lowest since 2009
Robberies	10,338	Lowest ever reported	177.4	Lowest ever reported
Aggravated Assaults	16,866	Lowest since 1978	289.4	Lowest ever reported
<b><i>Violent Crime</i></b>	<b><i>28,798</i></b>	<b><i>Lowest since 1977</i></b>	<b><i>494.1</i></b>	<b><i>Lowest ever reported</i></b>
Breaking & Entering	35,781	Lowest ever reported	613.9	Lowest ever reported
Larceny/Thefts	114,871	Lowest ever reported	1,970.9	Lowest ever reported
Motor Vehicle Thefts	16,067	Lowest since 1983	275.7	Lowest ever reported
<b><i>Property Crime</i></b>	<b><i>166,719</i></b>	<b><i>Lowest ever reported</i></b>	<b><i>2,860.5</i></b>	<b><i>Lowest ever reported</i></b>
<b>Total Crime</b>	<b>195,517</b>	<b>Lowest ever reported</b>	<b>3,354.6</b>	<b>Lowest ever reported</b>

Despite the reductions cited above, much work remains to be done to make Maryland's communities safe for all of its citizens. This 2012 Annual Update and Plan for the next two years (2013-2014) demonstrate the progress Maryland has made toward achieving its crime reduction objectives. Significant advancements continued by partnering like never before with our local jurisdictions, the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia; by cracking down on repeat violent offenders through our Violence Prevention Initiative; by ramping up our efforts to use DNA and digitally enhanced fingerprint evidence to solve crimes; by supporting other key components of the Plan; and by leveraging all available resources.

The key components, which will be provided in detail in the following pages and will also be continued over the next two years, have been categorized according to various areas (i.e., Corrections/Offender Supervision, Crime Analysis, Crime Control Programs and Services, Legislation, Public Safety Collaboration, Technology, Training, and Victim-Related):



## **Corrections/Offender Supervision**

- *Intelligence-Based Supervision:* To ensure that Community Supervision follows data-driven, intelligence-based strategies in supervising offenders, and that these strategies are executed consistently.
- *Maryland's Correctional Facilities:* To improve the safety and security of Maryland's prisons, and to better prepare inmates for their eventual return to society.
- *Sex Offender Supervision:* To manage sex offenders using the Collaborative Offender Management & Enforced Treatment program used by Community Supervision.
- *U. S. Probation:* To establish a closer working relationship with federal probation.
- *Violence Prevention Initiative:* To identify that relatively small core group of offenders who are most likely to engage in violent crime, and to maintain a containment model to effectively manage and supervise those offenders in a community-based setting.

## **Crime Analysis**

- *CompStat-On-Demand:* To ensure that all law enforcement agencies in Maryland have the resources needed to develop CompStat programs to improve data-driven policing strategies to, in turn, help improve public safety.
- *Crime Analysis:* To give law enforcement agencies the necessary tools to evaluate the characteristics and factors surrounding crimes to help solve offenses and prevent their repeat occurrence.
- *Crime Mapping:* To assist law enforcement and public safety agencies throughout Maryland develop crime mapping capabilities to identify crime patterns, trends, and areas of concentration so that effective deterrent strategies can be devised.
- *Maryland Statistical Analysis Center:* To objectively and independently study, evaluate, and publicize best and promising practices in public safety.
- *Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center:* To focus the resources of the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center on traditional criminal activity as well as terrorism and homeland security issues.
- *Regional Crime Mapping:* To help law enforcement agencies map crime across jurisdictional boundaries and on a regional basis through a publicly accessible online crime mapping tool.
- *StateStat:* To provide state agencies with comprehensive, accurate, and timely intelligence information to facilitate decision making and the deployment of state resources, and to hold agencies accountable for improvements in public safety.

## **Crime Control Programs and Services**

- *Community Services Locator:* To provide a user-friendly web-based resource to connect ex-offenders and others in need of services with critical resources to break the cycle of crime, recidivism, and social disorder in Maryland's communities.

- *Disproportionate Minority Contact*: To address the discrepancy in the number of minorities incarcerated, the societal consequences of inequity, and the actions needed to create safer communities while rehabilitating youth offenders.
- *Drug Courts*: To identify non-violent substance abusing offenders who may be amenable to treatment, and place them under community-based supervision with intensive drug treatment combined with strong judicial oversight and support.
- *Drug Treatment Availability*: To expand drug treatment options across the continuum of care for those in the criminal justice system to help eliminate many of the causes of crime.
- *Grant Funding*: To streamline and coordinate the delivery of grant funding to effectively leverage scarce resources.
- *Mental Health Courts*: To decrease the barriers mentally ill offenders often face in receiving treatment through traditional courts.
- *Operation Safe Kids*: To maintain and enhance an effective community-based supervision model for at-risk juveniles to minimize residential placements without compromising public safety.
- *Safe Streets*: To expand the use of the Safe Streets model.

## **Legislation**

- To create and pass public safety legislation that will help Maryland fight crime and improve public safety for all of its citizens.

## **Public Safety Collaboration**

- *Criminal Citations*: To establish a task force to study the laws and policies relating to representation of indigent criminal defendants.
- *Cross-Border Collaboration*: To develop and implement a process for sharing timely and accurate information across jurisdictional boundaries to more effectively manage dangerous offenders who move freely from one jurisdiction to another, and subject them to seamless, regional supervision.
- *Gang Strategy*: To curb the growth of criminal street gangs in Maryland, and to effectively dismantle existing gangs, through the timely sharing of intelligence information and the coordinated efforts of law enforcement agencies at the federal, state, and local levels.
- *Gun Trafficking Task Forces*: To target known gun traffickers who supply weapons to criminals, and to identify, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders who illegally use and/or possess firearms, through a multi-agency collaborative effort.
- *High School Dropout Rates*: To establish a task force to study high school dropout rates of persons involved in the criminal justice system.
- *Warrant Service*: To develop a framework of cooperation between state and local law enforcement so that warrants can be prioritized and served as soon as possible to remove dangerous offenders from the streets before they re-offend.



- *Watch Center Models:* To create environments where police officers and Community Supervision agents work side-by-side to exchange real-time information to more effectively respond to non-compliant high-risk offenders under community-based supervision.

## **Technology**

- *Criminal Justice Dashboard:* To continue to expand and improve upon a web-based, user-friendly information consolidation tool through which law enforcement officers can access information on offenders contained in a variety of separate systems and databases.
- *Digital Forensics and Cyber Security:* To enhance our ability to combat Cybercrime and analyze digital storage media.
- *DNA:* To more effectively utilize the State's forensic DNA resources to identify violent criminals and remove them from the streets before they re-offend.
- *License Plate Recognition:* To expand the State's inventory of License Plate Recognition systems and to strategically deploy them as valuable assets in Maryland's crime fighting and homeland security mission.
- *Offender Case Management System:* To develop a system that will enable information to "follow" an offender, through the criminal justice system, from the time of booking, through incarceration and eventual release.
- *Prescription Drug Monitoring:* To work with partnering agencies to reduce the availability of prescription drugs for diversion to the illicit market.
- *Regional Automated Property Information Database:* To provide a central repository for all transaction data of pawn, secondhand precious metal, and automotive dismantler records in the state.

## **Training**

- To educate, connect, and empower criminal justice professionals with specialized training to meet regional and statewide needs.

## **Victim-Related**

- *Child Advocacy Centers:* To continue funding for Child Advocacy Centers to help investigate child sexual abuse and protect child victims and their families.
- *Childhood Homicide Risk Assessment:* To develop a risk assessment process to identify individuals and families who are most likely to abuse children so that prompt intervention can occur.
- *Compliance:* To promote awareness of victims' rights laws within all criminal justice agencies.
- *Domestic Violence:* To reduce domestic violence related crimes and continue developing a solution for statewide data collection aimed at identifying and measuring the gaps in services to the victims of domestic violence in Maryland.

- *Family Violence Council*: To bring together a group of leaders from various systems and disciplines to develop an action plan for reducing family violence in Maryland.
- *Human Trafficking*: To coordinate a statewide human sex trafficking training summit.
- *Safe Haven Supervised Visitation Center*: To ensure a safe exchange of children without a direct contact between parents.
- *Victim Information Notification Everyday*: To ensure victims of crime are provided with information pertaining to court hearings, custody status of offenders, service of Protective Orders, as well as parole and probation notifications.
- *Victims of Crime*: To ensure that all crime victims in Maryland are treated with dignity and respect, that their rights are upheld, and that funding is made available to provide assistance and support.



## CORRECTIONS/OFFENDER SUPERVISION

### Intelligence-Based Supervision

*Objective: To ensure that Community Supervision follows data-driven, intelligence-based strategies in supervising offenders, and that these strategies are executed consistently.*

During 2012, Community Supervision, previously known as the Division of Parole & Probation, worked closely with various State agencies to constantly evaluate current practices and identify new data-driven, intelligence-based strategies for improving offender supervision in community-based settings. Community Supervision continued to pursue data-driven and intelligence-based strategies to improve offender supervision.

- Continued working to identify those offenders who pose the greatest threat to public safety through ongoing reassessment and evaluation of the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI), both VPI/VPI2 risk assessment.
- Through the establishment of VPI2, Community Supervision developed a system of incentives whereby offenders under community-based supervision can earn less restrictive conditions of supervision by adhering to specific goals and strict guidelines.
- Supervised offenders in the communities where they live to foster relationships with those who know them best, and to become familiar with local resources and high-risk areas.
- Continued to develop reliable assessment instruments to identify the risks and needs of offenders, and to link the results of those assessments to specific and individualized case plans for offenders.
- Utilized graduated sanctions that are swiftly and consistently imposed, to prevent recidivism.
- Collaborated with the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) to more effectively monitor offenders under dual-supervision, and established open communication with DJS to ensure adequate supervision of all offenders under the State's supervision.
- Community Supervision expanded the use of kiosks so non-violent, low-risk offenders can check-in regularly with Community Supervision agents in the neighborhoods where they work and live. Thanks to grant funding from the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) and with software provided by the State of New York, Community Supervision has established a check-in kiosk for every field office in Maryland.

### *Community Supervision Kiosks*



The kiosk reporting system is not intended to *replace* agent supervision; rather it *supplements* low-risk offenders' regular face-to-face meetings with agents. By enabling low-risk offenders to complement their reporting requirements via kiosks, Community Supervision agents are better able to allocate their time to supervise and track high-risk offenders who are a greater potential threat to public safety.

As a result of our cross-border collaboration with public safety partners in Washington, D.C., offenders under the Court Services and Offenders Supervision Agency (CSOSA) supervision may also utilize the Maryland kiosks to report to CSOSA agents. The synchronization of Community Supervision and CSOSA supervision through kiosk reporting was completed in December of 2011. Since its implementation, the transition has been successful and smooth. Maryland will continue to partner with local agencies and surrounding states.

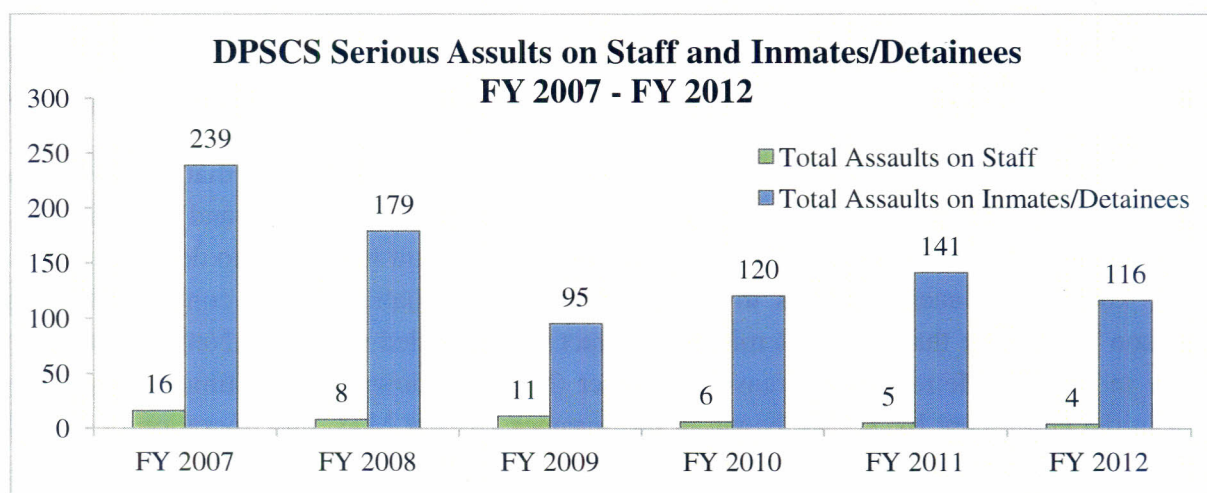
### **Maryland's Correctional Facilities**

***Objective: To improve the safety and security of Maryland's prisons, and to better prepare inmates for their eventual return to society.***

Significant steps continued in 2012 to develop and implement new strategies to improve institutional safety and security, and to continue other proven strategies. The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) expanded its use of technology and effective information-sharing to greatly enhance gang intelligence gathering capabilities in our state prisons. A crime analyst continues to work to expand DPSCS's gang intelligence database, and to help process and evaluate information on gang activity in our institutions. The Intelligence Coordinating Unit shares information with federal, state and local partners, including the Maryland Correctional Administrators Association, so that data on validated gang members can follow inmates as they move from one facility to another. Data indicate that these efforts have made our prisons safer than ever before. Washington College is also working to digitize and map the floor plans and layout of every prison in Maryland to further enhance our safety and security efforts.

With the department's commitment to better identification of gang members and the reduction of contraband within our facilities, we are also seeing a steady decline over the past four years in violence against staff and inmates.

In FY 2012, serious assaults - defined as incidents that require more than basic first aid - committed by offenders against other inmates and detainees have decreased by 51% since FY 2007. Serious assaults committed against staff have also decreased by 75%.





## ***Cell Phone Interdiction Efforts***

Throughout the U.S., thousands of criminal gangs prey on entire communities, traffic illegal drugs and weapons, commit violent crimes, and intimidate witnesses. Although the gang problem in Maryland's neighborhoods and communities is serious, gangs have become especially problematic in Maryland's correctional facilities. One of the most important functions in public safety is the security of our prisons, not only for the staff and inmates inside the walls, but also for the community at large.

To help combat that growing problem, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) previously awarded a grant to DPSCS to purchase 2 CelleBrite machines which are now being used to perform forensic data extractions from phones seized in our prisons. DPSCS also created a special database to help store and analyze information extracted from seized phones. From November 2011 through September 2012, 710 cell phones were seized. These contraband phones hold information that is potentially valuable to correctional officials, law enforcement, and prosecutors around the state.

DPSCS also made investments in new technology to more effectively screen inmates, visitors, vendors, and corrupt correctional officers who try to smuggle phones into our state prisons. Over \$750,000 has been invested in security screening equipment including 25 Body Orifice Security Scanner (BOSS) chairs. Now, every institution is equipped with a BOSS chair to do full body scans on entering inmates, visitors and staff to interdict the flow of illegal phones, weapons, drugs, and other prohibited items.

DPSCS was one of the first correctional systems in the U.S. to develop and implement a K-9 cell phone search unit. DPSCS was able to accomplish this by raising and training its dogs.

DPSCS has also taken steps to actively pursue criminal prosecutions arising from the seizure of contraband cell phones. During 2012, a total of 286 cell phone investigations were opened with the intent of being prosecuted. This includes all DPSCS-IIU Regions (Baltimore City, Northern Region, Central Region, and Southern Region).



To further address this problem, Maryland has pursued an innovative project that involves close and unique collaboration among prosecutors, prison intelligence unit investigators, and forensic cell phone data extraction and analysis efforts. In 2012, GOCCP awarded a grant to DPSCS to deploy a sophisticated technology known as managed access to assist in the constant battle against contraband cell phones behind prison walls. The three-year \$2 million contract was awarded to Tecore Networks to deploy the technology in DPSCS Metropolitan Transition Center (MTC) in downtown Baltimore City. Set-up and testing of initial equipment by Tecore began in the summer 2012 at MTC and operation of the pilot was turned over to DPSCS at the end of the calendar year.



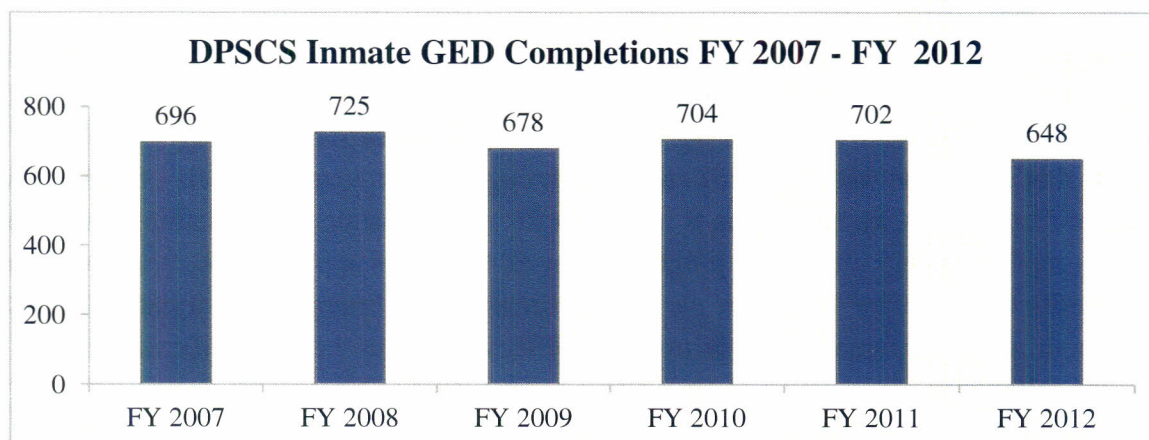
In addition to this project's funding, GOCCP awarded \$121,067 to the Baltimore City State's Attorney Office to proactively prosecute inmates not only for the possession of cell phones, but to prioritize cases to pursue violent gang members who use cell phones as instruments of violence to further criminal enterprises. In the first nine months of this project's implementation, 44 inmates were charged and prosecuted for a criminal offense, and 25 received a guilty verdict.

In addition to this project's partnership with various criminal justice agencies, DPSCS will work collaboratively with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to build the knowledge of this initiative through research and other tactics. The collaborative efforts with NIJ will be ongoing.

### ***Educational Improvement***

Educational improvement is important if inmates are to obtain jobs upon release. Despite the critical need for expanded education, DPSCS realized that there were far too many empty seats in the classroom within the correctional system. To remedy that situation, DPSCS reopened lines of communication that had broken down over the years between DPSCS and the Department of Education. As a result of this initiative, DPSCS has been able to increase both capacity and enrollment.

Maryland's adult literacy programs in prison are administered by the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation (DLLR) and designed to help inmates become literate and complete secondary school education. In FY 2012, DLLR provided educational services to 8,023 inmates with a budget of approximately \$9.33 million. The Maryland Correctional Education Academic Programs, through DLLR, offer a full learning continuum for students. Instruction is provided to inmates from the beginning levels of instruction in mathematics, reading, and writing to high school completion. Classes are organized into different instructional levels based on inmate skill levels.



DPSCS continues to expand its Public Safety Works (PSW) initiative, a restorative justice effort providing valuable life skills to offenders as a bridge to meaningful employment through community-based public works projects. PSW worked with Habitat for Humanity on several projects in Baltimore City and Montgomery and Caroline Counties. These projects helped inmates learn skills (e.g., drywall and carpentry) that are readily transferable to private sector employers. DPSCS also made inmates available to help maintain cemeteries, help with Chesapeake Bay restoration projects, and support other environmental efforts.



### ***Incarcerated Veterans***

The agency is working to identify all veterans in our state prisons, with the goal of connecting all incarcerated veterans with local, state, and national veterans' outreach organizations. The agency reports that, with assistance from the Maryland Department of Veterans Affairs (MDVA) and the Task Force on Veteran's Courts, they have been establishing connections between 346 incarcerated veterans and veterans' outreach organizations. Veterans Affairs will confirm the eligibility of the veterans whom DPSCS identifies. DPSCS estimates that it will take about six months total to connect all incarcerated veterans to the volunteers and organizations listed in the table below. The order in which veterans will be connected will be determined by release date alone. Connecting incarcerated veterans with resources is a part of Maryland's overall re-entry efforts.

<b>DPSCS Outreach to Veterans Organizations</b>	
<b>Contacted So Far</b>	<b>Additional Outreach Planned</b>
MD Department of Veterans Affairs	American Legion
Vietnam Veterans Association	AMVETS
Baltimore City Veterans	Veterans of Foreign Wars
	Marine Corp League
	Military Order of the Purple Heart
	Alumni groups
	AARP Maryland
	Specialized groups based on needs of inmates

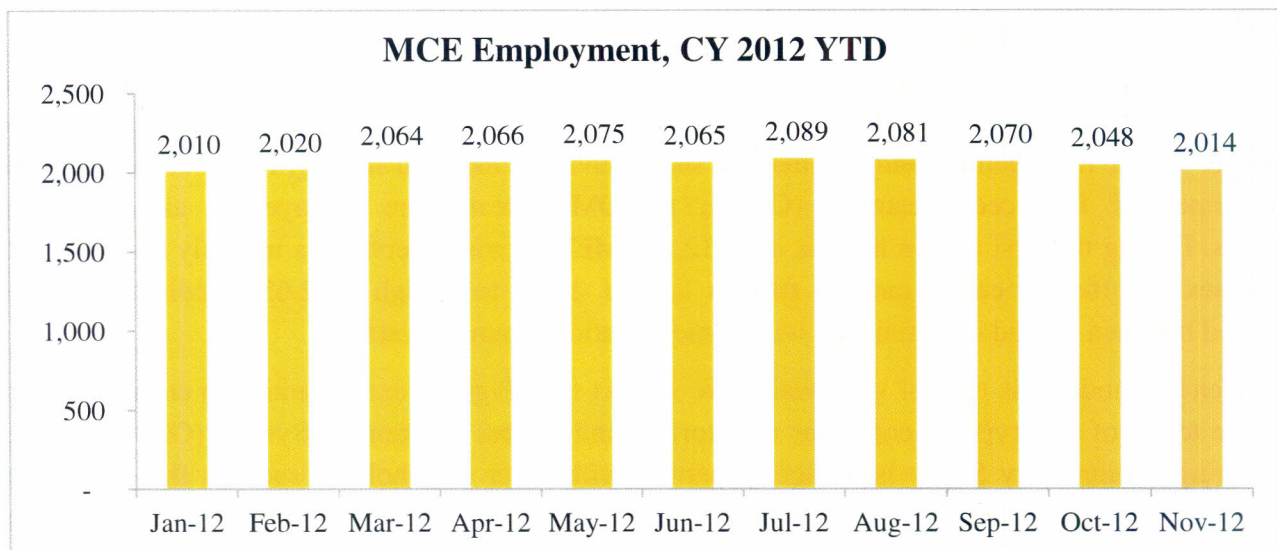
### ***Strategic Planning for Re-Entry***

In 2012, under the leadership of Governor O'Malley and Secretary Gary Maynard, DPSCS continued working to more effectively prepare inmates for their eventual release and re-entry into society. October 2012 marked the four-year anniversary of the Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA) inmate identification program, and this important initiative will continue throughout the state. Officials of DPSCS now take steps to ensure that inmates whose release is imminent obtain valid state identification cards prior to their release. This simple, but very important, program helps ex-offenders apply for jobs and a variety of other available benefits to ease their transition back into communities throughout Maryland. DPSCS is now transporting both male and female inmates to MVA offices to obtain these identification cards. FY 2012 data shows the following:

- 1,990 released inmates were issued MVA ID cards
- 4,705 released inmates were issued state ID cards
- 4,251 released inmates received a social security card
- 4,319 released inmates received a birth certificate

Research has shown that inmates who work at Maryland Correctional Enterprises (MCE), a state-run prison business through which inmates work and learn printing, cabinetry and other valuable skills sought by outside private employers, have much lower recidivism rates. Currently, MCE provides inmate

employment opportunities at 13 DPSCS facilities within the state. Inmate employment through MCE in 2012 is shown in the following chart:



As substance abuse treatment has generally been cited as a primary tool in combating criminal behavior, such programs are at the heart of our re-entry effort. The goal of DPSCS is to schedule offenders for treatment during the final phase of their sentence prior to release. To continue this effort, GOCCP provided DPSCS a grant for over \$425,000 for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) under the RSAT grant program. In 2013, GOCCP will provide another grant for \$335,000 to DPSCS to continue these services. RSAT offers prison-based substance abuse treatment and aftercare services. This program involves developing a continuum of care that includes prison-based aftercare service for offenders who complete a residential program. The improved ability to ensure continuity of care from prison to community treatment programs is likely to ensure that treatment gains in prison will not be undermined upon re-entry to the community.

Another positive strategy to improve re-entry is the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. This data-driven approach, supported by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in the Office of Justice Programs at the U.S. Department of Justice, works to reduce spending on corrections so that savings may be reinvested in evidence-based strategies designed to increase public safety and hold offenders accountable. States and localities using the justice reinvestment approach collect and analyze data on drivers of criminal justice populations and costs, identify and implement changes that reduce costs and achieve better outcomes, and measure both the fiscal and public safety impacts of those changes. For example, North Carolina was able to save \$79 million over a two-year period and \$8 million of this was later reinvested to improve public safety. During the upcoming years, Maryland will be evaluating the Justice Reinvestment Initiative to see if it can help improve public safety in our state.



## **Sex Offender Supervision**

***Objective: To manage sex offenders using the Collaborative Offender Management & Enforced Treatment program used by Community Supervision.***

Under the O'Malley-Brown Administration, Community Supervision, previously known as the Division of Parole & Probation, has been on the cutting edge in the development and implementation of effective strategies for the management and treatment of sex offenders. One such strategy is Collaborative Offender Management & Enforced Treatment (COMET). COMET teams are deployed in all of Maryland's counties. During the first eleven months of 2012, COMET agents supervised a monthly average of 2,614 active sexual offender cases, ranging from a low of 2,568 to a high of 2,659. Individual caseloads averaged between 30 and 40 offenders, with some variation around the state.

Sex offenders under this type of supervision are subject to polygraph examinations to ensure compliance with the terms of supervision, computer monitoring, and Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking and monitoring. Community Supervision agents partner with other stakeholders such as the courts, police, treatment providers, and victims' rights groups. This collaborative approach creates a "force multiplier" in the ongoing battle to effectively monitor and manage the behavior of sex offenders. Under the COMET containment model, less than 1% of sex offenders on active supervision are charged with new sex offenses.

### ***Sex Offender Registration and Notification***

In 2012, Maryland maintained substantial compliance with the federal *Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA)*, *Title I of the Adam Walsh Act*. The purpose of the Act is to establish minimum standards for sex offender registration and notification across all 50 States. The law aims to close potential gaps and loopholes that existed under prior law and generally strengthens the nationwide network of sex offender registration and notification programs. Maryland is one of a handful of states that are in compliance with SORNA's rigid standards. Compliance with SORNA ensures that Maryland's grant funding is not reduced.

Maryland has a three-tiered system governing the registration of sex offenders. Individuals convicted of the most serious offenses such as first and second degree rape must register every three months for the rest of their lives. Those guilty of less serious offenses are required to register every six months for 25 years and/or annually for 15 years, depending on the severity of their crime.

The State has implemented more effective registration procedures for homeless sex offenders. All offenders must report locations where they "habitually live," which may include a shelter. Offenders who claim to be homeless must register every week. Registrants can be prosecuted for failure to register or failure to notify authorities of important changes such as a new place of employment or a new phone number.

In 2012, there were 8,132 sex offenders on the Maryland registry; 1,497 registrants were incarcerated. The average non-compliance percent in the state is under three (n = 2.95%).

## **U.S. Probation**

***Objective: To establish a closer working relationship with federal probation.***

Beginning in 2008, Maryland entered into a partnership with U.S. Probation. Developing a closer working relationship with federal agencies creates a more streamlined approach to managing offenders under both state and federal supervision.

Currently, Community Supervision, previously known as the Division of Parole & Probation, sends U.S. Probation a list of our offenders on a quarterly basis to identify those offenders who are under “dual supervision.” U.S. Probation matches the list of state offenders against their offender database and provides Community Supervision with an enumerated list of all offenders who match. By expanding information-sharing with U.S. Probation, Community Supervision is able to exchange real-time information on existing offenders, allowing them to more effectively track and identify dangerous offenders under dual supervision.

The Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC) receive a monthly file from the Federal Bureau of Prison (BOP) regarding inmates being released from federal prison and returning to Maryland. This electronic file is initially sent to MCAC where the information is then re-distributed to local law enforcement. During the next two years, Maryland will attempt to match up the BOP release files with Community Supervision’s files to better identify offenders under our supervision who have been released from federal prisons.

## **Violence Prevention Initiative**

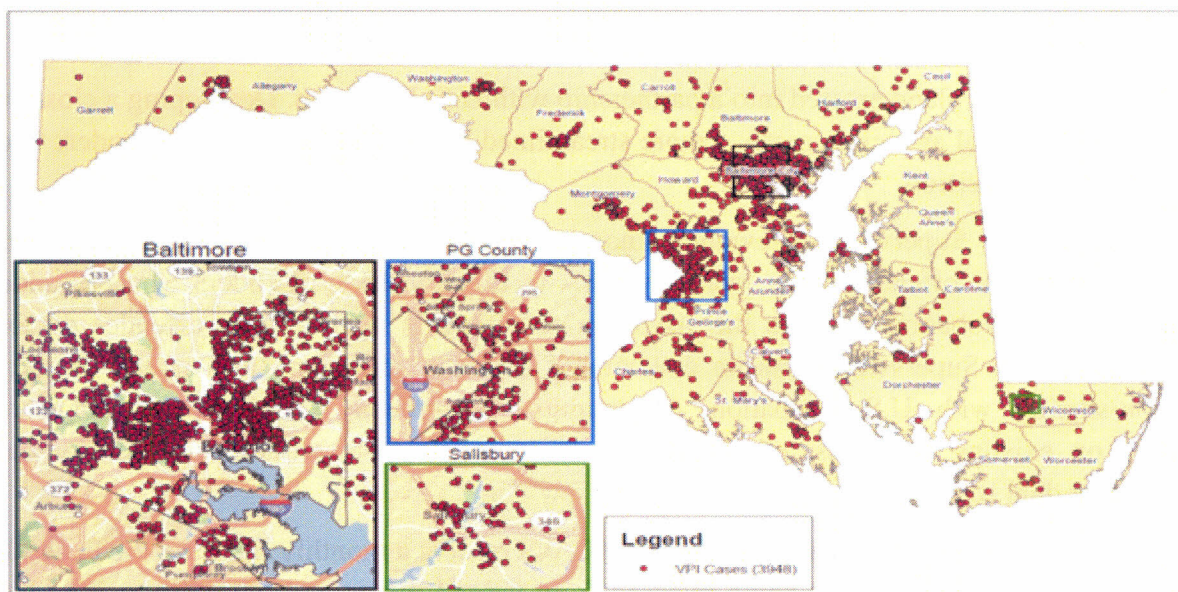
***Objective: To identify that relatively small core group of offenders who are most likely to engage in violent crime, and to maintain a containment model to effectively manage and supervise those offenders in a community-based setting.***

As stated in the original Plan, effective parole and probation practices can prevent murder and other types of violent crime. Therefore, in the summer of 2007, Community Supervision, previously known as the Division of Parole & Probation, launched the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI), a statewide commitment to reduce violent crime by using specific criteria to identify potentially violent, repeat offenders and subjecting them to enhanced supervision (e.g., a higher frequency of face-to-face meetings, seeking Violation of Probation (VOP) and Parole Retake warrants at the first non-compliant act). As an indication of how strictly VPI offenders are supervised, 1,242 warrants were cleared on VPI offenders for a variety of violations from January through October 2012.

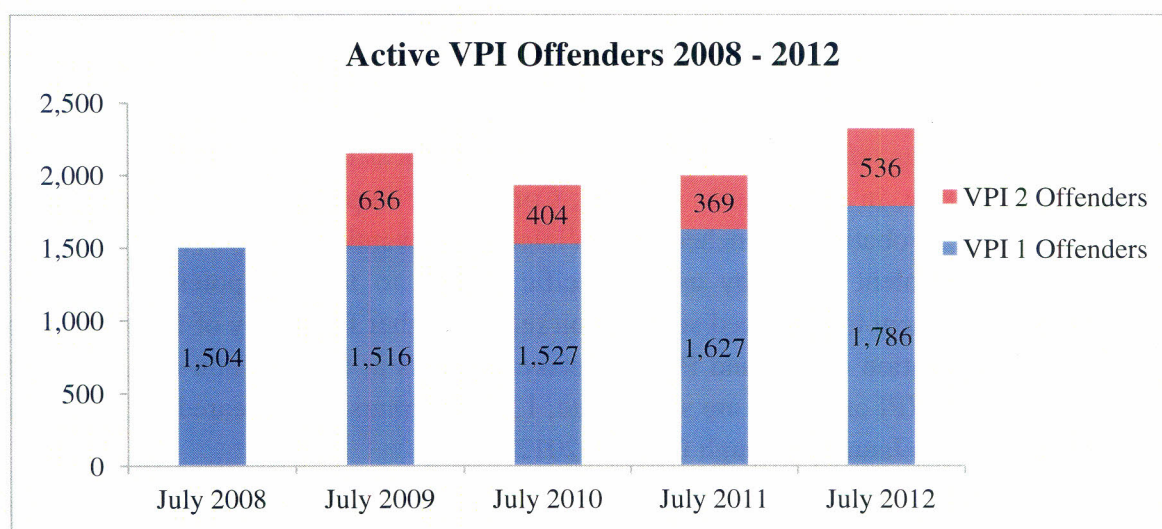
In March 2009, Community Supervision developed a second level of supervision, VPI2, to begin the transition of offenders towards supervision outside the violence prevention initiative. Under VPI2, offenders who were originally assigned to VPI can transition to VPI2 if they meet all supervision standards for at least six months. An offender who successfully complies with these standards for the duration of six months may be considered for placement in more traditional supervision categories. Offenders on VPI can also receive support services to help re-enter into society. These services include drug treatment, mental health counseling, family counseling, and job readiness training.



## Offenders in the Violence Prevention Initiative Program



Further enhancements to VPI started in 2009 and continued in 2012. Additional efforts to improve the VPI screening tool by reducing false positives and false negatives will continue to occur. The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) and Community Supervision are dedicated to evaluate the impact of VPI both on its ability to reduce violent crime and swiftly remove those VPI offenders from the streets. The Maryland Statistical Analysis Center (MSAC) is currently conducting this evaluation which began in early 2012 and should be completed in 2013.



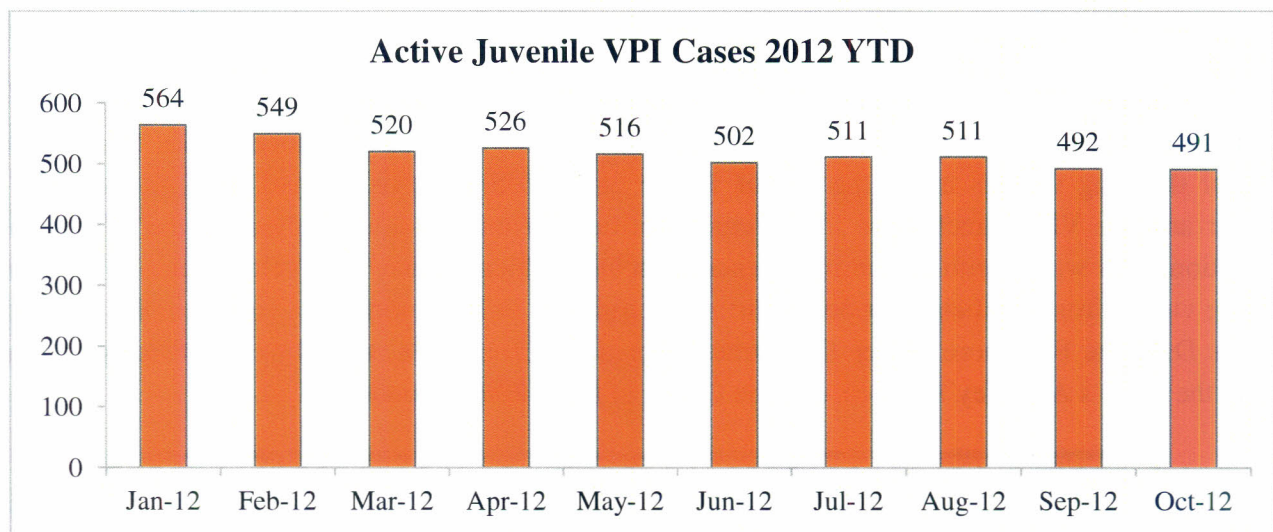
On October 1, 2011, GOCCP funded the Prince George's County State's Attorney's Office Collateral Offender Unit which increased prosecutors' ability to target VOP cases, especially those involving VPI and other targeted offenders. Using grant funds provided by GOCCP, the Prince George's County State's Attorney's Office was able to hire additional Assistant State's Attorneys to prosecute these VOP cases.



### ***Juvenile Violence Prevention Initiative***

To help reduce the number of juvenile offenders who are involved in violent crime as either defendants or victims, the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) created its own VPI, specifically crafted to target juvenile homicides and non-fatal shootings. Started in Baltimore City in January 2008, Juvenile VPI is an innovative and collaborative approach that provides increased supervision and prevention services for Maryland's most at-risk youth.

Working with the Baltimore City Health Department, and drawing on the Health Department's experience with the Operation Safe Kids (OSK) program, DJS developed a common sense process for identifying youth for enrollment in Juvenile VPI. Currently there are over 490 youth on VPI.



Increased supervision and monitoring continued to be the focal point of VPI in 2012. This supervision occurs via face-to-face meetings and telephone contacts with DJS case management specialists who partnered with local law enforcement, outreach workers, and community detention officers to make supervision even more effective. Contacts also took place in DJS offices, youths' homes, schools, and other locations in communities where youth reside. All VPI youth are required to be on GPS supervision for at least 90 days after being placed in VPI.

Youth who are not responsive to services and supervision receive graduated sanctions that include increased levels of monitoring and supervision. As youth demonstrated greater cooperation and compliance with the rules of supervision, levels of supervision decreased proportionately.

As previously stated, the hallmark of Juvenile VPI is close monitoring and supervision. Warrants were also requested for other types of violations including missed office appointments, missed curfew checks, and other scheduled appointments.

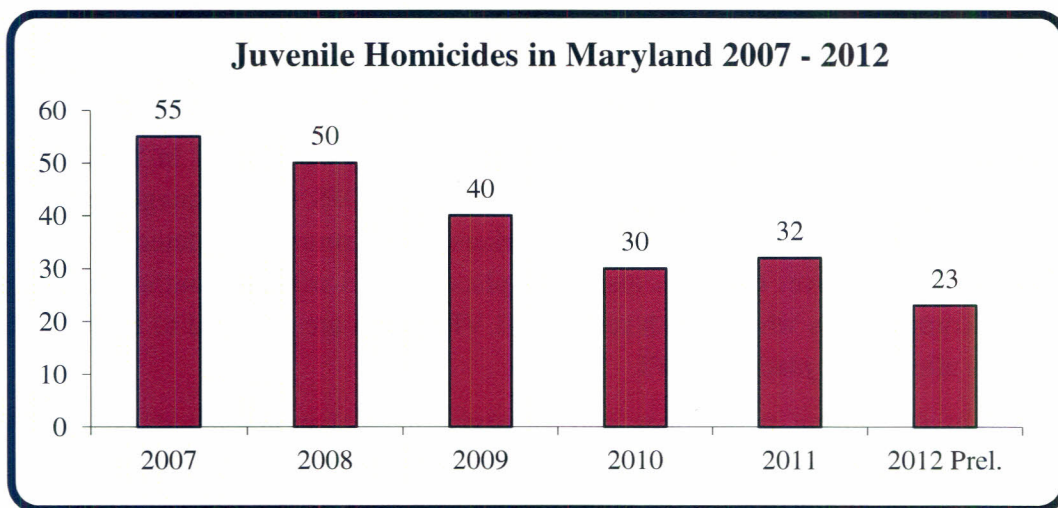
Although Juvenile VPI involved intensive supervision, a variety of services were integrated into that process. Through OSK and other program partners, each youth had a Treatment Services Plan (TSP) that identified strengths and needs and ensured access to critical services. These services included:

- Case management



- Crisis intervention and safety planning
- Mental health treatment
- Substance abuse treatment
- Family therapy
- Education
- Career development and employment counseling
- Anger management
- Victim awareness
- Gang intervention

Using Community Supervisions' adult VPI as a basic template, DJS developed and implemented a Watch Center concept for youth. A Juvenile VPI Watch Center Liaison works with local police to determine if non-fatal shooting victims under the age of 21 are under DJS supervision, and if so, the youth's case manager and the VPI Director are immediately notified. Within 24-hours following the Watch Center notification, DJS works with partnering agencies, including local police, to develop a plan to prevent the shooting victim from retaliating or being further victimized. In Baltimore City, for example, this process involves DJS, the Baltimore Police Department, personnel from OSK, the Mayor's Office on Criminal Justice, the State's Attorney's Office, and the Office of the Public Defender.



It appears as if these efforts are paying dividends. Over the past five years, and thanks to a strong collaborative effort involving public safety professionals from a variety of agencies and disciplines, juvenile homicides have decreased by 58%. The 23 juvenile homicides that occurred in 2012 were the lowest ever reported since the Maryland State Police began tracking these numbers in 1990.

Maryland will continue to pursue the strategy described above to help protect our most at-risk youth.

## CRIME ANALYSIS

### CompStat-On-Demand

*Objective: To ensure that all law enforcement agencies in Maryland have the resources needed to develop CompStat programs to improve data-driven policing strategies to, in turn, help improve public safety.*

CompStat, the data-driven police management tool originally developed and implemented by former New York City Police Commissioner William Bratton, helps police departments collect, analyze, and map crime data so that relevant and informed decisions can be made. Recognizing CompStat as an undeniably effective tool in fighting crime, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) awarded a grant to the Institute for Governmental Service and Research of the University of Maryland to help police departments develop and implement new and more robust CompStat programs.

Wrapping up 2012, the team from the University of Maryland has concluded a fourth year of CompStat services, and continued to provide Maryland police agencies:

- *Best practices and guidance* in implementing and improving CompStat and utilizing crime analysis through online resources and technical assistance.
- *Specific instruction* in the use of CompStat and crime analysis for crime reduction through training courses, seminars, workshops, and presentations.
- *Tailored guidance* through a process in which recommendations for implementing CompStat and crime analysis are customized for a particular agency.
- *In depth assistance* which includes working directly with agencies over a long period to institutionalize CompStat and crime analysis and ensure the effectiveness of these processes.
- *Dissemination of the findings* on results from this Initiative to GOCCP, practitioners, and academics.

Since the inception of this program, the University of Maryland has conducted assessments in and issued detailed CompStat recommendations reports to 21 police agencies in Maryland and produced one thorough generic CompStat recommendations report. The University of Maryland also held 37 seminars, workshops, and/or training sessions on CompStat and Crime Analysis in which 1,005 participants from 77 agencies received valuable guidance and training. In addition, the team presented at GOCCP's Criminal Justice Training Conference over the past two years, with 86 participants in 2011 and 88 participants in 2012.

In 2012, specifically, the CompStat team executed nine seminars, training sessions, and/or workshops serving 316 participants from 27 law enforcement agencies.



<b>Implementing and Institutionalizing CompStat and Crime Analysis in Maryland Initiative Counts</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Total 2012</b>	<b>Total 2009-2012</b>
<b>Training and Seminar Session Totals:</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>
CompStat Training Courses	6	23
CompStat Seminars	1	7
Crime Analysis Training Courses	2	7
<b>Number of Participants Totals:</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>1,005</b>
In-State Participant Totals	306	976
Out-Of-State Participant Totals	10	29
<b>Number of Agencies Totals:</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>77</b>
In-State Agencies	24	70
Out-Of-State Agencies	3	7
<b>Number of Recommendations Reports Totals:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>

GOCCP will continue to allocate grant funds to make CompStat and crime analysis training and technical assistance an integral component of this Plan.

### **Crime Analysis**

*Objective: To give law enforcement agencies the necessary tools to evaluate the characteristics and factors surrounding crimes to help solve offenses and prevent their repeat occurrence.*

Crime analysis, which is an integral part of CompStat, involves an in-depth evaluation of the characteristics and factors surrounding a crime or series of crimes to help identify patterns and trends that may help solve those crimes or prevent their repeat occurrence. The O'Malley-Brown Administration remains committed to expanding the state's crime analysis capabilities to support data-driven law enforcement and public safety initiatives.

During FY 2012, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) awarded over \$1.7 million in grants to support the hiring of 37 crime analysts strategically located around the state. GOCCP continued to entertain all reasonable requests for funding to support crime analysis in 2012 and will continue to do so over the next two years.

Recognizing the added demand placed on crime analysts and the need for them to keep pace with new approaches and technological advancements, GOCCP made grant funding available to the University of Maryland and Washington College to provide continued training for the state's crime analysts over the next two years.

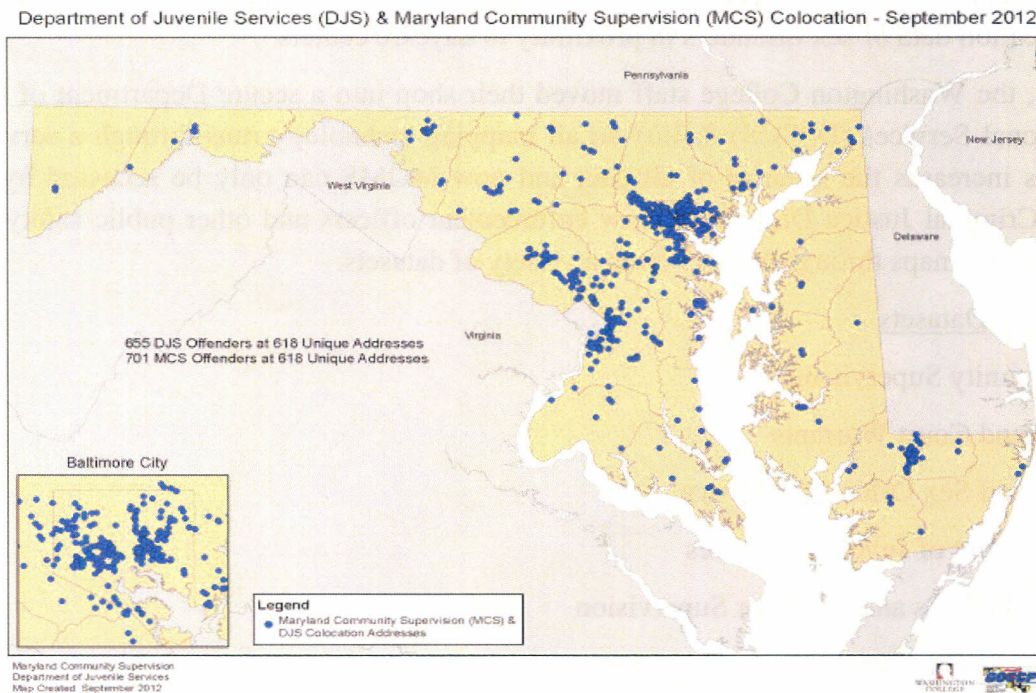


## Crime Mapping

*Objective: To assist law enforcement and public safety agencies throughout Maryland develop crime mapping capabilities to identify crime patterns, trends, and areas of concentration so that effective deterrent strategies can be devised.*

Rather than relying on instincts and incomplete, anecdotal information, police and public safety professionals need data-driven methods for identifying those areas where crime is most prevalent. Crime mapping, which is also a key part of CompStat, makes it possible for professionals to see the spatial distribution of crime and to identify areas of concentration.

Washington College, through grants awarded by the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP), was able to provide crime mapping and other valuable support services to law enforcement and public safety agencies throughout Maryland in 2012. During 2012, Washington College was able to create 3,631 crime maps for 19 agencies around the state for a variety of purposes. Many of these maps have been used by police for specialized projects, while many others were regularly incorporated into CompStat meetings and other ongoing analytical processes.



Through a series of face-to-face trainings and other presentations, Washington College made training available to 79 crime analysts and other public safety professionals from 20 agencies to enhance their crime mapping capabilities. In addition, 64 people attended the Maryland Offender Management System (MOMS) training through GOCCP. A total of 12 students received specialized instruction through webinars hosted by Washington College during 2012. Also, three analysts worked out of the GIS program offices in Chestertown for extended periods to receive specialized hands-on training and mentoring while working on their agencies' analysis needs. These crime mappers, crime analysts, and police officers were



able to use their new skills to develop and support specific programs and initiatives in their own agencies. In addition to training and outreach, Washington College continues to work on a variety of public safety mapping projects, including:

- Analyzing traffic accidents and traffic stop data statewide for the Maryland State Police
- Mapping locations of domestic violence crimes and protective orders issued
- Co-location and dual supervision analysis for Community Supervision and the Department of Juvenile Services
- “Welcome Wagon” maps indicating where recently released parolees and mandatory releasees are living in the community
- The mapping layout of all prison facilities in the state
- Mapping homicide and non-fatal shooting data
- Mapping pivot irrigation systems to detect copper theft and using RAPID data to detect possible retail theft for the Maryland State Police
- Sex offender tracking that maps the daily travels of sex offenders from home to work and mapping co-location data of sex offenders in proximity to daycare centers

During 2012, the Washington College staff moved their shop into a secure Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) facility so all mapping technology runs through a server housed by DPSCS. This increases the security of all data and now MOMS can only be accessed by NCIC users through the Criminal Justice Dashboard. Law enforcement officers and other public safety officials can produce their own maps through MOMS from a variety of datasets.

#### Current MOMS Datasets

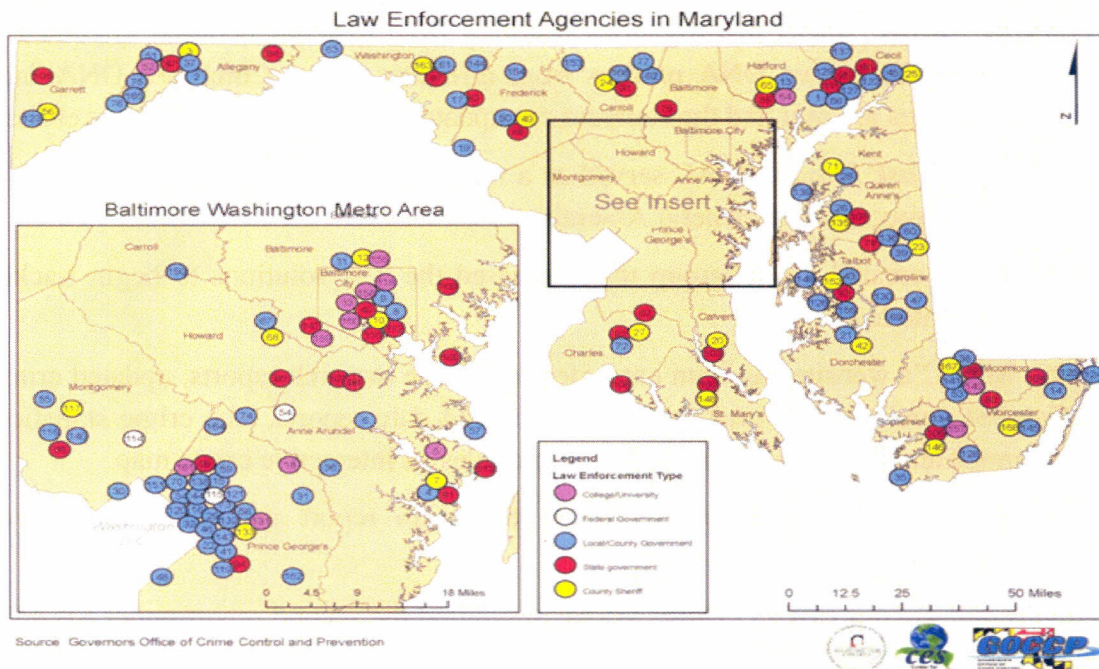
- Community Supervision
- Maryland Court Warrants
- Maryland Sex Offender Registry
- Department of Juvenile Services
- Court Services and Offender Supervision
- Baltimore City Gun Offender Registry
- Public Safety Agency Locations
- Daycare Centers

#### Future MOMS Datasets

- Maryland Community Services Locator
- Maryland State Police Gang Database
- Youth Group Homes

- Homicide and shooting data from the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center

Washington College will continue to work to further enhance its mapping capabilities to support law enforcement and public safety.



## Maryland Statistical Analysis Center

**Objective:** *To objectively and independently study, evaluate, and publicize best and promising practices in public safety.*

During 2012, the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center (MSAC) continued to coordinate criminal and juvenile justice statistics and information, and provide objective analyses of criminal justice problems. During the year, MSAC supplied ongoing statistical support for the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) regarding local and statewide crime and delinquency statistics. More specifically, in 2012, MSAC worked on a variety of projects, including:

**Childhood Homicide Risk Assessment:** MSAC is collaborating with the Department of Human Resources/Department of Social Services, the University of Maryland, and the University of Pennsylvania to develop a risk assessment screening tool to identify parents/caregivers who are most likely to kill or seriously injure their children. Once identified, these clients will receive enhanced supervision and support.

**Crime Mapping:** MSAC works with Washington College to help produce on-demand maps depicting crime trends and patterns, funding distribution boundaries, and multi-data source maps for law enforcement agencies across the state.

**Criminal Citations:** MSAC developed the reporting requirements for law enforcement to report data on all criminal citations issued.



*Deaths in Custody/Arrest Related Deaths Reporting:* MSAC is the State Reporting Coordinator for all Deaths in Custody/Arrest Related Deaths in the state and submits quarterly reports to the Bureau of Justice Statistics on all incidents obtained from various media reports, law enforcement reports, and death records.

*DNA Hit Tracking:* MSAC tracks investigations resulting from matches between unknown DNA from crime scene evidence and known DNA profiles from offenders in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS). Weekly updates are sent and the statistics are updated monthly on GOCCP's website.

*High School Dropout Task Force:* MSAC served as a member on the High School Dropout Task Force and submitted the final report to the General Assembly.

*Identity Theft:* MSAC created a workgroup that discussed the best solutions to begin tracking identity theft incidents at the state level.

*MSAC Website:* MSAC's website has been expanded to include research reports, updated crime statistics, gang links, CompStat training information, fact sheets, and data reports. The crime statistics page was completely revamped and is more user-friendly as it provides an interactive crime map.

*Race-Based Traffic Stop Data:* MSAC submitted the ninth report pertaining to data on all law enforcement traffic stops in the state.

*Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Data:* MSAC submitted the second report under SB 447 in August 2011 including data on all SWAT Team deployments in the state.

*Surveys:* MSAC serves as the creator and data repository for all GOCCP issued surveys. There were numerous surveys conducted and analyzed by MSAC, including:

- Various public safety agencies' compliance on victim services laws
- Various public safety agencies' procedures on responding to child abuse cases
- DNA evidence collection capabilities of law enforcement agencies
- Interrogation room capabilities of law enforcement agencies
- Agencies' ability to serve human trafficking victims
- The policies, awareness, and opinions on Victim Information Notification Everyday
- Police agencies' use of mobile data terminals

*Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI) Evaluation:* MSAC is conducting an evaluation of DPSCS's VPI. This project will be completed by the end of 2013.

## **Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center**

***Objective: To focus the resources of the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center on traditional criminal activity as well as terrorism and homeland security issues.***

The Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center's (MCAC) mission is to serve as the focal point between federal, state, local, and private sector partners to gather, analyze, and disseminate criminal and homeland security information to help keep Maryland safe.

MCAC provides state and local context to help enhance the national threat picture, and the federal government with critical state and local information and subject matter expertise that it did not receive in the past - enabling the effective communication of locally generated threat-related information to the federal government.

In 2012, local law enforcement officers, alert residents, and citizens reported Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) to MCAC, where reported incidents were documented in an FBI database and referred to federal officials for further investigations or adjudications. The reported SARs received by MCAC from local jurisdictions is essential to analyze for patterns, integrate with other law enforcement datasets, and use to assist the Critical Infrastructure Protection program regarding ongoing threats or risks.

In addition, MCAC broadened its focus to place a greater emphasis on terrorism, identity theft, gangs, guns, warrants, license plate readers, and tactical crime analysis to include link analysis.

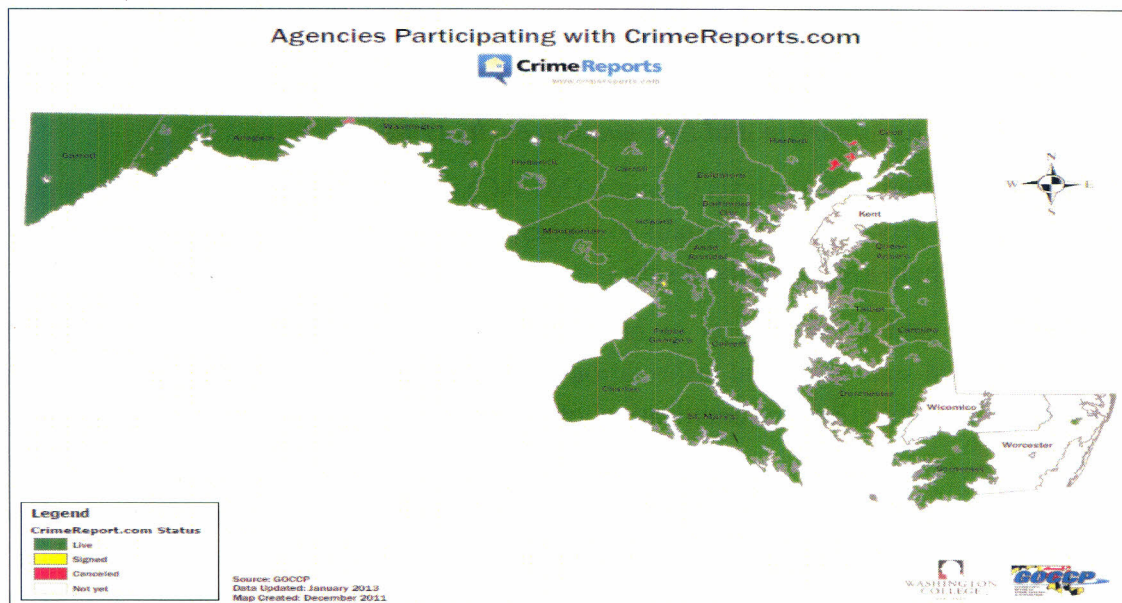
Over the next two years, MCAC will strive to maintain balance in its mission by continuing to serve as the central information hub for homeland security matters while simultaneously providing strategic and tactical criminal case support for Maryland's public safety community. MCAC's analytical energies are designed to enhance statewide law enforcement efforts to reduce violent crime that impacts our communities.

## **Regional Crime Mapping**

***Objective: To help law enforcement agencies map crime across jurisdictional boundaries and on a regional basis through a publicly accessible online crime mapping tool.***

Through a grant awarded to the Maryland State Police in 2008, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) offered an innovative tool to help law enforcement agencies in Maryland map crime in their own jurisdictions as well as across jurisdictional boundaries. Funding for this user-friendly, web-based tool for the public has continued in 2012. On the following page is a map showing the jurisdictions that are participating in this initiative.





As of December 2012, 76 law enforcement agencies in Maryland are either using this regional crime mapping tool or going through the data integration process. Although many of the police departments that use this tool do so to map their own crime data, perhaps the biggest advantage rests with the ability to map across jurisdictional boundaries. For example, the Washington Metropolitan Police Department and Maryland law enforcement agencies near Washington, D.C. are all using this tool to map and detect similar crime patterns in their adjoining jurisdictions. Without regional crime mapping capabilities, many of these crime patterns would have gone undetected by law enforcement.

## **StateStat**

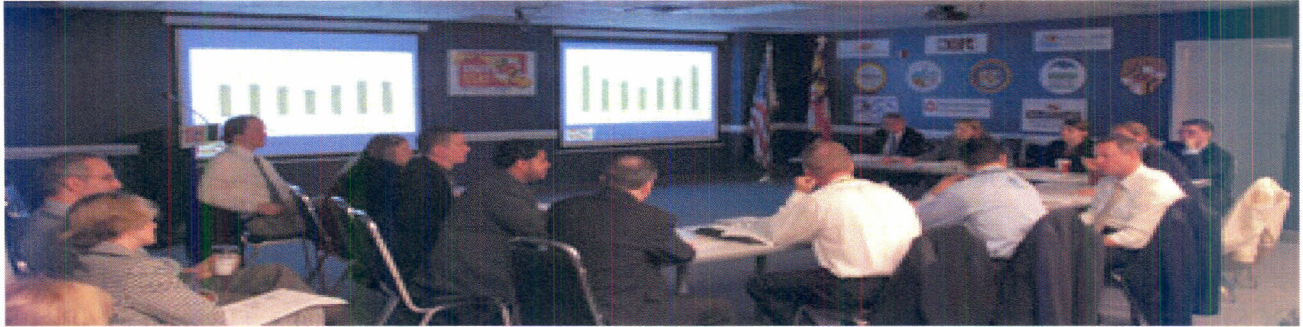
***Objective: To provide state agencies with comprehensive, accurate, and timely intelligence information to facilitate decision making and the deployment of state resources, and to hold agencies accountable for improvements in public safety.***

StateStat is a performance-measurement and management tool implemented by Governor O'Malley to make our state government more accountable and more efficient. StateStat diligently worked with state public safety agencies to impact crime in Maryland. StateStat has also worked with agencies in new innovative ways to accomplish the goal of reducing violence, including unprecedented cross-border information-sharing among regional law enforcement agencies in neighboring states and the District of Columbia, so criminals who cross jurisdictional boundaries cannot evade justice.

Agencies are required to attend at least monthly meetings where agency performance and priority initiatives are tracked and monitored. The following agencies participate in the StateStat process:

- Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services STAT
- Governor's Office of Homeland Security STAT
- Department of Juvenile Services STAT

- Re-entry STAT
- Maryland State Police STAT
- Department of Human resources STAT
- Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation STAT
- Department of General Services STAT





## CRIME CONTROL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

### Community Services Locator

*Objective: To provide a user-friendly web-based resource to connect ex-offenders and others in need of services with critical resources to break the cycle of crime, recidivism, and social disorder in Maryland's communities.*

Through grant funding provided by the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP), the Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR) at the University of Maryland developed a centralized resource to help connect the general public with a listing of community services, including directions to these locations and other pertinent information. The Maryland Community Services Locator (MDCSL) is a free online statewide directory of information developed to assist professionals in referring clients to community services. GOCCP provided continued grant funding in 2012 to expand and enhance this service.

The expansion of MDCSL helped citizens throughout Maryland locate and access critical resources. MDCSL is also used by Community Supervision, previously known as the Division of Parole & Probation, and staff in Maryland's state prisons to help connect offenders returning to communities throughout Maryland with valuable resources to support their re-entry efforts and reduce recidivism.

When the site was launched in 2008, there were over 65,000 hits to the website, [www.mdcsll.org](http://www.mdcsll.org). In 2012, more than 179,000 searches for resources were conducted using the Maryland Community Services Locator. This was an average of almost 15,000 searches per month. MDCSL's ongoing partnership with numerous state, local, and community organizations, particularly within the correctional institutions, is a clear indication that MDCSL provides a valuable service to Maryland's citizens.

Throughout the year, CESAR conducted outreach to community providers across the state to promote the site. In 2012, MDCSL staff offered 11 webinars and 16 community outreach meetings to educate service providers and other potential users about the site, with more than 2,000 new users trained. Users were trained in the areas of social services, public safety/law enforcement, crime prevention, victim services, substance abuse, disability services and workforce development. With the assistance of service providers, CESAR also co-hosted a series of large community outreach events in four counties (Frederick, Prince George's, Charles, and Anne Arundel) and participated in a large resource fair in Washington County. These events were attended by 541 persons and 228 community organizations. To date, we have disseminated approximately 247,900 informational cards to Maryland providers, 21,880 posters/flyers, 86,900 brochures, and other promotional materials to increase awareness.

Most significantly, CESAR staff and the correctional community worked together to expand access to the MDCSL to inmates. The MDCSL is now available for use by inmates "inside the walls" of 19 Maryland facilities, with two more soon to follow. This new system empowers inmates to be able to independently access program information regarding their re-entry needs (e.g., housing, food, job opportunities, etc.) prior to their release. In 2013, CESAR will work to maintain the information in the MDCSL and continue outreach efforts to service providers around Maryland.

## **Disproportionate Minority Contact**

***Objective: To address the discrepancy in the number of minorities incarcerated, the societal consequences of inequity, and the actions needed to create safer communities while rehabilitating youth offenders.***

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) refers to the disproportionate representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. In 1992, under the *Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act*, Congress elevated DMC to a core requirement for states, requiring states to formally address the issue of DMC through the State Advisory Group (SAG) which is also known as the Juvenile Grant Planning and Review Council in Maryland. States participating in the Formula Grants Program address DMC on an ongoing basis by moving through the following phases:

- *Identification:* To determine the extent to which DMC exists.
- *Assessment:* To assess the reasons for DMC, if it exists.
- *Intervention:* To develop and implement intervention strategies to address these identified reasons.
- *Evaluation:* To evaluate the effectiveness of the chosen intervention strategies.
- *Monitoring:* To note changes in DMC trends and to adjust intervention strategies as needed.

In an effort to continue strengthening Maryland's DMC initiative, the 2012 Disproportionate Minority Contact Statewide Conference entitled "What Works: Building a Fair and Equitable System for Youth of Color" was held Wednesday, October 3, 2012. The one-day conference, held on the campus of Morgan State University, was sponsored by the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention in partnership with the Maryland Department of Juvenile Services, the Maryland State Advisory Group, and the Morgan State University Department of Sociology and Anthropology. Over 20 representatives from professions including law enforcement, prosecution, corrections, child welfare, education, and mental health took part. They provided lectures, facilitated interactive programs, and moderated town hall style sessions designed to discuss the fair treatment of minority youth in Maryland's justice system.

The conference drew over 300 professional attendees from both public and private sector criminal justice and social service agencies. The conference also drew over 50 Morgan State University students who provided valuable input during the town hall discussions and interactive lectures. The information gathered from this event will be used to provide better training and additional grant funding to members of the criminal justice system who come into regular contact with Maryland minority juveniles.

In addition, SAG continues to support DMC at the local level through the DMC Coordinators in the five largest jurisdictions (Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, Prince George's County, and Montgomery County) and has recently expanded to Charles County and Wicomico County based on findings in the 2010 DMC Assessment completed by the University of Maryland.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Report can be found at <http://www.goccp.maryland.gov/documents/DMC-report.pdf>.



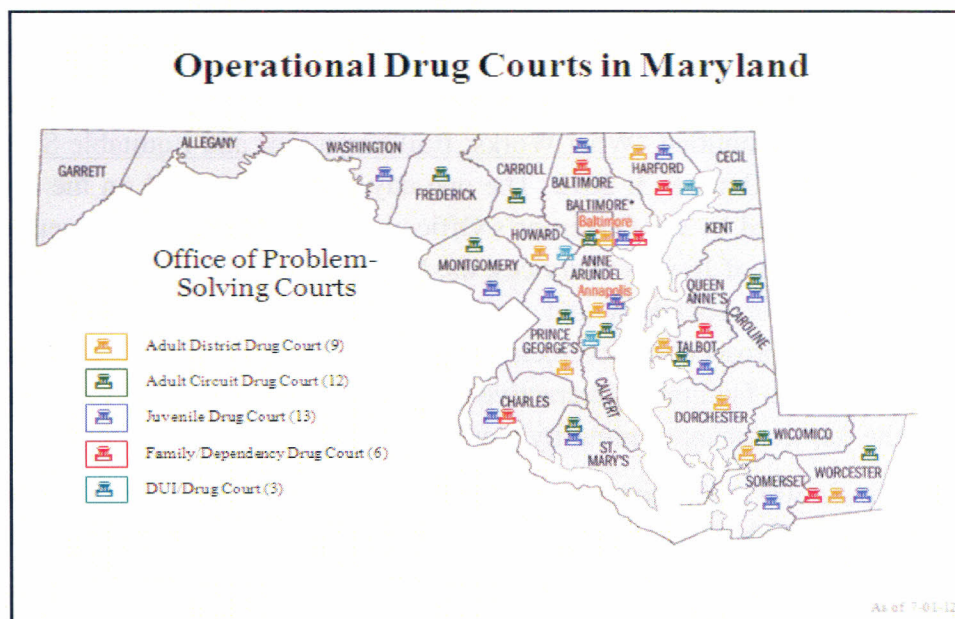
## Drug Courts

**Objective:** *To identify non-violent substance abusing offenders who may be amenable to treatment, and place them under community-based supervision with intensive drug treatment combined with strong judicial oversight and support.*

The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data show that there were 263,093 arrests in Maryland in 2011, and of these arrests, 48,246 were made for drug related offenses. This represents 18.3% of all arrests in 2011, a clear indication that additional resources are needed to break the cycle of drugs and crime.

At the present time, there are 42 operational adult, juvenile, driving under the influence (DUI) and family dependency drug courts in Maryland serving non-violent offenders with substance abuse problems who are at high risk for relapse. During FY 2012, there were 3,443 people served in drug courts. This takes into account the number of people who were in the programs at the beginning of the fiscal year, plus those who entered during the year.

Over the next two years, Maryland will maintain its commitment to drug courts, as well as other types of “problem solving” courts, and explore opportunities for expansion and improvement.



## Drug Treatment Availability

**Objective:** *To expand drug treatment options across the continuum of care for those in the criminal justice system to help eliminate many of the causes of crime.*

The O'Malley-Brown Administration has made drug and alcohol treatment a priority for the State, investing more than \$420 million in treatment over the past three years. In addition, the Maryland State Drug and Alcohol Abuse Council (DAAC) submitted its two-year Strategic Plan to Governor O'Malley in July 2011. The Strategic Plan for the Organization and Delivery of Substance Abuse Services in

Maryland identified priorities for the delivery and funding of services to the state. To meet the goals of the plan, the DAAC established five workgroups. Each of these workgroups will continue to provide the foundation for the strategic plan update report required by an Executive Order issued by Governor O'Malley. The five workgroups are:

- *Collaboration and Coordination Workgroup*: Tasked with identifying and addressing barriers to collaboration and the sharing of resources among departments and agencies in service delivery.
- *Strategic Prevention Framework Advisory Council/Workgroup*: Tasked with addressing the prevention strategies in the plan and with oversight of the activities for the State's Strategic Prevention Framework grant.
- *Technology Workgroup*: Tasked with developing an implementation plan to establish an integrated database, including elements of an electronic patient/consumer record, and developing a plan to create and implement a database with the capability of providing a reservation system for available treatment slots and beds in the State.
- *Workforce Development Workgroup*: Tasked with developing a plan to improve the recruitment, retention and quality of the substance abuse services workforce.
- *Criminal-Juvenile Justice Workgroup*: Tasked with developing a plan to improve the transfer of client information among designated agencies and among staff at all stages of the criminal justice process; improve and expand screening and assessment protocols; improve and expand treatment services for the criminal justice population; and identify and spread best practices in re-entry services.

The DAAC continued its work during 2012 and made further recommendations to Governor O'Malley for improving and expanding drug treatment throughout Maryland. The DAAC is committed over the next two years to improve and expand drug treatment throughout Maryland by expanding upon their Strategic Plan Goals and Objectives for 2012-2014:

- Establish and maintain a statewide structure that shares resources and accountability in the coordination of, and access to, prevention-prepared communities and comprehensive recovery-oriented services.
- Improve the quality of services provided to individuals, youth and adults, in the criminal justice and juvenile justice systems who present with substance use conditions.
- To improve the quality of services provided to individuals with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health problems.
- Codify the State Drug and Alcohol Abuse Council to assure a sustained focus on the impact of substance abuse.

Treatment for inmates in Maryland's prisons is also a priority. Through more effective management of limited resources, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) has increased drug treatment opportunities for offenders who desperately need it. Drug treatment slot utilization rates are now at about 91%, and the number of available treatment slots has steadily increased. Over 2,100 inmates successfully completed drug treatment during 2012. Finally, Maryland became the first state prison



system in the nation to be awarded a license by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration for a correctional methadone maintenance program. As of December 6, 2012, DPSCS had an average of 208 inmates in the methadone maintenance program each month. Emphasis on treatment for inmates will continue over the next two years.

## **Grant Funding**

***Objective: To streamline and coordinate the delivery of grant funding to effectively leverage scarce resources.***

Over the past four years, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) re-organized along regional lines, shifting from three regions (Eastern, Metro, and Western) to two regions (Eastern and Western), to streamline the grant process and help ensure that programs are properly coordinated to achieve optimum effectiveness.

During 2012, GOCCP explored various opportunities for investing grant funds in programs with enduring, long-term value to improve the state's public safety infrastructure. Grant funds provided by GOCCP were used for a variety of purposes including:

- Four warrant initiatives (Anne Arundel County, Baltimore City, Cecil County, and another Baltimore City Warrant Initiative) focused on serving high priority warrants in Maryland's most violent communities. These initiatives resulted in 1,670 total warrants disposed.
- Technology Projects to improve public safety including:
  - ✓ Cell phone tracking equipment
  - ✓ Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) surveillance equipment
  - ✓ In-car video systems
  - ✓ Crime lab equipment
  - ✓ Case management software
  - ✓ Mobile "Fast ID" units
  - ✓ Communications equipment
  - ✓ CAD/RMS upgrades
  - ✓ Crime analysis and crime mapping software
  - ✓ Enhanced Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking and monitoring equipment
  - ✓ License Plate Reader (LPR) equipment
  - ✓ Mobile Data Transfer Units (MDT's)
  - ✓ Evidence tracking equipment
  - ✓ Public safety computer networks

- ✓ Fingerprint tracking systems
- ✓ Mug shot tracking systems
- The continued hiring of crime analysts to help law enforcement agencies develop and improve data-driven strategies to reduce crime and improve public safety
- Funding for child advocacy centers
- Support for rape crisis centers
- Crime victim support and services programs
- Expansion of hospital-based domestic violence programs
- Prevention of violence against women
- Enforcement of underage drinking laws
- Monitoring of sex offenders
- Community crime prevention projects
- Enforcement of school bus safety laws
- Juvenile justice and delinquency reduction programs
- Drug and alcohol treatment initiatives
- Inmate re-entry
- Gun violence reduction programs
- Expansion of Lethality Assessments to help reduce domestic violence

As of December 2012, GOCCP was managing over 715 active grants totaling more than \$95 million in combined federal and state funds, including over \$45 million in funding to law enforcement agencies throughout Maryland under the State Aid for Police Protection Program. Over the next two years, GOCCP will work with its federal, state, and local partners to identify projects and initiatives worthy of grant funding.

### **Mental Health Courts**

***Objective: To decrease the barriers mentally ill offenders often face in receiving treatment through traditional courts.***

When it comes to helping mentally ill offenders, mental health courts have shown positive outcomes. The informality and decreased adversarial nature of the mental health court, when compared to traditional courts, decreases the barriers mentally ill offenders often face in receiving treatment through traditional courts thereby resulting in the streamlined delivery of services and the reduction of mentally ill people in our jails and prisons.



In addition, evidence suggests that when compared to traditional misdemeanor court, the mental health court received more favorable ratings by offenders on various procedural justice variables including: providing the offender with an opportunity for involvement in his or her case, respectful treatment by authority, and fairness.

For the criminal justice system and the community, mental health courts have been useful for facilitating case processing, saving court resources, and reducing recidivism. Studies show that mental health courts:

- Resolve cases more rapidly than traditional courts despite the increased information gathering
- May enhance communication among mental health, community, and criminal justice agencies
- Successfully target appropriately diagnosed mentally ill offenders
- Oversee the mental status and use of mental health services for offenders
- May contribute to lower rates of recidivism
- May result in decreased time in jail following referral to the mental health court

Currently, Maryland has three mental health courts in Baltimore City, Harford County, and Prince George's County District Courts. In FY 2012, a total of 198 individuals successfully completed the program, including:

- Baltimore City District Court: 25
- Harford County District Court: 2
- Prince George's County District Court: 171

### **Operation Safe Kids**

***Objective: To maintain and enhance an effective community-based supervision model for at-risk juveniles to minimize residential placements without compromising public safety.***

Governor O'Malley's Operation Safe Kids (OSK) initiative targets juvenile justice system youth who are on probation and at-risk for becoming victims or perpetrators of violent crime. The program's intensive, community-based approach provides accountability and immediate response to the highest risk youth within the Department of Juvenile Services' (DJS) Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI).

Research indicates that incarceration in a juvenile detention facility is a risk factor for future involvement in the adult criminal justice system. Juvenile incarceration, often referred to as residential placement, separates youthful offenders from their families and communities, a circumstance that can be quite traumatic. Moreover, residential placement puts young and impressionable offenders in a closed environment with other juveniles who exhibit similar anti-social behaviors, thereby exposing young people to negative influences. This may elevate the risk levels for juvenile offenders who were already at-risk.

To overcome these problems, the Baltimore City Health Department (BCHD) developed a youth violence prevention program that seeks to minimize residential placement for at-risk youth while still providing close supervision and accountability. OSK is a collaborative effort involving BCHD, DJS, police, school personnel, the courts, prosecutors and community leaders to offer comprehensive case management and enhanced supervision to at-risk youth. OSK focuses on communities where youth violence and crime are

the highest, and targets specific juveniles most likely to commit violent crimes, or become victims of violence.

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) continues to provide funding support to Baltimore City and has provided State agency support and funding for an OSK program in Prince George's County. GOCCP will expand this best practice initiative to local jurisdictions who will work closely with DJS and other State and local agencies to ensure at risk youth have the support they need to become productive adults.

Through programs such as OSK and the partnerships it forged among the Baltimore City Police Department, the Mayor's Office and DJS, juvenile homicides in Baltimore City have been driven down 38% since 2008. In order to continue this success, DJS and its program partners will continue to evaluate opportunities to improve and expand the successful OSK model.

### **Safe Streets**

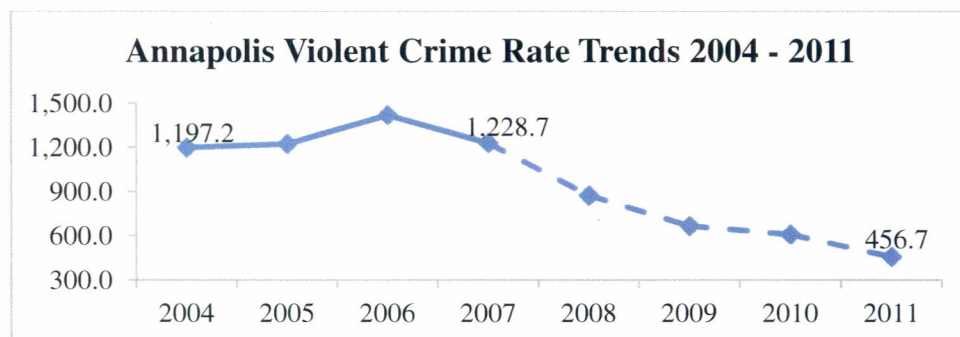
***Objective: To expand the use of the Safe Streets model.***

Safe Streets is an offender-based model established to institute collaboration and information-sharing across all levels of government to dramatically reduce crime. The objective of Safe Streets is significant violent crime reduction through interagency collaboration and information-sharing.

The first Safe Streets Initiative was implemented in Annapolis in October 2008 and a second Safe Streets Coalition was implemented in Salisbury in 2010.

Since the implementation of Safe Streets, Annapolis has seen a significant 60.5% reduction in violent crime. The city has also seen significant reductions in:

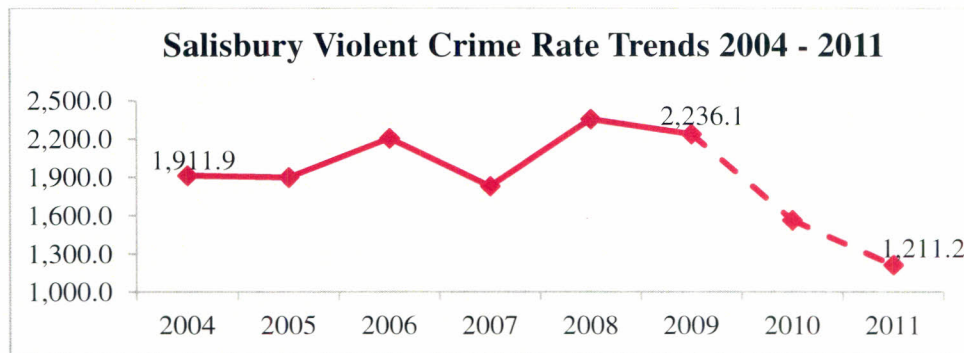
- Robberies (-61.8%)
- Aggravated assaults (-61.0%)
- Burglaries (-54.9%)
- Larceny/thefts (-33.4%)
- Motor vehicle thefts (-63.1%)





Since the implementation of Safe Streets, Salisbury has seen a significant 42.4% reduction in violent crime. The city also had significant reductions in:

- Robberies (-62.6%)
- Aggravated assaults (-35.6%)
- Burglaries (-44.4%)
- Larceny/thefts (-22.5%)
- Motor vehicle thefts (-41.0%)



Recognizing the success of the Safe Streets model in Annapolis and Salisbury, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) expanded the Safe Streets program to include five additional sites around the state. Sites with rising crime, and organizational structure and relationships in place that could successfully integrate the Safe Streets model into all participating agencies and community were chosen. These additional sites include:

- Baltimore Police Department
- Cumberland Police Department
- Frederick Police Department
- Hagerstown Police Department
- Harford County Sheriff's Office

GOCCP will be evaluating crime rates, concentrations of high risk offenders under community supervision, and other factors to identify additional locations for the future expansion of Safe Streets.

## LEGISLATION

***Objective: To create and pass public safety legislation that will help Maryland fight crime and improve public safety for all of its citizens.***

During 2012, the State of Maryland continued its ongoing efforts to explore new legislation to more effectively reduce crime and save lives. There were several significant bills passed during the 2012 session of the Maryland General Assembly that will help protect Maryland's citizens and assist criminal justice stakeholders in their fight.

### ***2012 Passed Legislation***

*Unemployment Insurance - Coverage - Victims of Domestic Violence:* SB 291 prohibits the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation from charging specified unemployment insurance benefits against the earned rating record of an employing unit and authorizes the Secretary to find that a cause of voluntarily leaving employment is a good cause if it is directly attributable to the individual or the individual's spouse, minor child, or parent being a victim of domestic violence.

*Criminal Procedure - Unexecuted Warrant, Summons, or Other Criminal Process - Invalidation and Destruction:* SB 496 creates procedures that authorize law enforcement agencies to request State's Attorneys to invalidate and destroy older unexecuted warrants, summons, or other criminal process.

*State Government - Commemorative Days - Crime Victims and Advocates:* HB 766 requires the Governor, annually, to proclaim April 3<sup>rd</sup> as Crime Victim and Advocate Commemorative Day.

*Criminal Procedure - Criminal Defendants - Citations and Appearances:* SB 422 allows law enforcement to charge by citation for certain crimes, establishes a Task Force to Study the Laws and Policies Relating to Representation of Indigent Criminal Defendants by the Office of the Public Defender, and requires the Administrative Office of the Courts to collaborate with the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center and the Police Training Commission in order to collect data on the citations that are issued.

*Crimes - Electronic Communication – Harassment:* SB 175 / HB 8 prohibits the use of electronic communication to maliciously engage in conduct that alarms another, clarifies the term "electronic mail" to "electronic communication," and broadens the definition.

*Family Law - Interim and Temporary Peace and Protective Orders – Duration:* HB 1160 extends the duration of a temporary peace order or a temporary protective order under specified circumstances, such as when the court is unexpectedly closed.

*Public Safety - Possession of Firearms - Crimes Committed in Other States:* SB 640 / HB 209 prohibits a person from possessing a regulated firearm, rifle, or shotgun if the person was previously convicted of an offense under the laws of another state or the U.S. that would constitute a crime of violence or a violation of specified provisions of law if committed in Maryland.

*Task Force to Study Access of Individuals with Mental Illness to Regulated Firearms:* HB 618 established a Task Force to Study Access of Individuals with Mental Illness to Regulated Firearms. The Task Force developed three work groups to consider the following topics: 1) technical and legislative solutions to existing gaps in information sharing among agencies; 2) assessment of research on mental illness and



propensity for violence to self and others; and 3) potential changes to Maryland law based on state and federal best practices. The Task Force was staffed by GOCCP and reported its findings and recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly at the end of 2012.

*Domestically Related Crimes – Reporting:* SB 647 / HB 1146 went into effect on October 1, 2012 and it requires the court to determine, at the request of a State’s Attorney, whether a crime for which a defendant is convicted or receives a probation before judgment disposition is a domestically related crime. A crime is “domestically related” if the crime occurs between the defendant and a victim who is a person eligible for relief as defined in *Section 4-501 of the Maryland Family Law Article* or the crime occurred between a defendant and a victim who had a sexual relationship within 12 months before the commission of the crime. This information is recorded on an offender’s RAP sheet to inform stakeholders that the individual was previously convicted of a domestically related crime.

Although Maryland does not have a separate crime of domestic violence, this law will provide a more complete picture of domestically related crimes in the state. It provides offender accountability by ensuring that repeat domestic violence perpetrators are no longer anonymous to the system and creates a new level of accountability for prosecutors, judges, supervising agencies, and law enforcement to increase victim safety.

**RAPS Maryland RAP Sheet 20120818 1257**

This data is issued through the Maryland Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS). This record is for official use only, and subject to both federal and state laws and regulations. Questions about specific entries or dispositions should be directed to the contributing agency. Issued by authority of the Secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

**WARNING:** This individual has been convicted of a crime of violence per Criminal Law Article, Section 14-101, Annotated Code of Maryland.

**WARNING:** This individual has been convicted of a disqualifying crime per Public Safety Article, Section 5-133, Annotated Code of Maryland and shall not possess a regulated firearm. This information should be verified with the Courts and the Maryland State Police.

**WARNING:** Registered sex offender.

**WARNING:** This individual has been convicted of, or received a probation before judgment disposition for, a Domestic Related Crime as defined by Criminal Procedure Article, Section 6-233, Annotated Code of Maryland.

**Name:** FRAMPTON, JUDSON **SID:** 1933836 **FBI:**  
**DOB:** 19470518 **Sex:** M **Race:** B

Date	Agency / ID	Citation	Disposition
20060320	District court 10/06608010592		Other
20060321	District court 10/06608010592		Other
20060608	District court 10/06608010592		Other
20060608	District court 10/06608010592	01	Prob before jud Domestic Related crime
	10/06608010592	02	Guilty Domestic Related Crime

### Priorities for the Future

*Repealing the sunset on the Governor’s DNA Sample Collection at Charge bill passed during the 2008 Legislative Session:* The use of DNA technology to identify offenders and solve criminal cases quickly is a vital instrument in Maryland’s mission to provide safe and sustainable communities for every Maryland resident. Since January 1, 2009, individuals arrested and charged with crimes of violence, first, second, or third degree burglary or attempts of these crimes are required to provide a DNA sample. The Maryland

State Police Forensic Sciences Division reached several milestones with over 100,000 samples uploaded into CODIS and its 2,500<sup>th</sup> positive DNA comparison or hit.

*Child Safety Net 2.0:* In 2009, the Maryland General Assembly passed HB 1382, which authorized the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) to share information with DJS equivalents in the District of Columbia and Virginia. In 2013, Maryland will pursue legislation that gives DJS the ability to expand their information-sharing procedures with Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Delaware while still safeguarding confidential information and maintaining liability to account for errors that may occur.

*Human Trafficking Asset Forfeiture:* Traffickers reap enormous financial benefit from victimizing children for commercial sex and because of the unique needs of trafficking survivors, this area of service is greatly underfunded. Currently, 41 other states have enacted human trafficking asset forfeiture laws. This bill also creates an Anti-Trafficking Fund to be administered by GOCCP in order to ensure that human trafficking service providers are able to continue providing specialized services to victims of trafficking.

*Crime of Violence in Presence of a Minor:* Committing a crime of violence in front of a minor has a lasting impact at even the youngest age. Children who witness violent crime are at increased risk for violent behavior, delinquency, and future adult criminality. This bill would create an enhanced penalty for committing a crime in the presence of a minor, providing the state with an additional tool to protect child victims.



## PUBLIC SAFETY COLLABORATION

### Criminal Citations

**Objective:** *To establish a task force to study the laws and policies relating to representation of indigent criminal defendants.*

Senate Bill 422 requires law enforcement agencies to report certain information on all criminal citations issued. Beginning January 1, 2013, a police officer must charge a defendant by criminal citation under certain circumstances for certain qualifying crimes:

- Any misdemeanor or local ordinance violation that does not carry a penalty of imprisonment
- Any misdemeanor or local ordinance violation for which the maximum penalty of imprisonment is 90 days or less
- Possession of marijuana under 5-601 of the criminal law article

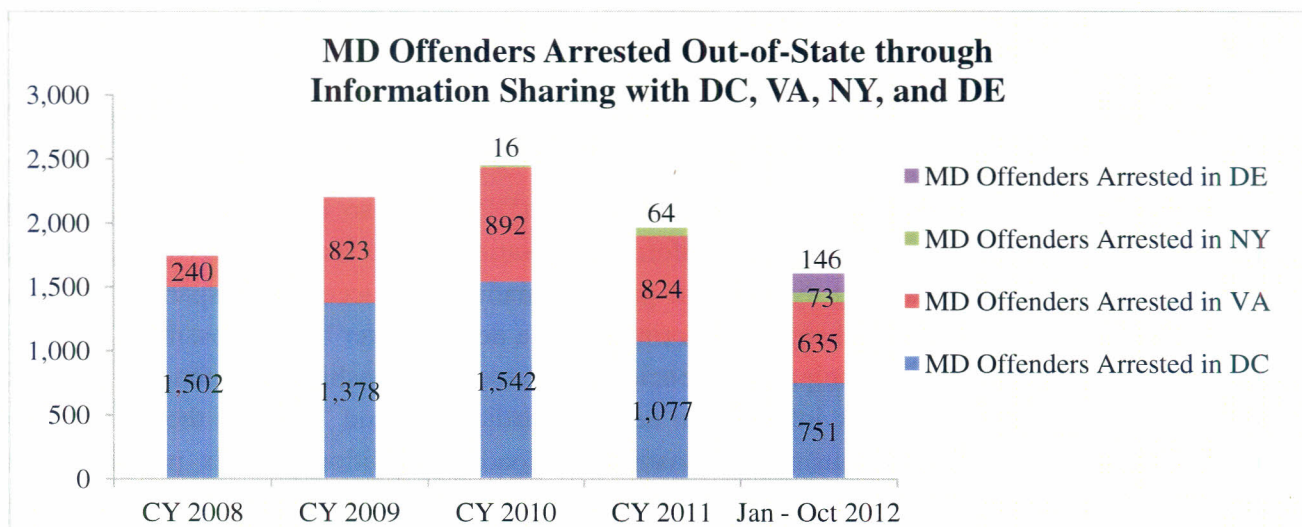
This law requires that certain criminal citations data be submitted to the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center (MSAC) annually. In 2012, MSAC met with the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions (PCTC), Maryland State Police (MSP), and the Administrative Office of the Courts to determine the reporting requirements for law enforcement. They are required to fill out the Uniform Citation Form (DC / CR 45) that will be sent to the Courts, and enter additional information into Delta+ (i.e., the application that runs ETIX) for every criminal citation issued. All data that is entered into Delta+ will be stored by MSP who will then submit the data to MSAC for all law enforcement agencies. MSAC will analyze all citation data (MSP and Courts data) and submit it to the General Assembly by September 1<sup>st</sup> each year with the first report due in 2014.

The screenshot shows a web-based form titled "Criminal Citation Data Entry". The form has a light yellow background and a blue border. It contains several input fields and buttons. At the top, there is a "Citation Number:" label followed by a text input field and a red "Scan" button. To the right of the "Scan" button is an "Agency:" label followed by a dropdown menu. Below these, there are three more input fields: "Issue Date:" (with a date format of \_\_/\_\_/\_\_), "Issue Time:" (with a time format of \_\_:\_\_), and "Officer ID:". Below these three fields is a "Location:" label followed by a large text input area. Further down, there is a "Residence County:" label followed by a dropdown menu. At the bottom left, there is a "Race/Ethnicity:" label followed by a dropdown menu. On the right side of the form, there are two buttons: a blue "Submit" button and a grey "Cancel" button.

## Cross-Border Collaboration

***Objective: To develop and implement a process for sharing timely and accurate information across jurisdictional boundaries to more effectively manage dangerous offenders who move freely from one jurisdiction to another, and subject them to seamless, regional supervision.***

Maryland expanded its Security Integration efforts through cooperative information-sharing agreements among Maryland, Washington, D.C., New York, and Virginia. These efforts also expanded through agreements with Delaware in May 2012 and Pennsylvania in December 2012. The six jurisdictions now share live arrest data with each other so that supervisory agents know, almost in real-time, if any of their offenders have been arrested outside of the local jurisdiction. Everyday Maryland provides an electronic file of individuals who have been arrested in Maryland. Using bridging software, Washington D.C., Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia compare this arrest feed against their files of offenders under supervision. If a match is obtained, an email alert is automatically sent to the supervising agent. The agent then conducts his own investigation and seeks a Violation of Probation warrant from the sentencing judge or Parole Retake warrant from the Parole Commission. Maryland has signed an MOU with West Virginia, with the exchange of arrest feeds set for early 2013.



Maryland is working with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to develop the protocol for information-sharing in the Northeastern region of the country. Maryland is working to become the “hub” for the re-distribution of arrests feeds from each state in the Northeastern region to one another (e.g., Delaware and Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia, etc.). In the more distant future, Maryland will work with the public safety agencies in each of these aforementioned states to link-up each of their Criminal Justice Information Systems (e.g., Dashboard, JNET, etc.) so that a federated search may be launched across all systems with a single logon.

On April 23, 2012, the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) convened a cross-border information-sharing event with Pennsylvania and West Virginia which was held at the Hagerstown Community College. The purpose was to discuss existing and future opportunities for sharing timely and accurate information across Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia borders to more effectively



manage dangerous offenders who move freely from one jurisdiction to another and subject them to seamless, regional containment and supervision.

On June 25, 2012, GOCCP hosted a one-day working summit on regional information-sharing opportunities. This included participation from policy and operational leaders from Delaware, Washington D.C., Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia who convened with national subject matter experts to collaborate on data-sharing strategies and next steps relevant to their states' priorities. Key topics from this event included:

- Exchanging near real-time warrant information
- Sharing data to better monitor violent offenders when they move across state lines
- Networking and expanding license plate recognition technology to link state systems
- Mechanisms to share information in real-time between criminal justice and public safety officials in the various states to facilitate criminal investigations and crime prevention
- "Next generation" fusion centers, integrating federal, state and local agencies to collect, monitor and share data, with the goal of proactively supporting local crime fighting
- Coordinating and unifying scrap metal, pawn and second-hand property databases to regulate and enforce second-hand property transactions throughout the region

With assistance from NCJA, GOCCP is meeting quarterly with representatives from these five bordering states to continue the discussion of improved information-sharing across borders.

The Department of Public Safety & Correctional Services (DPSCS) also became the first agency in Maryland to contribute information to the Law Enforcement National Data Exchange (N-DEx). N-DEx is a criminal justice information-sharing system that provides nationwide access to disparate local, state, tribal, and federal systems for the exchange of information to a degree never before possible. Through N-DEx's services and capabilities, participating agencies can detect relationships between people, places, things, and crime characteristics; link information across jurisdictions; and "connect the dots" between apparently unrelated data without causing information overload. In addition, N-DEx provides contact information and collaboration tools for law enforcement agencies that are working on cases of mutual interest.

Maryland and its bordering jurisdictions of Washington, D.C. and Virginia agreed to collaborate in a variety of other ways:

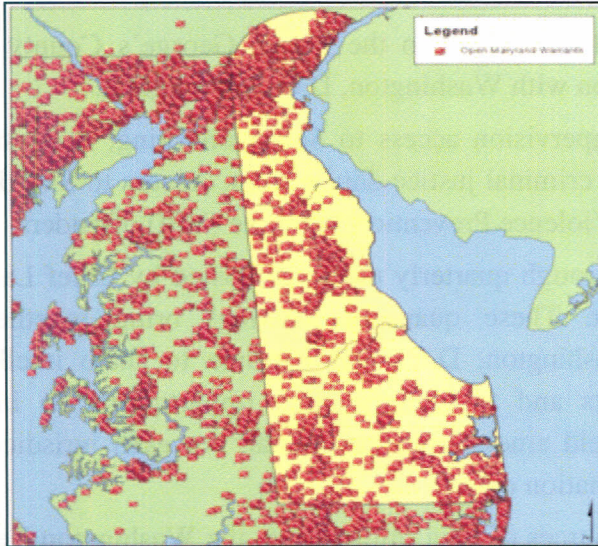
- The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) and Community Supervision, previously known as the Division of Parole & Probation, continue to make joint home visits in Maryland and Washington, D.C. on offenders that are under supervision for misdemeanors.
- Joint home visits conducted in Maryland are being done with the active participation and cooperation of the Prince George's County Police Department and the Mt. Rainier Police Department.
- Joint home visits conducted in Washington, D.C. are done in conjunction with the Metropolitan D.C. Police Department.

- Community Supervision is now providing Maryland police reports to CSOSA if such reports are needed to support parole revocation hearings in Washington, D.C.
- Community Supervision has assigned a full-time agent to the Prince George's County Police Department's fusion center to serve as a liaison with Washington, D.C. and Virginia.
- Washington, D.C. has given Community Supervision access to Self-Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology (SMART), the D.C.'s criminal justice data system. Access to SMART has been especially useful to agents supervising Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI) offenders.
- Regional collaboration has been enhanced through quarterly meetings hosted by Chief Lanier of the Metropolitan D.C. Police Department. These quarterly meetings bring together law enforcement personnel from Maryland, Washington, D.C., and Virginia to share intelligence information on potentially violent offenders and to identify other opportunities to improve cooperation. Additional meetings are also held among appropriate staff for each jurisdiction to focus on home visits, supervision, and coordination efforts.
- Community Supervision now receives two sources of vital information, the Washington Regional Threat and Analysis Center report and the Metropolitan Police Department's Daily Command Information Center report, so that information can be shared with agencies in Maryland, especially the Prince George's County Police Department.
- The Prince George's County State's Attorney Office sponsors the Cross-Border Initiative on Intelligence, a regular meeting attended by Community Supervision, the Metropolitan Police Department, Capital Police, the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA), Prince George's County municipal police departments and the Prince George's County Department of Corrections to share information on crime trends and gang activity.
- The Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, D.C. now has access to Maryland's Criminal Justice Dashboard to obtain vital information from a variety of data sources, including criminal records.
- State agencies can now access CSOSA data through Maryland Offender Management System's (MOMS) mapping and data analysis functions.
- To ensure proper accountability for cross-border efforts, the StateStat team tracks all activities on a monthly basis.

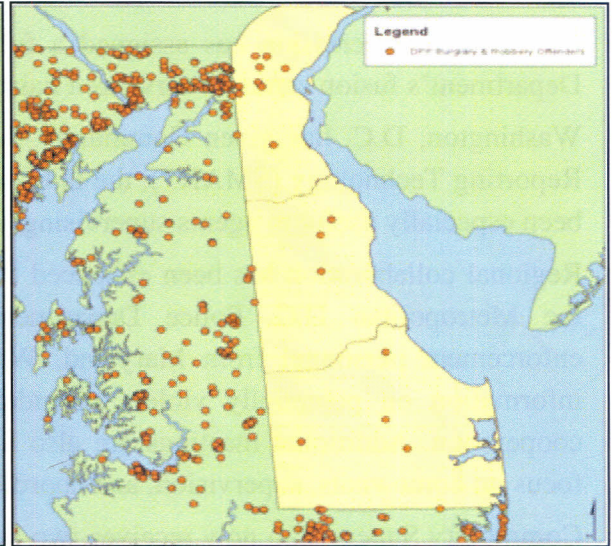


## Delaware Maps

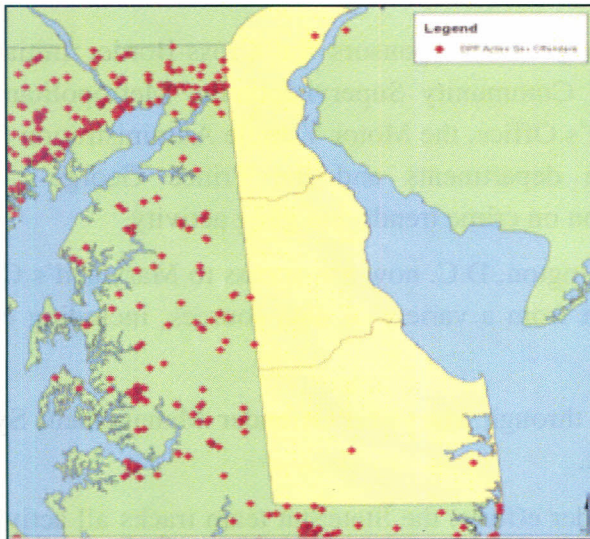
All Open Warrants held by the Maryland Court System in Delaware



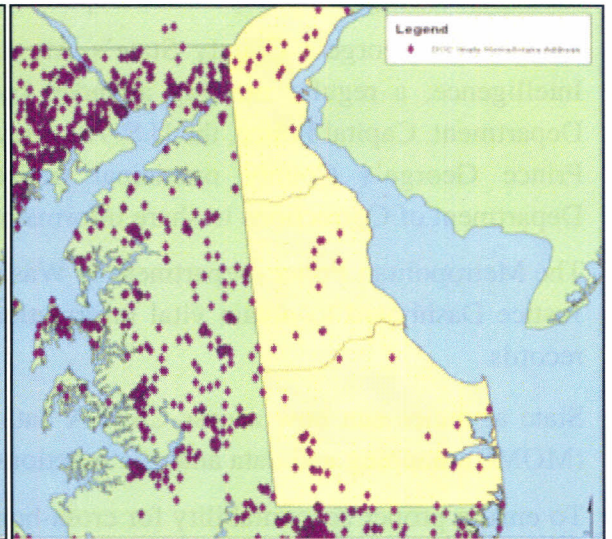
Maryland Offenders Under Active Supervision for Burglary or Robbery



Maryland Sex Offenders Under Active Supervision



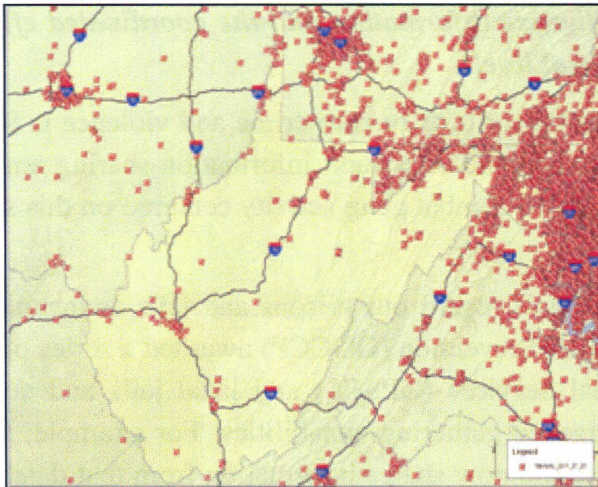
Maryland Inmate Home/Intake Address



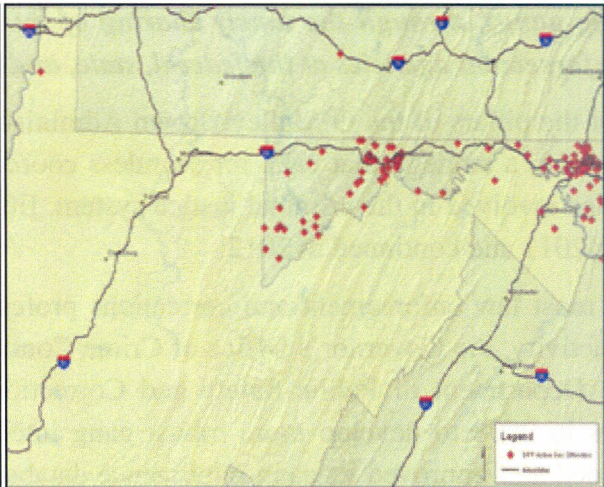


## West Virginia Maps

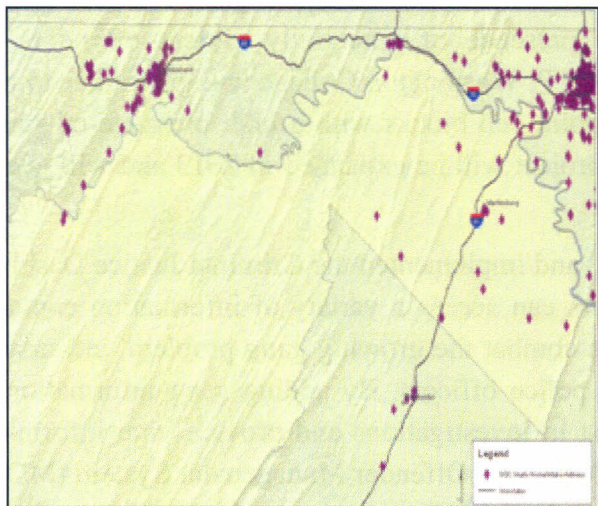
All Open Warrants held by the Maryland Court System in West Virginia



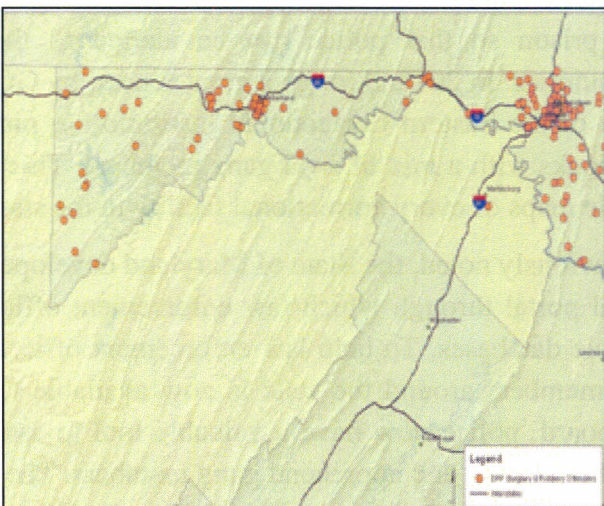
Maryland Sex Offenders Under Active Supervision



Maryland Inmate Home/Intake Address



Maryland Offenders Under Active Supervision for Burglary or Robbery





## **Gang Strategy**

***Objective: To curb the growth of criminal street gangs in Maryland, and to effectively dismantle existing gangs, through the timely sharing of intelligence information and the coordinated efforts of law enforcement agencies at the federal, state, and local levels.***

One of the pillars of the O'Malley-Brown Administration's efforts to curb crime and violence is Security Integration, a strategy that calls for seamless coordination and consistent information-sharing among all agencies involved in the criminal justice system. Efforts to combat gang activity centered on this strategy during 2011 and continued in 2012.

Since most law enforcement and corrections professionals regard our prisons and jails as incubators of gang activity, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) awarded a series of grants to the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) and local jails and detention centers in 2008 to develop more robust gang intelligence gathering capabilities. For example, DPSCS expanded and improved its gang intelligence database, and now shares information from that database on a regular basis; steps were taken to manage and contain Security Threat Groups (e.g., gangs) through an established process of identifying gang members who enter the criminal justice system. DPSCS distributes bulletins to local law enforcement agencies whenever a validated gang member is released from prison so that police can be alerted to the presence of potentially violent offenders in our communities. In 2012, through a grant funded by GOCCP, Washington College was given data to map the layout of the Eastern Correctional Institution to pinpoint cell blocks with a high presence of gangs and cell blocks with a mix of rival gang members. This project will be expanded in 2013 and will eventually include maps of every correctional facility in the state.

As previously noted, the State of Maryland developed and implemented the Criminal Justice Dashboard, a central portal through which law enforcement officers can access a variety of information contained in multiple databases. To help law enforcement officers combat the growing gang problem, information on gang members around the state is now available to police officers. By adding gang information to the Dashboard, police now have a valuable tool to assist in investigations and provide vital information to help them locate and apprehend gang members. The Maryland Offender Management System (MOMS), a component of the Dashboard, has the Maryland State Police (MSP) gang data and DPSCS Security Threat Group information, and will be adding regional High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) gang data in the near future.

Local and state law enforcement officers have continued to work closely with the U.S. Attorney's Office to share information on gang activity and to prosecute violent gang members in federal court where penalties are often more severe. Similarly, GOCCP has continued working with the U.S. Attorney's Office to award grants under the Project Safe Neighborhoods program to help local law enforcement pursue gang members, especially those who engage in gun violence.

Governor O'Malley convened a forum on guns and gang violence in March 2011 which was aimed at improving the tracking of gang members and the sharing of information amongst Maryland and federal public safety agencies. As a result of this forum, GOCCP staffed a Gang Containment workgroup which aimed to identify a common gang definition, the standardization of gang criteria, DPSCS gang mapping

efforts, cell phone tracking, License Plate Recognition (LPR) tracking, and various other information-sharing and gang intelligence strategies. As a result of this meeting, DPSCS, MSP, and the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center continue to meet to improve the gang intelligence strategy. GOCCP is dedicated over the next two years to collaborate with various public safety agencies to further enhance gang investigative efforts and information-sharing capabilities.

#### Gang Awareness School Outreach Program

The Gang Awareness School Outreach Program is designed to be part of the coordinated statewide effort to prevent the spread of gangs in Maryland. It creates strategies and aligns resources key to the development of gang awareness, prevention, and intervention for parents, teachers, administrators, and others who play a critical role in identifying and preventing gang activity and growth in our school communities. It recognizes the unique nature of school-based audiences by delivering a consistent prevention/intervention message that is localized to each community through inclusion and participation by local law enforcement, school officials, and social service agencies. Given the fluid and dynamic nature of gang activity, the program's design also allows for regular updates to information, trends, and resources, to provide audiences with the most timely and relevant prevention and intervention information.

Because gang activity is an expanding problem in our schools, and in response to the Maryland's Safe Schools Act of 2010, GOCCP provided grant funding for a statewide Safe Schools Coordinator (SSG) in 2011 and 2012. The SSG is responsible for presenting gang awareness trainings in schools around the state and also providing Train the Trainer (TOT) sessions for school security officers, who then have the ability to train their staff and gang awareness/prevention components in their respective jurisdictions.

In 2012, the Coordinator successfully:

- Educated over 1,380 individuals including parents, staff, and faculty about gang prevention and intervention in K-12 schools throughout Maryland
- Established and enhanced partnerships and coordination between local law enforcement and K-12 schools
- Facilitated information-sharing between partnering agencies to include the Maryland Community Crime Prevention Institute (MCCPI), United State's Attorney's Office, and Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)

These efforts will continue over the next two years.

#### Gun Trafficking Task Forces

***Objective: To target known gun traffickers who supply weapons to criminals, and to identify, arrest, and prosecute violent offenders who illegally use and/or possess firearms, through a multi-agency collaborative effort.***

One of the key strategies employed to reduce crime in Maryland is to aggressively attack illegal gun use and possession. Part of that strategy was the establishment of two gun task forces.



The Gun Tracing Task Force (GTTF) started in May 2007 to specifically track and curb illegal gun use and possession in Baltimore. The GTTF was originally staffed by six officers from the Baltimore Police Department and five troopers from the Maryland State Police, with cooperation and assistance from a variety of federal agencies. Now, several other agencies either participate in, or support the work of the GTTF: the Baltimore County Police Department; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF); Office of the Attorney General; the Department of Juvenile Services; Community Supervision; and the Baltimore City State's Attorney's Office. GTTF had continued success in 2012. Data from January 1, 2012 through October 31, 2012 show:

- Gun Seizures: 551
- Arrests: 74
- Search Warrants: 30

The Firearms Interdiction Task Force (FITF) was responsible for the proactive enforcement of firearms related laws in Prince George's County. FITF was, up until November 2009, staffed by investigators from the Maryland State Police, Prince George's County Police and the Prince George's County Sheriff's Office. ATF supplied special agents on an as needed basis to assist with investigations and to help prepare cases against violent gun offenders for prosecution in federal court. This group, now led primarily by ATF, continued their efforts to enforce gun laws and target violent gun offenders in Prince George's County. Data show that 2012 was a very successful year for FITF. From January 1, 2012 until October 31, 2012:

- Gun Seizures: 183
- Arrests: 55
- Search Warrants: 20

These task forces will continue their work over the next two years, and other opportunities to pursue illegal gun trafficking and those offenders who use and possess them will be explored.

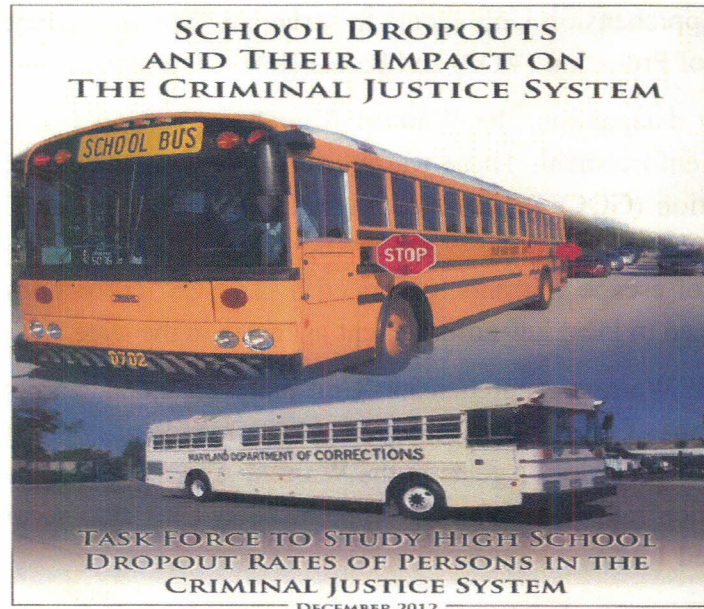
### **High School Dropout Rates**

***Objective: To establish a task force to study high school dropout rates of persons involved in the criminal justice system.***

Senate Bill 755 (Session 2011) required the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) to establish a task force to study high school dropout rates of persons involved in the criminal justice system. The Maryland Statistical Analysis Center (MSAC) reached out to various stakeholders to establish the task force. This task force was tasked to accomplish the following:

- Study high school dropout statistics of people who have been incarcerated, arrested, or otherwise processed through the criminal justice system;
- Study the fiscal impact that high school dropouts have on the criminal justice system in Maryland;
- Make recommendations regarding how individuals can be kept in high school until graduation;

- Explore various continuing education options for incarcerated individuals who have not received a high school diploma; and
- Recommend how individuals can be informed of alternative high school education or work related programs.



The findings and recommendations of the Task Force were submitted to the General Assembly on December 31, 2012.

### **Warrant Service**

***Objective: To develop a framework of cooperation between state and local law enforcement so that warrants can be prioritized and served as soon as possible to remove dangerous offenders from the streets before they re-offend.***

Timely warrant service has, and will remain, a priority of the O'Malley-Brown Administration's Plan for reducing crime in Maryland. During 2012, the State of Maryland worked hard to enhance our ability to remove dangerous offenders from the streets.

The Maryland State Police (MSP) entered into a partnership with the U.S. Marshalls Service's Capital Area Regional Fugitive Task Force (CARFTF) in October 2008 with a mission of reducing violent crime in Prince George's County by targeting fugitives wanted on felony warrants. MSP assigned four people to CARFTF. There are also four agents from the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services' (DPSCS) Warrant Apprehension Unit, and one Washington Metropolitan Police Officer assigned to the Maryland State Police (MSP) team working with CARFTF. The MSP team is primarily responsible for Parole Retake warrants, Violation of Probation warrants and warrants originating out of Washington, D.C. The MSP team also attempts to serve warrants for violent fugitives wanted by the Prince George's County



Sheriff's Office. In 2012, the task force closed 872 warrants for some of Maryland's most dangerous offenders who were known to move freely across jurisdictional boundaries.

On May 10, 2011, Governor O'Malley signed legislation designating the DPSCS Warrant Apprehension Unit as a police agency in the State of Maryland effective June 1, 2011. The new police authority is applicable to DPSCS Warrant Apprehension Unit agents and contractual warrant officers. The new police powers enable Warrant Apprehension Unit agents to serve any type of warrant, whereas previously they were limited to Violation of Probation (VOP) and Parole Retake warrants.

In 2012, due to this new designation, the Warrant Apprehension Unit participated in various warrant initiatives with local law enforcement. These warrant initiatives, organized by the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP), targeted warrant service on the state's most violent offenders. The new police authority also provided the Warrant Apprehension Unit with the ability to assume control and prioritize the service of escape warrants, generated by DPSCS' correctional facilities. Prior to 2012, these warrants were assigned to local law enforcement agencies in the state.

During FY 2012, DPSCS' Warrant Apprehension Unit received 2,664 warrants for offenders who had either violated the conditions of their parole or who had been mandatorily released and violated the terms of their community-based supervision. Agents in the Warrant Apprehension Unit were able to clear 2,542 warrants, a 95.4% clearance rate. The Warrant Apprehension Unit also received 1,193 VOP warrants during FY 2012 and cleared 1,332.

To further enhance our ability to locate and arrest offenders wanted for violating the terms of their probation or parole, Community Supervision, previously known as the Division of Parole & Probation, now has a website that contains color photographs and other pertinent information on their most wanted violators. This valuable tool has resulted in many tips and leads to help agents make apprehensions.



Substantial steps were taken in 2009 to improve the service of juvenile writs and warrants, and those efforts will continue over the next two years. The Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) has continued to refer many of its writs and warrants, especially those for juveniles assigned to the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI), to the CARFTF and the Baltimore Warrant Apprehension Task Force. Moreover, DJS more effectively shares information on other juvenile writs and warrants with law enforcement around the state to ensure that at-risk youth are apprehended as quickly as possible, for their own safety and for the safety of the public.

Since 2007, as a result of 424 grants funded by GOCCP, 35,980 warrants have been served to help remove some of the state's most violent offenders from the streets.

In 2011, three very successful warrant initiatives took place (Baltimore City, Prince George's County, and a joint Baltimore City/Baltimore County Initiative). The success of these warrant initiatives resulted from the collaborative, multi-agency efforts to locate and arrest some of the state's most violent offenders. This effort resulted in the apprehension of 2,064 offenders and 468 detainees placed against suspects found to be already incarcerated.

The successful efforts of this multi-agency collaboration continued in 2012 with four additional warrant initiatives to apprehend some of the state's most violent offenders:

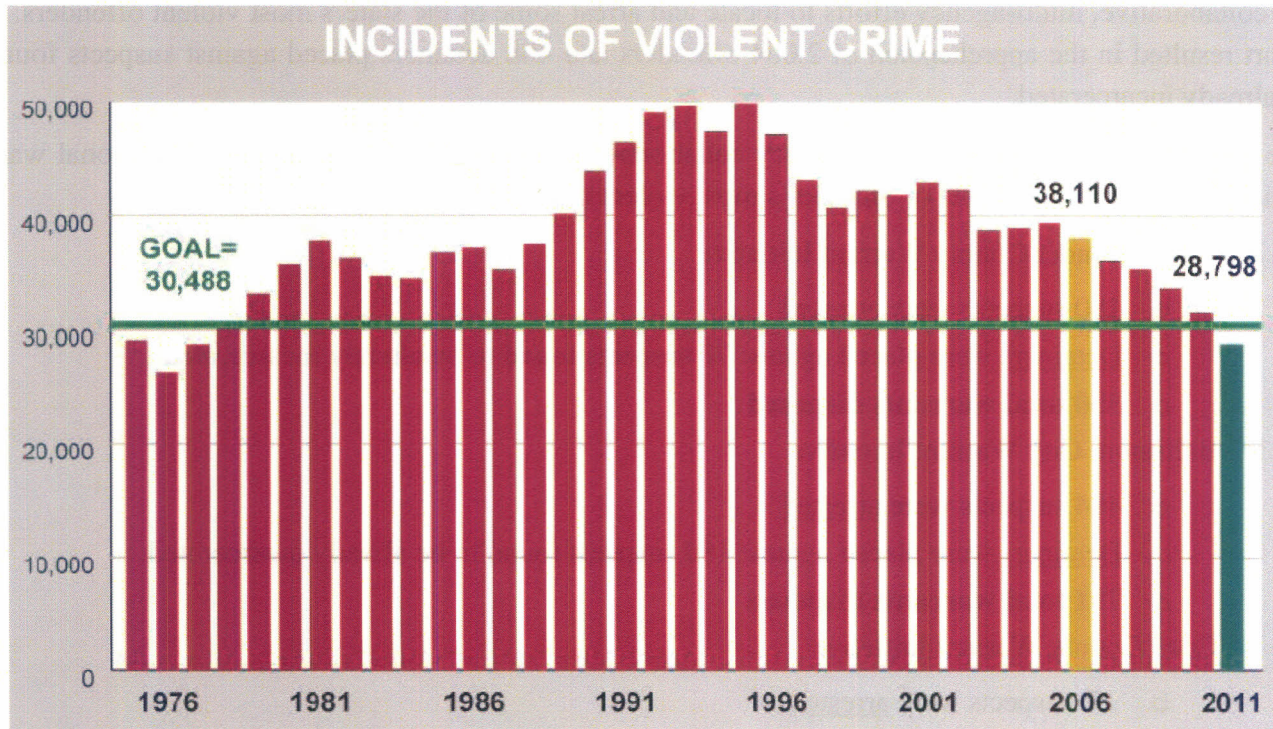
- Anne Arundel County Warrant Initiative
  - 180 suspects were arrested
  - Detainers were placed against 70 suspects found to be already incarcerated
  - **330 total warrants disposed**
- Baltimore City Warrant Initiative
  - 484 suspects were arrested
  - Detainers were placed against 180 suspects found to be already incarcerated
  - **791 total warrants disposed**
- Cecil County Warrant Initiative
  - 27 suspects were arrested
  - Detainers were placed against 8 suspects found to be already incarcerated
  - **40 total warrants disposed**
- Baltimore City Warrant Initiative
  - 336 suspects were arrested
  - Detainers were placed against 106 suspects found to be already incarcerated
  - **509 total warrants disposed**

In partnership with MSP and DPSCS, GOCCP will continue its ongoing commitment to enhance warrant service to support local jurisdictions in reducing violent crime. Clear priorities for service will be established, according to the following:

- *Local Crime Trends:* Emphasis will be placed on areas with high rates of violent crime and high concentrations of violent offenders;
- *Targeted Offenders:* Prioritize any type of open warrant for offenders assigned to: VPI; warrants for serious offenses such as murder, robbery, sex offenses, and handgun offenses; and warrants for offenders with lengthy criminal histories regardless of the charge on a current warrant (*i.e., a warrant for a minor crime but where the person named in the warrant has a violent history*); and
- *Charges on Warrants:* Emphasis placed on warrants for murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, handgun violations, and possession with intent to distribute CDS.



Reducing violent crime was one of the Governor's goals by 20% by the end of 2012. "We have driven down violent crime by nearly 25% since 2006," said Governor Martin O'Malley. "In order to continue this progress, warrant service will continue to be one of our core crime fighting strategies in the upcoming years."



### Watch Center Models

**Objective:** *To create environments where police officers and Community Supervision agents work side-by-side to exchange real-time information to more effectively respond to non-compliant high-risk offenders under community-based supervision.*

Watch Centers are the intelligence arms of the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI). By embedding Community Supervision agents inside police departments to work side-by-side with law enforcement officers, intelligence information on Maryland's most violent offenders can be shared on a daily basis. This timely sharing of information makes it possible for Community Supervision agents to immediately seek Violation of Probation and Parole Retake warrants when potentially dangerous offenders are arrested for new crimes. Watch Centers are operating in four police departments in Baltimore City and County, Prince George's County and Salisbury.

The enhanced supervision of high risk offenders made possible by Watch Centers has resulted in 15,348 violation warrants issued statewide by Maryland courts and the Parole Commission from 2008, through the end of FY 2012. Six thousand four hundred and eighty-nine (n = 6,489) of Maryland's most violent offenders have had their parole or probation revoked during the same time period.

Community Supervision and local law enforcement agencies continue to refine the Watch Center concept by looking for new and innovative ways to collaborate and share critical information on violent criminals, and to explore the development and implementation of additional Watch Centers throughout Maryland. Law enforcement and public safety partners working together as part of the Safe Streets initiative in Salisbury are exploring the possibility of establishing a regional center for Wicomico County. Although not all jurisdictions in Maryland require sophisticated Watch Center operations such as the ones in Baltimore City, Baltimore County and Prince George's County, Community Supervision continues to engage in outreach efforts to local law enforcement agencies to help develop and implement modified Watch Center models in other areas to improve public safety in jurisdictions across Maryland.



## TECHNOLOGY

### Criminal Justice Dashboard

*Objective: To continue to expand and improve upon a web-based, user-friendly information consolidation tool through which law enforcement officers can access information on offenders contained in a variety of separate systems and databases.*

Security Integration is the cornerstone of the O'Malley-Brown Administration's fight to reduce crime and improve public safety. Security Integration means that we must have seamless coordination and consistent information-sharing among all agencies involved in the criminal justice system to achieve optimum efficiency. The Criminal Justice Dashboard, developed by the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), is the embodiment of Security Integration. With one user name and password, comprehensive information from various sources is made accessible to law enforcement in one consolidated view.

The number of databases and information sources connected to the Dashboard has expanded from 24 in 2008 to 110 in 2012. Up to 4,000 users access information through the Dashboard each day, resulting in 25,000 to 50,000 daily inquiries. By using the Dashboard, police officers and public safety personnel are able to save time and compile information through a few computer keystrokes. The authorized user may access the Dashboard via a secure connection to search for an offender by: State Identification Number (SID); Last Name; Driver's License Number; ZIP Code; and Any combination of the aforementioned search criteria plus First Name, Social Security Number, or Date of Birth.

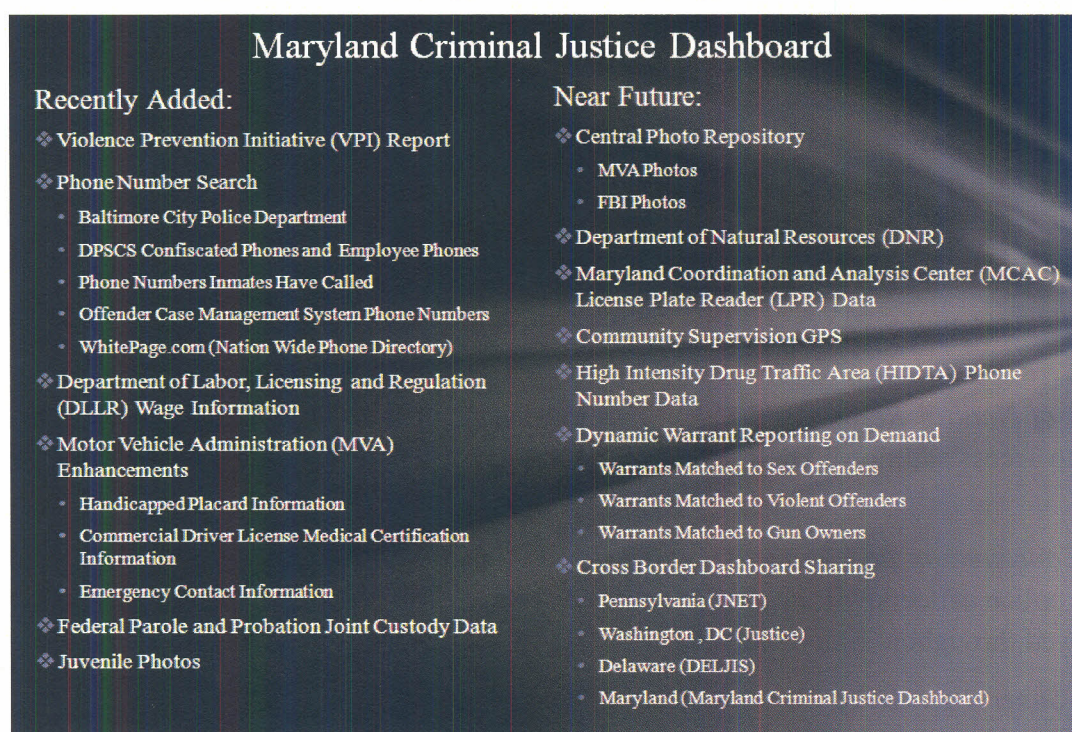
### Expanded Data Sources

Data available through the Dashboard now includes:

- Maryland's Correctional Facilities
- Community Supervision
- Maryland Parole Commission
- Maryland Criminal History (CJIS)
- Baltimore City Intake and Detention Center
- Baltimore City Pretrial
- Baltimore City Police Department (BPD)
- Maryland Department of Juvenile Services (DJS)
- Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
- Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulations (DLLR)
- Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH)
- Maryland State Police (MSP)
- Combine DNA Index System (CODIS)
- D.C. Metropolitan Police

- Judicial Information Systems (e.g., courts)
- Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA)
- Maryland High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA)
- Maryland Sex Offender Registry (SOR)
- Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE)
- Police Correctional and Training Commission (PCTC)
- Social Security Administration (SSA)
- Maryland Central Photo Repository containing photographs from arrests, intakes, and SOR
- Baltimore Police Department Gun Offender Registry

During 2012, several new features were added to the Dashboard.



*Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI) Report:* This report allows an investigator to search all VPI offenders by name or SID number and see the details on a selected offender. This information is important for Washington, D.C.'s parole and probation officers.

*Phone Number Search:* This report allows an investigator to enter a phone number of interest and see if Baltimore City Police, DPSCS or WhitePages.com has information on it.

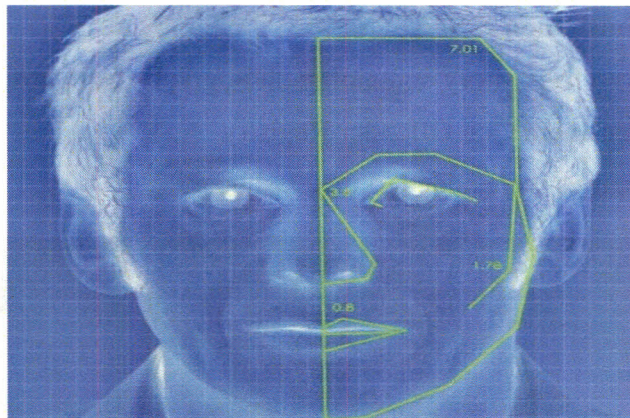
*Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation (DLLR) Wage Information:* A new real-time information database from DLLR was added to the Dashboard in July 2012. Law enforcement officers and public safety professionals with NCIC user identifications and passwords will be able to log onto the Dashboard to obtain employment information maintained by DLLR for the most recent 18-month period to include:



- Unemployment insurance claim information, to include the name of the employer, the first and last days of work, and the address of the claimant
- Current employment information

*Federal Parole and Probation Joint Custody:* These reports allow an investigator to search a name or SID number and see if the person of interest is under joint supervision by both Maryland and the U.S. Courts.

*Juvenile Photos:* DJS photos have been added to the juvenile detail report.



Other Dashboard enhancements are planned for 2013. These include:

*Central Photo Repository:* MVA and FBI photos will be added for facial recognition matching and lineup generation.

*Department of Natural Resources (DNR):* This enhancement will allow the Maryland Criminal Justice Dashboard to access additional DNR data. This additional data includes addresses and recreational vehicle licenses.

*Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC) License Plate Reader (LPR) Data:* Through the Dashboard, police officers will be able to search a license plate to see it has been scanned by any of the LPRs deployed throughout Maryland.

*Community Supervision GPS:* This new feature will allow an investigator to access GPS information for clients being monitored with GPS devices by Community Supervision.

*High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Phone Number Data:* HIDTA's extensive phone number database will soon be searchable through the Dashboard.

*Dynamic Warrant Reporting on Demand:* This feature will allow an investigator to choose a number of criteria to generate dynamic reports in real-time. Some of these reports will include warrants matched to violent offenders, warrants matched to sex offenders, and warrants matched to gun owners.

*Cross-Border Dashboard Sharing:* This project will integrate the Maryland Criminal Justice Dashboard with several other criminal justice data systems in nearby states. Among these systems are Pennsylvania's JNET System, Washington, D.C.'s JUSTIS System and Delaware's DELJIS system.



**Search Offender**

**Legal Disclaimer:**

I hereby certify that I am familiar with the substance and intent of State and Federal statutes, regulations, rules, policies, and procedures relating to the privacy and security of Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) information systems and the dissemination of any criminal history record information. I certify that I understand that my security ID is confidential and should not be used by any other individual. I also understand that the access authorization is limited to only the records required for the performance of my job duties and shall not be re-disseminated, pursuant to the Criminal Procedure Article, Section 10-219. I further understand that the DPSCS systems are monitored and expressly consent to such monitoring.

The unauthorized use of my Logon ID to access DPSCS, or a breach of any security procedures related to the use of my Logon ID may result in prosecution under the Criminal Law Article, Section 7-302 and Section 8-606, of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

The Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services Dashboard shall be used for informational purposes only. Information on the Dashboard is not meant to be considered an original source document. If there is any action intended to be taken based upon information retrieved or viewed from the Dashboard, that information must be verified with the original submitting agency.

Enter at least one of the fields marked with \* (asterisks).  
Please enter Date of Birth in MM/DD/YYYY format.

<input style="width: 90%;" type="text" value="*SID Number"/> <input style="width: 10%;" type="button" value="Go"/>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="*Last Name"/></td> <td style="border: none;"><input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="First Name"/></td> <td style="border: none;"><input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="SSN"/></td> <td style="border: none;"><input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="DOB"/></td> <td style="border: none;"><input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="*Drivers License No"/></td> <td style="border: none;"><input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="*FBI No"/></td> <td style="border: none;"><input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="*Zip Code"/></td> <td style="border: none; text-align: right;"><input style="width: 10%;" type="button" value="Go"/></td> </tr> </table>	<input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="*Last Name"/>	<input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="First Name"/>	<input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="SSN"/>	<input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="DOB"/>	<input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="*Drivers License No"/>	<input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="*FBI No"/>	<input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="*Zip Code"/>	<input style="width: 10%;" type="button" value="Go"/>
<input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="*Last Name"/>	<input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="First Name"/>	<input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="SSN"/>	<input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="DOB"/>	<input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="*Drivers License No"/>	<input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="*FBI No"/>	<input style="width: 15%;" type="text" value="*Zip Code"/>	<input style="width: 10%;" type="button" value="Go"/>		

**Demographics**

No record found for the person of interest.

[Refresh](#)

Search with SID  
Number

Search without SID  
Number

[Refresh](#)

A “link analysis” tool that will enable users to create web maps showing linkages between and among offenders, phone numbers and addresses is now under development.

Other additions to the Dashboard planned in 2013 will include Regional Automated Property Information Database (RAPID) data and ETIX data. ETIX data will include traffic violations history, as well as other offender information held by the courts.

## **Digital Forensics and Cyber Security**

***Objective: To enhance our ability to combat Cybercrime and analyze digital storage media.***

Cybercrime and Cyber Security are rapidly growing threats, not only from criminals, but also from those people and groups who threaten our national security. In fact, almost every crime now involves some type of digital media, and this trend is expected to continue.

In June 2011, Chief James Johnson of the Baltimore County Police Department represented Maryland at the Cybercrime and Forensic Sciences Executive Policy Forum, a National Governor’s Association program intended to educate governors and other high-level state policymakers on recent advances in technology and forensic sciences and the implications for state cyber and electronic crime policy. The forum, led by experts in forensic sciences and criminal justice, covered topics related to new technology instruments and devices that criminals are exploiting, predictive policing, DNA advances, identity theft, and others. As an authority in the subject area, Chief Johnson presented several real-world cases from Baltimore County to help illustrate the impact of cyber and electronic crime on the local level. He also elaborated on recent advances in forensic sciences employed by the Baltimore County Police Department.

The O’Malley-Brown Administration has made it a top priority to ensure that Maryland becomes a model of Cyber Security. The Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention will continue to identify best practices, conduct and attend trainings, and provide grant funding as needed to ensure that Maryland becomes a leader in Cybercrime and Cyber Security.



## DNA

***Objective: To more effectively utilize the State's forensic DNA resources to identify violent criminals and remove them from the streets before they re-offend.***

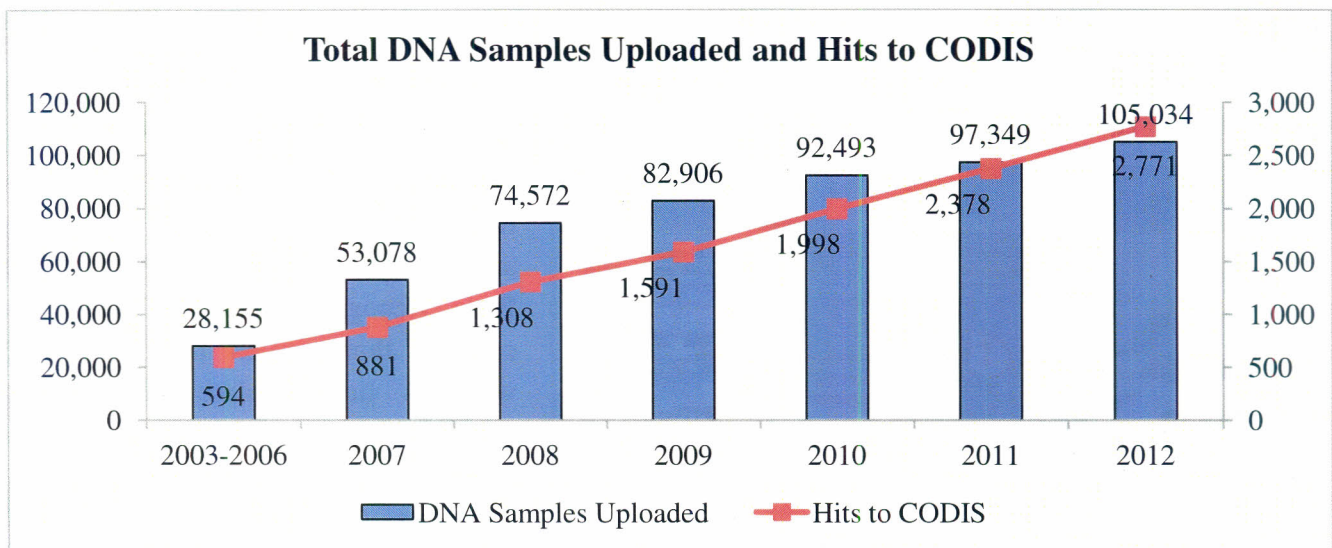
Criminal justice partners at the state and local levels continued working collaboratively during 2012 to further improve the efficacy of Maryland's DNA system. The Maryland State Police (MSP) Forensic Science Division is tasked with the collection of DNA samples and the administration of the statewide database. Additional resources have, and will continue, to be added to MSP's Forensic Science Division to further enhance and streamline the process.

Through the Paul Coverdell National Forensic Science Improvement Act (NFSIA) grant program administered by the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP), additional resources have been made available to law enforcement agencies to improve the quality, timeliness, and validity of DNA forensic science in Maryland. In 2012, the Paul Coverdell grant program awarded \$315,489 throughout the state to help train lab employees and purchase state-of-the-art equipment.

Thanks to the leadership of Governor O'Malley, a new law took effect on January 1, 2009 authorizing the collection of DNA from anyone arrested and charged with a crime of violence, first degree burglary, second degree burglary, third degree burglary and attempts to commit any of those crimes. Since January 1, 2009 there have been a total of 220 charged offender DNA matches and 73 arrests for serious crimes such as sex offenses and burglaries directly associated with this legislation supported Governor O'Malley. Of those totals, 43 charged offender DNA hits were made in 2012, resulting in six arrests.

Since March 2007, there have been a total of 1,232 convicted offender DNA matches and 447 arrests for serious crimes such as sex offenses and burglaries. Of those totals, 169 convicted offender DNA hits were made in 2012, resulting in 42 arrests.

Since 2006, the State of Maryland has nearly quadrupled the number of profiles entered into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database, from approximately 28,155 in 2006 to over 105,000 in 2012. It is no coincidence that the number of DNA hits has increased by over 460% since 2006, from 594 in 2006 to over 2,700 in 2012. As a result of those "hits," over 520 arrests have been made in cases ranging from murders to rapes and burglaries. The MSP's Forensic Sciences Division achieved its 2,000<sup>th</sup> DNA hit milestone in January 2011, 100,000<sup>th</sup> sample in February 2012, and its 500<sup>th</sup> combined convicted/charged offender arrest in September 2012.



The expansion of DNA collection and testing provides law enforcement with an invaluable tool to identify and prosecute criminals. However, innocent people should not have to spend even one day in prison, and DNA can also be used to help exonerate the wrongly convicted. In prior years, GOCCP used funds received from the National Institute of Justice to make grant funding available to help support post-conviction DNA testing in cases where actual innocence was an issue. Grant funds were used to conduct case reviews, investigate assertions of innocence, pay for DNA testing and help potentially innocent people obtain legal representation.

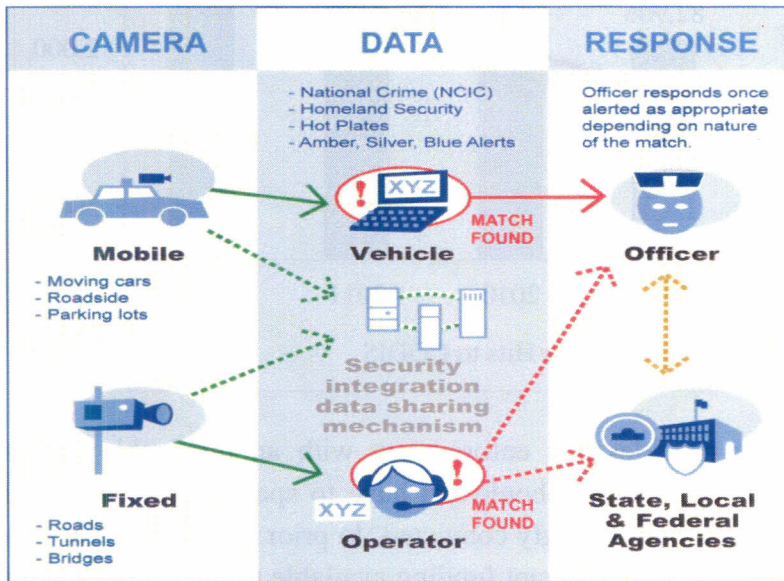
#### ***Post-Conviction DNA Testing Assistance Program***

In 2012, GOCCP awarded \$510,324 to fund a joint venture among the University of Baltimore Innocence Project Clinic (UBIPC), the Baltimore Police Department (BPD) and the Baltimore State's Attorney's Office (BSAO) for post-conviction DNA testing. Three paralegals assigned to UBIPC, BPD, and BSAO will be funded to collect and organize all relevant documents for case reviews. While DNA has been a proven tool for prosecutors and law enforcement investigations, DNA is also a powerful device by which individuals are able to prove their factual innocence. These grant funds will ensure that individuals convicted of violent crimes in Maryland state courts with claims of factual innocence are identified and properly represented by counsel. The project's implementation will allow UBIPC to appropriately evaluate 30 pending requests for testing as well as any additional requests that are received during the 24-month grant period beginning January 1, 2013.



## License Plate Recognition

**Objectives:** *To expand the State's inventory of License Plate Recognition systems and to strategically deploy them as valuable assets in Maryland's crime fighting and homeland security mission.*



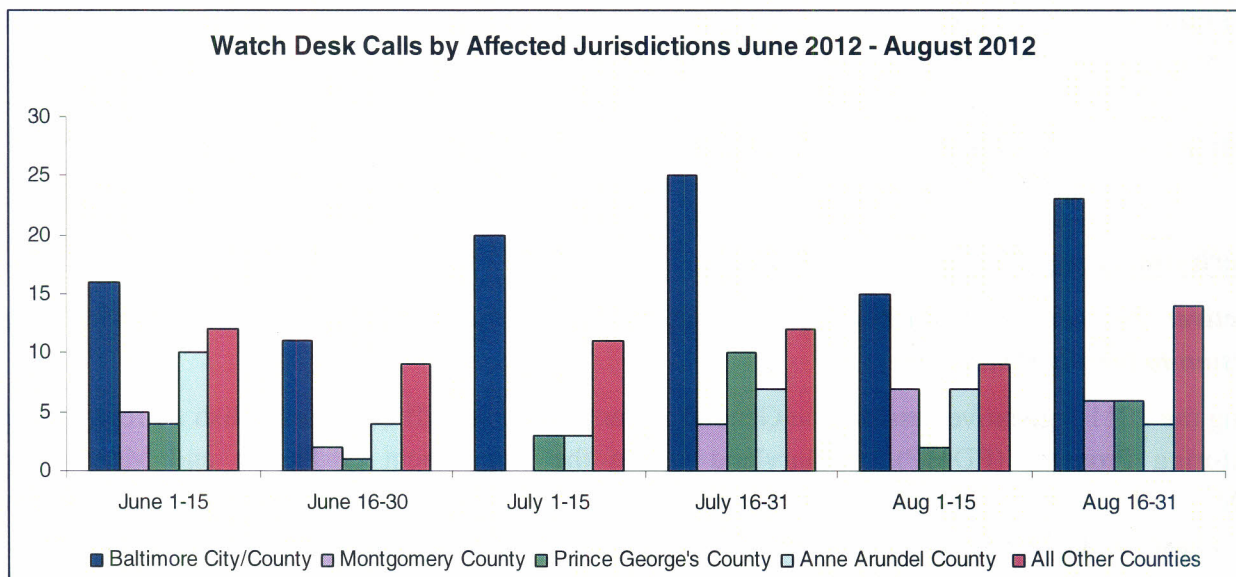
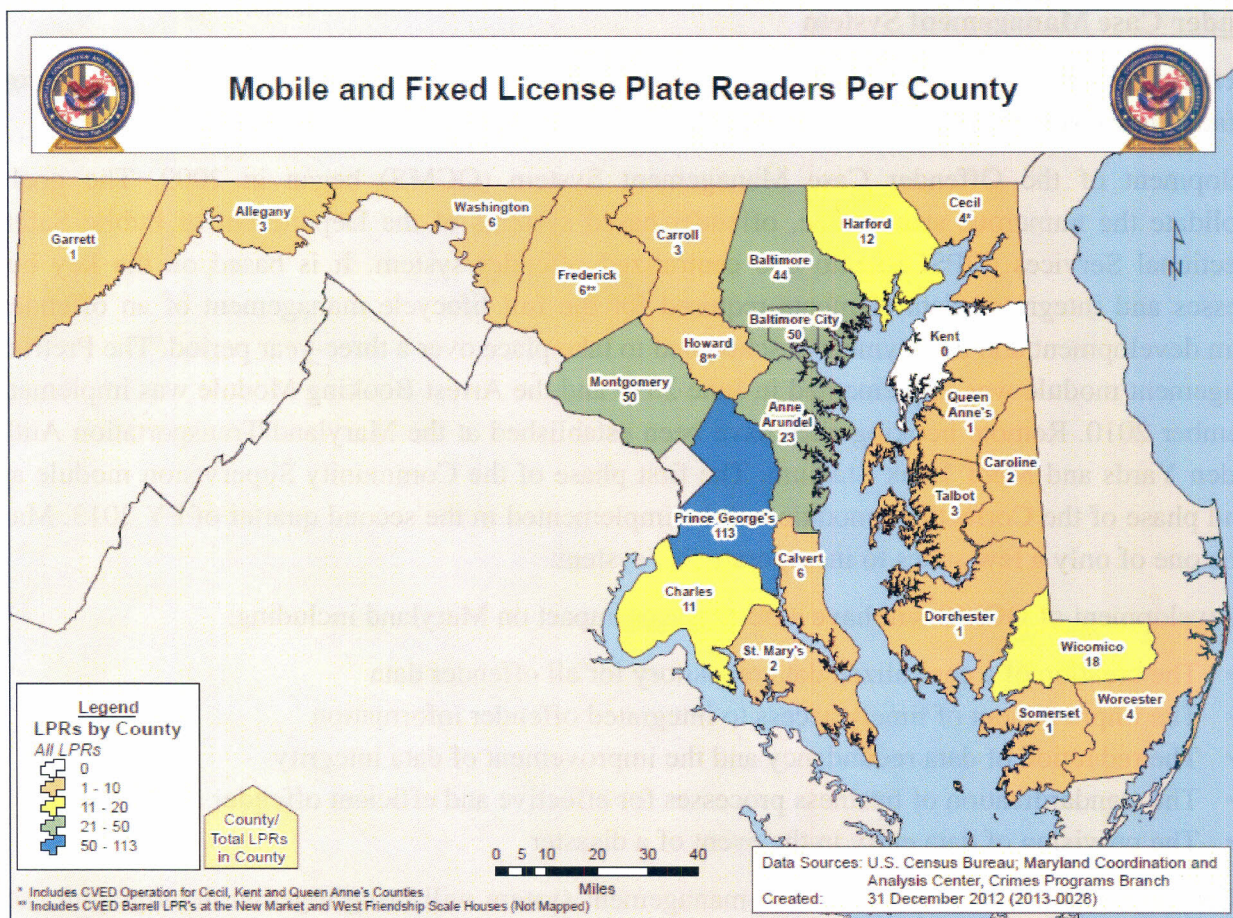
Housed and managed by Maryland's fusion center, the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC), License Plate Recognition (LPR) systems are cameras that convert the picture of a vehicle's license plate into computer readable data that can be matched against stolen vehicle or wanted person databases. As cars pass by the LPR, the camera snaps a picture, converts it to data and then compares it against stolen car and other databases. When a match occurs, the system alerts a law enforcement officer so that prompt action

can be taken. LPRs play a vital role in homeland security, protecting critical infrastructure and by being paired with companion technology such as closed circuit television to secure vital areas such as airports, ports, and transit stations. LPR technology has figured prominently in the prevention and investigation of terrorist incidents nationwide, including the attempted attack on Times Square, and comprises a key component of state of the art technology-based defense systems.

In 2007, under the direction of Governor O'Malley and in response to an overwhelming number of requests for LPR technology from state and local law enforcement agencies, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) and the Governor's Office of Homeland Security made it a priority to provide funding to law enforcement agencies that embrace this technology. Since 2007, the state has directed over \$2.3 million to state and local law enforcement for the expansion of LPRs. As of December 3, 2012, there were 260 LPR units originating from 44 agencies networked to the main server at MCAC, and 371 LPRs deployed statewide.

	2011 (as of 11/26/11)	2012 (as of 12/3/12)
<b>Total LPRs Deployed Statewide</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>371</b>
Mobiles	246	275
Barrels	4	2
Covert Pole Camera	3	3
Fixed	68	95
Sign Board	0	1
Networked Agencies	41	44
Units Networked	134	260





Given the positive results from LPR technology already in use across the state, Maryland intends to expand and leverage this tool over the next two years to support our crime fighting and homeland security missions.



## **Offender Case Management System**

***Objective: To develop a system that will enable information to “follow” an offender, through the criminal justice system, from the time of booking, through incarceration and eventual release.***

Development of the Offender Case Management System (OCMS) began in 2009. The goal is to consolidate the numerous stand-alone, offender-based systems of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (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 in 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 Community Supervision module and the second phase of the Corrections module will be implemented in the second quarter of FY 2013. Maryland will be one of only a few states to incorporate this system.

The development of OCMS will have a tremendous impact on Maryland including:

- 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
- The provision of data entry in the event of a disaster

DPSCS' investment in a web-based case management system will bring together demographic, security and programming information on an offender from pretrial through release to community supervision. This seamless case planning will interface with the Maryland Court system and provide the ability to track re-entry outcomes. The booking/intake portion of OCMS was used throughout FY 2012 at the Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center, while the remaining modules are expected to be fully operational during FY 2013.

## **Prescription Drug Monitoring Program**

***Objective: To work with partnering agencies to reduce the availability of prescription drugs for diversion to the illicit market.***

During the 2011 legislative session, the General Assembly passed SB 883 to establish a Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) in Maryland within the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH). PDMP will serve as an important component of Maryland's strategy to address prescription drug abuse and diversion. State PDMPs have demonstrated effectiveness in providing controlled substance prescribers and dispensers with clinically useful information at the point-of-care and reducing the availability of prescription drugs for diversion to the illicit market. Maryland's program will build on best practices developed in other states while pursuing new innovations to enhance the effectiveness of prescription monitoring.

PDMP will require the electronic reporting of all Schedule II through Schedule V Controlled Dangerous Substances (CDS) dispensed pursuant to a prescription. Dispensers, including in-state pharmacies, non-resident pharmacies dispensing controlled substances in Maryland, and dispensing practitioners, are required to report identifying information for the patient who received the prescription, the prescriber, the dispenser and the drug dispensed. Prescription data will be stored in a database and made available to controlled substance prescribers and dispensers, health professional licensing boards, law enforcement agencies, regulatory and investigative units within DHMH, patients and researchers.

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) has worked closely with DHMH and other stakeholders represented on the Advisory Board on Prescription Drug Monitoring to guide implementation of PDMP and support the development of regulations, which were promulgated in December 2012, while providing startup funding. Following the passage of SB 883, Governor O'Malley directed GOCCP to provide \$500,000 in grant funds to support salaries, equipment, and contractual services to design and execute the electronic monitoring system. Since then, both GOCCP and DHMH have been awarded federal Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program grants totaling \$800,000. The agencies have continued their collaboration through joint funding of Chesapeake Regional Information Systems for Our Patients (CRISP) to implement a Prescription Drug Monitoring Program that is fully integrated with the Statewide Health Information Exchange (HIE).

Stakeholders will work cooperatively to tighten enforcement and treatment responses among public safety and public health agencies. Long-term programmatic initiatives will culminate in a training conference to coincide with the launch of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program in the third quarter of 2013.

### **Regional Automated Property Information Database**

***Objective: To provide a central repository for all transaction data of pawn, secondhand precious metal, and automotive dismantler records in the state.***

On October 1, 2009, SB 597 took effect requiring pawnbrokers and secondhand precious metal dealers to electronically report daily transactions to law enforcement. In order to manage this information and make it accessible to all law enforcement around the state, the Regional Automated Property Information Database (RAPID) was created. RAPID is a searchable central repository for all transaction data of pawn, secondhand precious metal, and automotive dismantler transition records in the state.

The State invested substantial resources in 2009 to shepherd the success of the RAPID system. The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) awarded a three year grant of \$841,608 to the Maryland State Police (MSP) to fund two positions (i.e., a Global Administrator and a Help Desk Technician), an enhanced server, and user licenses to add legislatively mandated dealers to RAPID. Grant funds enabled MSP to coordinate, manage, and maintain the RAPID system. GOCCP awarded the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation (DLLR) \$49,386 to fund a DLLR Investigator to work within the department's Secondhand Precious Metal Objects and Pawnbrokers Program, in partnership with the RAPID Governance Board.



RAPID has quickly become a favorite crime fighting tool, both in Maryland and in bordering states. RAPID is currently used as an investigative tool by 2,541 users in 125 agencies from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia who have conducted a total of 881,246 queries to the database. The use of the RAPID Database has resulted in 1,322 arrests, 2,192 cases closed, and over \$4.86 million in recovered stolen property.



Additionally, in 2012, Maryland began hosting Delaware's RAPID Statewide Reporting Program. They conducted their first Delaware training for users and administrators on May 31, 2012 and Delaware RAPID became fully operational in June of 2012. Currently RAPID has users from Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Alaska, South Carolina, and numerous federal and local government agencies. Over the next two years, Maryland will look for other opportunities to expand the use of this valuable crime fighting tool.

## TRAINING

***Objective: To educate, connect, and empower criminal justice professionals with specialized training to meet regional and statewide needs.***

In May 2011, a five-member team of Training Specialists joined the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) to add another layer of state support to the local crime fight.

In 2012, the GOCCP Training Unit met the needs of criminal justice stakeholders by sponsoring over 60 training events on a variety of topics identified through a needs assessment conducted with stakeholders.

On June 7, 2012, 147 criminal justice professionals attended a one-day training event. Workshop topics included Delta+, grant writing, identity theft investigation, use of social media in criminal investigations, crime prevention and other criminal justice topics.

*Fall 2012 Governors Criminal Justice Training Conference:* On October 23, 2012, 95 criminal justice professionals attended this one-day training event. Workshop topics included prosecuting social media cases, prescription drug abuse, Maryland Criminal Justice Dashboard, CompStat, model criminal citation policy, crime prevention, synthetic marijuana, crime patterns, gangs, identity theft and other related classes.

*Grant Training:* On October 17, 2012 and November 28, 2012, the Training Unit hosted half-day classes on locating and applying for grant funding. Eighty-three participants from a variety of criminal justice disciplines attended these events. The primary objectives were to help participants find state, federal, or private funding sources and present them with information that would aide them in preparing successful grant applications.

*Maryland Criminal Justice Dashboard:* During 2012, the Training Unit hosted five train-the-trainer classes for Dashboard instructors. A total of 44 people attended the six-hour class which included both lecture and hands on instructions in a computer lab. Additionally, 14 participants attended a 75-minute user class at the fall 2012 Governors Criminal Justice Training Conference.

*Maryland Offender Management System (MOMS):* During 2012, the Training Unit hosted three train-the-trainer classes for MOMS instructors. A total of 20 people attended the 6 hour class which included both lecture and hands on instructions in a computer lab. Additionally, 17 participants attended a 75 minute user class at the fall 2012 Governors Criminal Justice Training Conference.

*Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED):* In March 2012, in conjunction with the National Crime Prevention Counsel, GOCCP conducted CPTED training. Twenty-three law enforcement officers attended this three-day event which included lectures, as well as practical application of knowledge during field exercises.

*Cultural Competency Training for Law Enforcement Officers:* On August 17, 2012, 63 law enforcement officers attended a "Cultural Competency" training workshop. In partnership with the Police and Correctional Training Commissions, GOCCP's Training Unit presented an overview of a lesson plan which can be used by law enforcement agencies to enhance the relationship between students and law enforcement officers working in school related assignments. The development of the lesson plan was



mandated by Maryland legislation and addresses the many aspects of cultural differences among diverse student groups.

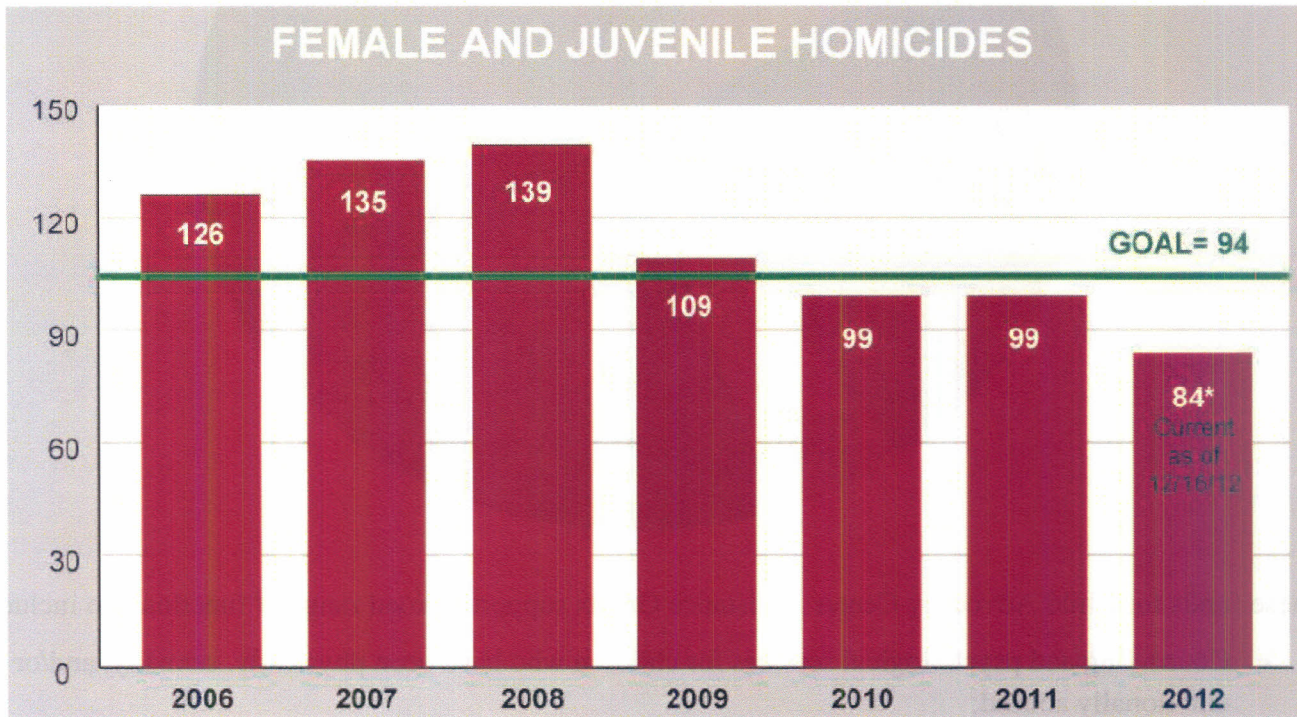
*National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Training:* Pulling officers out to conduct recurring training is difficult. Accordingly, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services is working to develop on-line training for NCIC. On-line NCIC training could be available by summer 2013.

GOCCP will work with the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commission and other criminal justice stakeholders to evaluate future training needs. A preliminary list of 2013 training events includes:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Governor's Conference on Combating Human Trafficking
- Governor's Commemorative Day for Crime Victims
- Spring Governor's Criminal Justice Training Conference
- Fall Governor's Criminal Justice Training Conference
- Ongoing Grants Training Modules

## VICTIM-RELATED

Reducing violent crime against women and children by 25% by the end of 2012 is one of Governor O'Malley's goals for the State. "Including incidents to date in 2012, we have reduced the number of female and juvenile homicide victims by 33% since 2006," said Governor Martin O'Malley. Continual efforts will be taken to further decrease violent crimes against women and children, and increase their safety throughout the State.



### Child Advocacy Centers

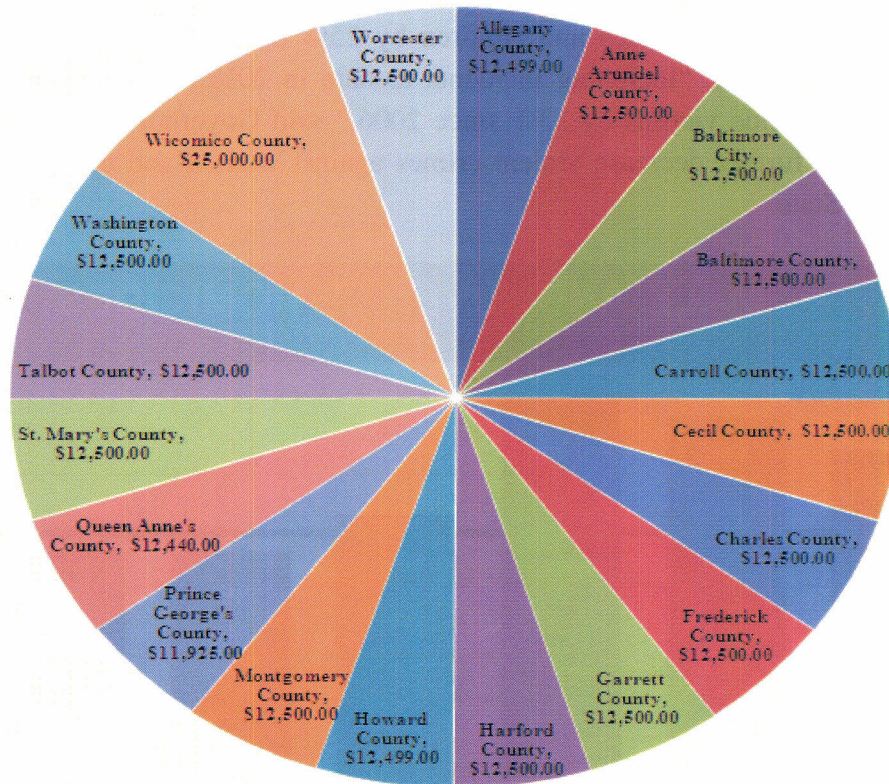
***Objective: To continue funding for Child Advocacy Centers to help investigate child sexual abuse and protect child victims and their families.***

Governor O'Malley has recognized the unique and critical role that community-oriented Child Advocacy Centers play in helping investigate child sexual abuse and protect child victims and their families. Therefore, Governor O'Malley worked with the General Assembly to create a special funding pool dedicated to Child Advocacy Centers. In 2010, Governor O'Malley signed into law a bill supporting Child Advocacy Centers and the services they provide for Maryland children and their families. This law states that money shall be provided in the annual state budget and shall be used to supplement, but not supplant, money that the programs receive from other sources. The law supports law enforcement, child protective services, social workers, and all who work to protect Maryland's vulnerable child victims of crime and abuse (*Md. Annotated Code, Criminal Procedure Art. §11-923(h)*).

In FY 2012, the total amount awarded to Child Advocacy Centers was \$249,362.



## FY 2012 Grant Funding for Child Advocacy Centers per Maryland Jurisdiction<sup>2</sup>



These funds for Child Advocacy Center Assistance Grants support a broad range of functions, to include:

- Counseling and psychological services for children who have been physically, sexually, and/or emotionally abused;
- Services to help child victims overcome trauma;
- Counseling and support for families of children who have been victimized and abused;
- Forensic/medical evaluations;
- Specialized equipment;
- Specialized personnel including Child Protective Service Workers;
- Training; and
- Support successful prosecution of all child abuse cases.

<sup>2</sup> Grant funding was only provided to jurisdictions with Child Advocacy Centers.

## **Childhood Homicide Risk Assessment**

***Objective: To develop a risk assessment process to identify individuals and families who are most likely to abuse children so that prompt intervention can occur.***

The goal of this study is to create a risk assessment screening tool, through the developed predictive forecasting model(s), to identify risk factors in parents and caregivers who are more likely to harm or murder their children. After a risk assessment screening tool has been created, and clients identified, individuals who meet these identified and specific risk factors will receive enhanced Department of Social Services (DSS) supervision, similar to how the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI) was established with the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, for preventative measures.

Once a predictive model is developed and implemented, partnering agencies such as the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, the Department of Juvenile Services, and law enforcement will work with DSS to reduce and prevent serious harm against children in the State of Maryland.

## **Compliance**

***Objective: To promote awareness of victims' rights laws within all criminal justice agencies.***

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) and the Maryland State Board of Victim Services (MSBVS) are responsible for monitoring compliance with crime victims' rights as mandated by the *Maryland Annotated Code, Criminal Procedure Article, Title 11*. In 1999, the MSBVS implemented the Victims' Rights Compliance Initiative. Some of the goals of the Initiative are to promote awareness of victims' rights laws within all criminal justice agencies, research and gather data on victims and victim assistance programs within the state, and ensure that the rights of victims are upheld at each stage of the criminal justice process.

In 2012, GOCCP conducted surveys to gauge various agencies' compliance with victim services laws. This was not a compliance review, rather a data collection tool. Four separate surveys were sent to law enforcement agencies, corrections officials, court clerks, and State's Attorney's Offices. The survey included a reference sheet, noting the Maryland Victim's Rights Statutes that are most commonly associated with each agency's responsibilities. There were over 200 responses to the survey which asked respondents to provide their opinion of the system, and recommendations for improvement. This information will enable victim service providers to better understand agencies' systems and their approach to deliver victims' rights. These responses will be used to promote system improvement in the areas of training and grants operations.



## **Domestic Violence**

***Objective: To reduce domestic violence related crimes and continue developing a solution for statewide data collection aimed at identifying and measuring the gaps in services to the victims of domestic violence in Maryland.***

Reducing domestic violence in Maryland is an important element in creating sustained reductions in violent crime against women and children. Currently, domestic violence in Maryland is primarily tracked through the FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR).

A domestic violence incident is defined in the UCR as any crime against an individual who has received deliberate physical injury or is in fear of imminent deliberate physical injury from a current or former spouse or a current or former cohabitant including:

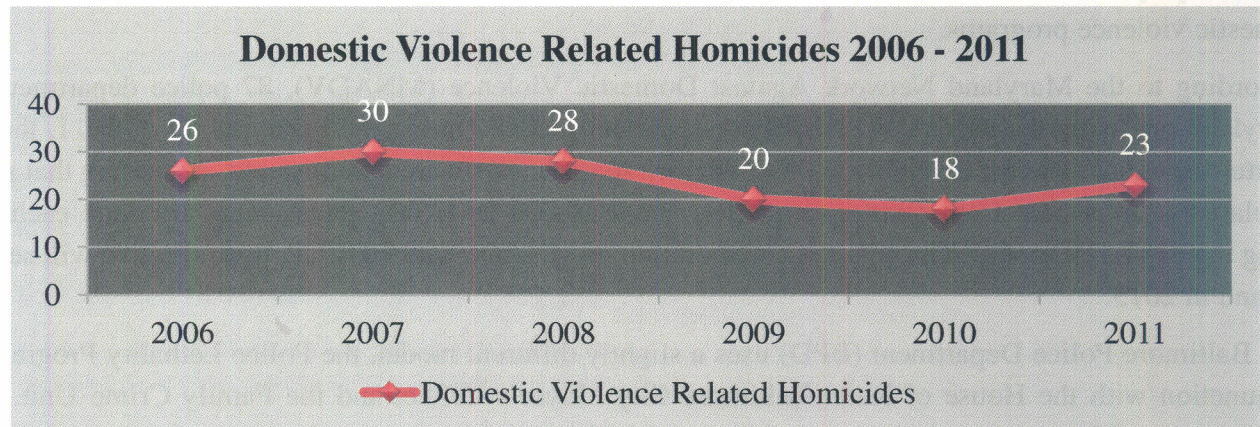
- A married person living with, or estranged from their spouse
- A male and female in an intimate relationship who are not married to each other and who are cohabitating or had cohabitated
- Individuals of the same sex in an intimate relationship who are cohabitating or had cohabitated

Under Governor O'Malley's leadership, Maryland has made substantial progress in reducing domestic violence related crime. In 2006, the year before Governor O'Malley took office, Maryland recorded a total of 21,965 domestic violence crimes as reported under the UCR program. During 2011, the last year for which crime statistics are available, Maryland saw a 17.1% decrease in domestic violence crimes compared to 2006. In addition, domestic violence related homicides are down 11.5% since 2006.

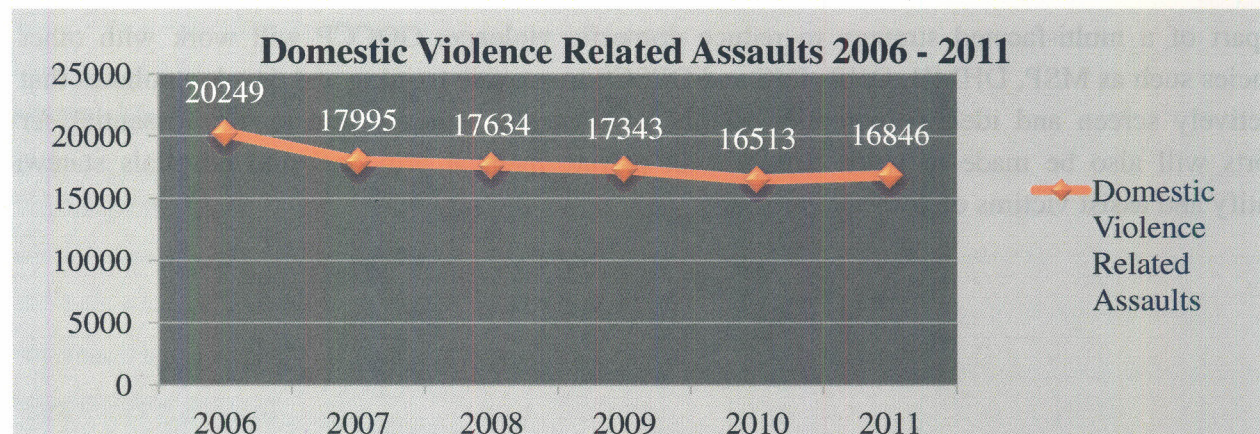
<b>Year</b>	<b># DV Crimes</b>
2004	23,013
2005	22,092
2006	21,965
2007	19,391
2008	18,926
2009	18,556
2010	17,931
2011	18,209

Domestic violence related assaults are down 16.8%, from 20,249 to 16,846, since 2006. These reductions are attributable to the implementation of comprehensive programs by public safety agencies such as the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP), Governor's Family Violence Council, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), Community Supervision which was previously known as the Division of Parole & Probation, and the Maryland State Police (MSP), as well as child-serving agencies such as Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) and Department of Human Resources (DHR). In addition, the O'Malley-Brown Administration has sought input from advocacy organizations at the local level that serve women and children victims of crime.





In 2013, the MSP Central Records Division will modify data collection for domestic violence to mirror the new "Domestically Related Crime" law derived from HB1146 / SB647. This change will expand the current definition of domestic violence and alter reporting requirements for law enforcement.



Community Supervision developed a special domestic violence caseload to more effectively supervise offenders who have committed domestic violence related crimes. Those offenders are supervised at a high level. GOCCP is coordinating the efforts of various state agencies, including DPSCS, to incorporate the Lethality Assessment Program into their operations.



### ***Lethality Assessment Program***

The Lethality Assessment Program - Maryland Model (LAP), represents an opportunity born from three bodies of significant research by Dr. Jacquelyn Campbell, of the Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing, spanning 25 years. LAP is a two-pronged intervention process that features a research-based lethality screening tool and accompanying protocol referral that provides direction for law enforcement, medical personnel, clergy, social workers and others to initiate appropriate action based on the results of the screening process. Research clearly shows that putting victims in touch with services as soon as possible can reduce domestic violence related homicides, serious assaults and repeat victimization. Lethality Assessments accomplish that purpose. This unique nationwide initiative was created in Maryland, and has won national recognition. The goal of LAP is to prevent domestic violence homicides, serious injury, and re-assault by encouraging more victims to utilize the support and shelter services of domestic violence programs.

According to the Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence (MNADV), 87 police departments in Maryland are using the MNADV Lethality Assessment model. During the third quarter of 2011, the last quarter for which data are available, 3,059 Lethality Assessments were administered. Assuming that usage is relatively consistent from quarter-to-quarter, about 10,000 to 12,000 assessments are done each year using the MNADV model. Through the collaboration of MNADV and GOCCP, this initiative will seek to expand in 2013.

The Baltimore Police Department (BPD) uses a slightly different model, the Police Lethality Program, in conjunction with the House of Ruth, Baltimore City Mayor's Office, and the Family Crime Unit. Law enforcement officers are trained to administer Lethality Assessments on the scene for every criminal domestic violence related call for service. The Lethality Assessment and incident report are forwarded to the House of Ruth staff, the following business day, for prompt follow-up and outreach that occurs within forty-eight hours. BPD will continue to expand the Lethality Assessment project district by district until all nine districts utilize this tool by the end of 2013.

As part of a multi-faceted strategy to reduce domestic violence, GOCCP will work with other state agencies such as MSP, DHMH, DHR, DJS and DPSCS to provide training and develop policies that more effectively screen and identify potential victims of domestic violence and provide essential services. Efforts will also be made to work closely with private medical providers and hospitals statewide to identify and assist victims of domestic violence.

## **Family Violence Council**

***Objective: To bring together a group of leaders from various systems and disciplines to develop an action plan for reducing family violence in Maryland.***

### **Reorganization**

In 2012, the FVC members established a new structure to continue progress and provide recommendations to the Governor, annually, on strategies to reduce family violence.

### **Hospital-Based Domestic Violence Programs**

On Monday, January 23, 2012, the Lt. Governor announced the Meritus Medical Center in Washington County as the sixth Hospital-based Domestic Violence Program for Maryland. On November 16, 2012, the Lt. Governor recognized the Greater Baltimore Medical Center as the state's seventh program. Hospital-Based Domestic Violence Programs provide an opportunity for healthcare professionals to investigate and treat victims of violence and abuse while offering hospitals a significant savings by reducing hospitalizations and related chronic illnesses.

### **Abuser Intervention Programs**

The FVC certified 30 Maryland Abuser Intervention Programs (AIP) by adding two new programs in 2012 (i.e., SARC in Harford County and My Covenant Place in Prince George's County). Certification reviews concluded in November with all existing programs passing successfully.

### **Lethality Assessment Program**

There is statewide support for the Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) and the ultimate goal is to ensure that 100% of Maryland law enforcement agencies that respond to calls for service use this proven tool. As of October 2012, 87 police departments conduct approximately 10,000 Lethality Assessment screens annually. In addition, the Baltimore City Police Department (BPD) utilizes a slightly different LAP model in conjunction with the House of Ruth. BPD aims to implement LAP citywide in 2013 to administer approximately 8,000 screens per year. All 30 police departments in Prince George's County have begun administering Lethality Assessments as of October 23, 2012. Currently, GOCCP has awarded 18 federal and state grants totaling \$1,104,854 for the integration of LAP across the state. In Prince George's County alone, GOCCP has awarded \$217,650 in grants designed to implement LAP.

### **Legislative Enhancements**

During the 2012 Legislative Session, the Council supported key pieces of legislation that were enacted into law:

***HB 8 / SB 175 – Crimes – Electronic Communication – Harassment:*** Changes the prohibition against using electronic mail with the intent to harass to prohibit engaging in electronic communication with the intent to harass; changing the defined term "electronic mail" to "electronic communication" and altering the definition; and establishing penalties for a second or subsequent violation of the Act.

***HB 1146 / SB 647 - Domestically Related Crimes – Reporting:*** Requires the court, on request of the State's Attorney, to determine whether a crime for which a defendant is convicted or receives a probation before judgment disposition is a domestically related crime; requiring the state to bear the burden of



proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the crime is a domestically related crime; requiring a finding by the court that a crime is a domestically related crime to become part of the court record for specified purposes; etc.

*HB 1160 Family Law - Temporary Peace and Protective Orders – Duration:* Extends the duration of a temporary peace order or a temporary protective order under specified circumstances.

*HB 1235 – Public Safety - Emergency Number System - Next Generation 9-1-1:* Alters the responsibilities of the Emergency Number Systems Board to include establishing planning guidelines for next generation 9-1-1 system plans and deployment of next generation 9-1-1 service; authorizing the Board to limit a request for reimbursement to counties for the cost of enhancing a 9-1-1 system; and defining "next generation 9-1-1."

*SB 291 / HB 769 – Unemployment Insurance - Coverage - Victims of Domestic Violence:* Prohibits the Secretary of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation from charging specified unemployment insurance benefits against the earned rating record of an employing unit; authorizing the Secretary to find that a cause of voluntarily leaving employment is good cause if it is directly attributable to the individual or individual's immediate family member being a victim of domestic violence and the individual provides specified information; providing that specified information provided to the Secretary is confidential.

In 2013, the FVC will pursue the following goals:

- Deliver work group recommendations for VPO to include resources and trainings on the VPO so that program and partners can best serve domestic violence victims in the State.
- Deliver work group recommendations for Domestic Violence in the Presence of a Child.
- Expand Maryland hospital-based domestic violence programs.
- Build capacity of Maryland domestic violence organizations.
- Advocate for key legislation: The Council is committed to developing the momentum and awareness necessary for a successful legislative session in 2013 and has already begun this process by meeting as a full council and discussing potential legislation. There are several pieces of legislation expected for the upcoming session, including:
  - ✓ *Crime of Violence in the Presence of a Minor:* This would create a penalty for anyone convicted of domestic violence while within the sight or hearing of a minor or when it is reasonable for that person to have known they were in the sight or hearing of a minor. This was proposed last year, but as a separate crime, rather than an extended penalty.
  - ✓ *Strangulation:* Making strangulation either a separate crime or an extended penalty. This has been tried twice in slightly different bills.
  - ✓ *Additional Relief for a Protective Order:* Allowing additional relief to be added to the protective order, including ordering that the respondent remain a certain distance away from the petitioner.
  - ✓ *Protective Orders:* Allowing victims of dating violence and sexual assault to be eligible for protective orders, rather than peace orders.

- ✓ *Permanent Protective Order*: Amending the eligibility requirements for petitioners requesting a permanent protective order to time sentenced rather than time served.
  - ✓ *Service of Protective Orders*: Allowing the private service of protective orders by a third party rather than law enforcement.
  - ✓ *Terminating a Rapists' Parental Rights*: This bill would allow for the parental rights of a rapist to be terminated. Currently in Maryland there is no way to do this; there is also no way to terminate just one parent's rights.
- Continue annual data collection and assessments.
  - Complete certification and review of AIP programs.
  - Coordinate with the courts to try to provide domestic violence advocates with access to the Domestic Violence Central Repository.
  - Identify and appoint additional members to council.

## **Human Trafficking**

***Objective: To coordinate a statewide human sex trafficking training summit.***

The *Trafficking Victims Protection Act* defines human trafficking as “the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purposes of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt, bondage, or slavery.” Sex trafficking includes “a commercial sex act in which the commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age.”

One of Governor O'Malley's strategic policy goals is to reduce violent crime against women and children, and while anyone can be a victim of human sex trafficking, victims are more frequently women and young girls. To further this crime reduction objective, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) hosted the Governor's Conference on Combating Human Sex Trafficking in Maryland on May 21, 2012 and May 22, 2012. The Conference drew over 400 participants including fifty-four presenters from four different states and Washington, D.C. It involved seventeen workshops and three general sessions over the course of two days and a day-long session specifically for law enforcement on the second day.

Feedback on the quality of conference resources and presentations, the breadth of topics, and the practicality of the seminars was positive. The conference brought together attendees from various sectors and fields including state agencies, law enforcement, non-profit organizations, education, and health services. As a result, attendees found the conference to be a tremendous networking opportunity during which new partnerships were forged.

An online resource is available at: <http://www.goccp.maryland.gov/victim/humantrafficking.php>. The site includes the conference report, a resource directory of providers, training materials and conference handouts and presentations.



In order to maintain momentum and engage additional stakeholders in the discussion, an additional conference is scheduled on May 20, 2013.

In 2012, GOCCP awarded a support grant to the Maryland State Police, allowing them to hire a full-time coordinator to the task force and build capacity for a stronger statewide response. The Coordinator was hired in November 2012.

The Coordinator's primary duties are to:

- Serve as a point of contact for anti-human trafficking activity in Maryland
- Facilitate development of state agency protocols regarding victim identification, service response and data collection
- Facilitate development of information sharing strategies and centralization of victim and offender data
- Identify gaps and solutions to prepare Maryland to qualify for and be awarded the Office for Victims of Crime funding
- Apply for other grants to support task force enforcement, prosecutions and victim services

### **Safe Haven Supervised Visitation Center**

***Objective: To ensure a safe exchange of children without a direct contact between parents.***

The Safe Havens Visitation Center was made possible through a \$400,000 three-year cooperative agreement provided by the Department of Justice's Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) to the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) and the Baltimore City Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice. It is a pilot visitation center that allows child or adult victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, or child abuse to have parent-child contact in the presence of an appropriate third-party supervisor. One parent turns the child over to a trained supervisor and leaves the room. The other parent can then join the child under the eyes of that supervisor. There is a safe exchange of the child and no direct contact between the parents.

On November 27, 2012, Lt. Governor Brown joined Baltimore Mayor Stephanie Rawlings-Blake, Acting Director of OVW Bea Hanson, domestic violence advocates, community members, and state and local officials, to announce the official opening of the Baltimore City Safe Havens, Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange Center.

## **Victim Information Notification Everyday**

*Objective: To ensure victims of crime are provided with information pertaining to court hearings, custody status of offenders, service of Protective Orders, as well as parole and probation notifications.*

Victim Information Notification Everyday (VINE) is an information service that provides victims of crime with dates for upcoming court hearings, custody status of offenders in local jails and state prisons, as well as parole and probation notification. Funding was secured in 2012 to continue VINE Protective Order (VPO), a service that provides protective order case information, and Parole and Probation Change in Supervision Status alerts.

As the below table illustrates, VINE registration has continued to steadily increase. In 2012, VINE Courts, Custody, Parole and Probation, and Sex Offender Alert Line had the 14<sup>th</sup> highest usage in the country including:

- 184,654 outgoing phone call notifications to crime victims and the community on behalf of Maryland
- 84,788 email notifications sent
- 32,453 incoming calls received to MD VINE toll-free number
- 48,525 new registrations for the year
- 1,056,480 total site searches which include VINELink, VINEWatch, and phone

**Registrations by Year**

Month	2002 Registrations	2003 Registrations	2004 Registrations	2005 Registrations	2006 Registrations	2007 Registrations	2008 Registrations	2009 Registrations	2010 Registrations	2011 Registrations	2012 Registrations
July	504	195	961	797	1,372	2,287	2,357	2,952	5,145	3,543	4,589
August	222	240	762	933	1,919	2,512	2,519	2,756	4,134	4,004	5,141
September	243	241	699	851	1,511	2,377	2,452	2,760	3,732	4,036	4,267
October	263	274	710	946	1,595	3,042	2,748	3,372	3,919	3,928	4,360
November	251	280	849	992	1,575	2,091	2,065	2,582	5,175	3,622	4,001
December	276	264	766	1,042	1,564	1,830	2,110	2,647	4,604	3,394	100
January	380	259	810	1,324	1,863	2,215	2,519	2,851	2,866	3,337	3,765
February	337	331	758	1,171	1,652	1,956	2,361	2,314	2,323	3,757	4,027
March	299	428	1,036	1,522	1,785	2,154	2,855	3,723	3,742	4,363	4,344
April	281	461	848	1,300	2,055	2,385	2,538	3,847	3,885	3,801	4,564
May	223	740	899	1,546	2,557	2,153	2,464	3,464	3,491	3,643	4,695
June	245	1,023	847	1,371	2,334	2,212	2,871	4,180	4,203	3,701	4,672
TOTALS	3,524	4,736	9,945	13,795	21,794	27,214	29,859	37,448	47,219	45,129	48,525

## **Victims of Crime**

*Objective: To ensure that all crime victims in Maryland are treated with dignity and respect, that their rights are upheld, and that funding is made available to provide assistance and support.*

The Maryland State Board of Victim Services, under the authority of the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP), continued to work diligently, not only to maintain and improve the delivery of services for crime victims in Maryland, but to also be on the forefront of developing crime victim related initiatives, supporting specific legislation, collaborating with criminal justice agencies and coordinating needed trainings.



In FY 2011 and 2012, Appriss, Inc., the vendor that provides the Victim Information Notification Everyday (VINE) system to Maryland, expanded its services to include notification to Petitioners when Protective Orders are served on Respondents. Crime victims and all citizens may continue to obtain free information and register with VINE to receive automatic notification when offenders change supervision status, obtain the names of supervising agents, and a variety of other changes in status.

Through the Victims Compliance Initiative, Maryland continued to proactively train police officers on victims' rights laws. The law enforcement training video, entitled Crime Victims' Rights-Legal Responsibilities of Law Enforcement, was completed and distributed to law enforcement agencies during 2011 and 2012.

The Roper Victim Assistance Academy of Maryland (RVAAM) fulfilled another year of affordable basic training to victim service providers in the criminal justice system and to all who work with crime victims, including first responders. RVAAM curriculum includes advanced trainings and professional credentialing for victim service providers.

Responding to the needs of crime victims is an important part of the overall mission and philosophy of GOCCP. GOCCP is now the State Administering Agency for the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) federal grant program, and as of July 1, 2011, the Department of Human Resources transferred two State funding allocations, the Sexual Assault Rape Crisis and Domestic Violence grant programs, to GOCCP. The consolidation of victims of crime programming within GOCCP helps Maryland leverage scarce resources, promote new partnerships, and eliminate program and reporting duplication for sub-recipients who already receive grant awards from multiple GOCCP funding streams. Additionally these transfers bring Maryland in line with other states that streamline operational and fiscal functions associated with grants management of victim services programs.

GOCCP currently funds 296 grants to support crime victims totaling over \$15.9 million.

## **SUMMARY**

Under the leadership of Governor O'Malley, there has been a fundamental transformation in the structure, culture and philosophy of criminal justice in Maryland. The Comprehensive State Crime Control and Prevention Plan submitted in December 2011 articulated a clear strategy for protecting Maryland's citizens, and by implementing that strategy in 2012, Maryland has been able to achieve significant crime reductions.

Maryland will continue to work with our federal, state, and local partners over the next two years to further reduce crime and protect the citizens of Maryland.