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ANNUAL REPORT ON INTEROPERABILITY

Submitted by:

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION
ADVISORY BOARD

Background

The Criminal Justice Information Advisory Board (CJIAB) was created by statute in 1976. The CJIAB's primary duty is to advise the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services and the Chief Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals on the development, operation, and maintenance of the State's criminal justice information systems.

The CJIAB includes representatives from a broad section of the criminal justice community including public safety, the courts, law enforcement, and homeland security. The CJIAB also includes members from the county and municipal governments, and the public.

As a statutory entity, the CJIAB has the responsibility for criminal justice integration and interoperability. The Board works to establish policies, relationships and infrastructure to enable sharing of local criminal justice information across the entire criminal justice system. The CJIAB also provides advice concerning standards, procedures, and protocols that ensure the compatibility and interoperability of communications and information management systems maintained by the judiciary and public safety entities in the State.

Under Maryland law, the CJIAB has the additional responsibility of submitting an annual report to the Governor and General Assembly that describes the compatibility and interoperability of communication and information management systems maintained by the State's judiciary, public safety and criminal justice entities. [1]

The Current State of Interoperability in Maryland

Criminal Justice Information System interoperability initiatives have improved public safety in Maryland by bringing together dissimilar information systems, data, and processes. This increase in coordination and communication has resulted in more effective and efficient identification, management and tracking of criminal justice information. These initiatives support and carry out the Governor's Security Integration approach for Maryland, which incorporates law enforcement information needs with those of homeland security requirements.

The sections that follow describe the public safety impact and significant interoperability accomplishments of the Departments of Public Safety and Correctional Services, State Police, Juvenile Services, the Judiciary and the Motor Vehicle Administration. The projects demonstrate either technological enhancements or data sharing efforts as they relate to interoperability between State agencies and across state lines.

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[1]*Criminal Procedure article, §§ 10-207(a), Annotated Code of Maryland.* This Annual Report on Interoperability is submitted to the Governor and to the General Assembly pursuant to statutory reporting requirements codified in Criminal Procedure article § 10-210(6) and State Government Article, §2-1246, respectively.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (DPSCS)

<u>TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS</u>

I.   *Offender Case Management System (OCMS)*

Development of the Offender Case Management System (OCMS) began in 2009. The goal was to consolidate the numerous stand-alone, offender - based systems of DPSCS into one centralized offender system. The system development and deployment was scheduled to take place over a three year period. The Pretrial Case Management and Arrest Booking modules were implemented in 2010. The Community Supervision module was implemented in December of 2012 followed by the second phase of the Corrections module which was implemented in September of 2013 at the Maryland Correctional Institute for Women (MCI-W). The statewide implementation for the Corrections module is scheduled for the beginning of 2014. All business units participated in the development and review of each phase. This joint effort provides a consistency of processes, as well as assurance of data collection at the appropriate time in the offender case management process.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of OCMS:

- The creation of a centralized data repository for all offender data;

- The improvement of timely access to integrated offender information;

- The reduction of data redundancy and the improvement of data integrity;

- The standardization of business processes for effective and efficient offender management; and

- The provision of data recovery in the event of a disaster.

II.   *Livescan*

The Network Livescan (Livescan) program provides the ability to collect and transmit electronic fingerprint images from remote locations to the Maryland Automated Fingerprint Identification System (MAFIS) at the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) - Central Repository. The Livescan machines support Hazmat and criminal and applicant processing. The Hazmat Commercial Driver's License (CDL) application is used to perform the required background checks on applicants for commercial driver's licenses to transport hazardous materials. Currently, there are 380 Livescan machines located throughout the State which process applicant and criminal fingerprint submissions. For 2013, 99% of criminal and 92% of applicant submissions were processed electronically.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Livescan:

a. *Criminal Livescan Processing*

Criminal processing occurs at criminal justice facilities and is used to assist in the rapid identification and comparison of fingerprints to State and national criminal databases during intake processing.

- There is a 20-minute response time for processing of fingerprints resulting in rapid positive identification of criminal suspects.

- Currently there are 169 Livescan machines in use throughout the State for the criminal processing of fingerprints. Twenty-two (22) of those machines have dual software capabilities for processing both applicant and criminal submissions.

- Thirty- three (33) Livescan machines have been installed for processing fingerprints at Community Supervision sites. Twenty –five (25) of those livescan machines also have dual software capabilities. This provides for the accurate, complete and timely collection of "reportable events" pursuant to Criminal Procedure Article, §10-215(a), *Annotated Code of Maryland*.

- As of April 2013, seventeen (17) out of the twenty-four (24) Maryland jurisdictions were compliant with capturing "Intake to Detention"; a reportable event pursuant to Criminal Procedure Article, §10-215(a), *Annotated Code of Maryland*.

b. *Applicant Livescan Processing*

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

- The electronic processing of fingerprints has expedited the timeframe for receipt of criminal history record information results from 6-8 weeks to 1-2 workdays.

- The overall applicant response time dramatically declined from an average of average of 3.9 days in 2010 to an average of 2.45 days in 2013.

- As of 2013, 211 locations have been established to provide electronic fingerprint processing. Private Providers also to serve as collectors of applicant submissions, pursuant to Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 12.15.05. Fingerprints and demographic data are collected and electronically sent to the CJIS-Central Repository.

III.   *Maryland Automated Fingerprint Identification System (MAFIS)*

The Maryland Automated Fingerprint Identification System (MAFIS) provides for automated fingerprint identification for criminal processing. This identification system can be also used in the process of performing civil background checks. The system is utilized by criminal justice agencies for the purpose of criminal investigations. The MAFIS Replacement Program has upgraded all the components of an antiquated system that had reached its capacity limits for reliable service and was not compatible with new advancements in fingerprint technology.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of the MAFIS Program:

- Enabled the searching of records against MAFIS and the electronic submission of records to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Integrated Automated Fingerprint Integration System (IAFIS) to receive responses from the FBI within 2 hours for criminal queries and within 24 hours for applicant queries;

- Facilitated the ability to positively identify a criminal suspect while still in custody;

- Improved accuracy and reliability of results with data consistency via one-time entry;

- Enabled Maryland's progress towards the achievement of a 100% rate of transmitting electronic criminal and applicant fingerprints to the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint System (IAFIS); and

- Compliance with the National Fingerprint File (NFF) Image Quality Standard of less than a 0.05% IAFIS rejection rate of the total criminal submissions.

Enhancements to MAFIS

- The **Maryland Image Repository System (MIRS)** is a facial recognition system that supports the storage and retrieval of photographs and associated records for administrative, investigative, and photo line-up purposes based on searches of any combination of descriptive data. MIRS is the repository for all photos that are taken at arrest, Corrections intake, Community Supervision intake, and Sex Offender Registration. In addition, MIRS is the repository for all images from active products from the Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA).

  Additionally, DPSCS entered into a photo recognition pilot with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for their Next Generation Identification System (NGI). MIRS was updated with the FACE Plus Case Management module by DataWorks Plus on May 9, 2013 which allows an authorized user to upload an image and conduct a facial recognition search of the MIRS, MVA and FBI databases. This Facial recognition search module conducts searches against more than 25 million images.

  The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of MIRS:

- The ability to conduct such searches for authorized criminal justice personnel to create photo line-ups and for other investigative purposes.

- **Mobile Ident, also known as FAST ID** was implemented in multiple DPSCS Corrections locations and several other criminal justice locations throughout the State. To date there are over 298 connected Fast ID devices: 41 devices are being used within Corrections for identification purposes upon release and for identification of visitors. There are twelve (12) off the 41 devices in use at various Community Supervision offices throughout the state. The remaining 257 devices are being used by law enforcement officers. The FAST ID devices have provided time savings to the law enforcement officers in terms of quick offender identification, thereby allowing the redirection of resources towards other critical areas.

IV.   Kiosk- Sex Offender Registration

In 2013, DPSCS piloted a kiosk program for sex offender registration. The sex offender registration kiosk uses a touch-screen interface to guide an offender through the process of registering, updating their information and verification.

There are currently over 8,000 registered sex offenders in Maryland. Most of these offenders must register with local law enforcement units four times each year creating a tremendous burden on the registration agencies. By using kiosks adapted for the registration of sex offenders, registration can be completed by the offender through a self-driven check-on process located in police and sheriff's offices. The use of kiosks will free up law enforcement to patrol the streets to verify the offenders' home and work addresses and look for offenders who failed to register. It will also save administrative time by automatically scheduling return visits according to statutory requirements for the offense, as well as create reports identifying offenders who fail to make return visits and/or provide the required updates.

DATA SHARING

I.   Criminal Justice Dashboard

In 2009, the Governor's Office of Crime Prevention and Control (GOCCP), through DPSCS' Information Technology and Communications Division (ITCD), developed the Criminal Justice Dashboard ("Dashboard"; previously referred to as the Local Law Enforcement or Law Enforcement Dashboard). The Dashboard is a web-based application that allows authorized public safety personnel to access relevant, available State information on an individual in one place at one time. Criminal justice personnel and agencies view information on a subject's criminal background history, without the need to access individual system databases containing that history.

Electronic records are displayed on the Dashboard from a contributing agency's records systems based upon the technical capabilities of the agency. ITCD provides the support and

guidance as necessary to extract the information that will minimize the impact to each participating agency without compromising security or production concerns. The information displayed is read-only, and cannot be altered, deleted, or changed.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of the Dashboard:

▪ Centralized location of information used by law enforcement personnel when investigating crimes.

▪ Agencies contributing data to the Dashboard:

> ➢ Baltimore Central Booking and Intake Center
> ➢ Baltimore Police Department
> ➢ Criminal Justice Information System
> ➢ Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency
> ➢ Department of Education
> ➢ Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
> ➢ Department of Juvenile Services
> ➢ Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
> ➢ Department of Natural Resources
> ➢ Department of State Police
> ➢ Division Of Correction
> ➢ Division of Parole and Probation
> ➢ Division of Pretrial Detention and Services
> ➢ High Intensity and Drug Trafficking Agency (HIDTA)- Gang Information
> ➢ Maryland Judiciary
> ➢ Maryland Parole Commission
> ➢ Motor Vehicle Administration
> ➢ Police and Correctional and Training Commission
> ➢ Sex Offender Registry Unit
> ➢ United States Social Security Administration
> ➢ Washington DC Metropolitan Police Department

▪ During 2013, the following enhancements were added to the Dashboard:

> ➢ **Community Supervision Global Positioning System (GPS) Monitoring**
> Allows the Dashboard user to retrieve real-time information on individuals wearing a GPS ankle monitor, such as location, point in time reports, aerial mapping, device battery charge, and Agency/Officer contact information.

> ➢ **Violent Repeat Offender Search Information**
> Allows the Dashboard user to review a report listing violent repeat offenders, search violent repeat offenders, and receive alert information.

➢ **Maryland Image Repository System (MIRS) – FACE Plus**
> Allows the Dashboard user to upload an image and conduct a facial recognition search of the MIRS, Motor Vehicle Administration and Federal Bureau of Investigation databases in an effort to identify unknown individuals.

➢ **Domestic Related Crime Alerts**
> Provides the Dashboard user with alerts when an individual has received a guilty conviction for a domestic related crime.

II.   *Arrest Data Sharing*

DPSCS currently shares arrest data with DC, New York and Virginia. Each jurisdiction has entered into Memoranda of Understanding that provides for the exchange of arrest and parole and probation data for the purposes of automating the identification of offenders under their supervision. Each agency receives a daily file for matching purposes.

In 2013, the arrest data sharing initiative was expanded to include sharing data with the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Delaware.

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

- Public safety enhancement and improved cooperation amongst agencies as it relates to the sharing of data and information about individuals under the parole and probation supervision of each agency.

- The parole and probation agencies within each state find out in "real time" if an offender under supervision has been arrested.

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

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

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

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

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

IV. *Chesapeake Regional Information System for Our Patients (CRISP)*

CRISP is formally designated Maryland's statewide health information exchange (HIE) by the Maryland Health Care Commission that will enable the Maryland healthcare community to securely share patient health data. On March 1, 2013 an interface between DPSCS and CRISP was fully implemented, making DPSCS the first correctional agency in the country to implement a State HIE interface. The current exchange sends all lab results to the HIE with plans for expansion to include x-rays and notes.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of CRISP:

- This system allows qualified Maryland health care providers and support staff to have access to patient records already stored in the HIE which provides better care to those with whom they have a treatment relationship.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- To provide relief from arrears for certain incarcerated obligors.

TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

National Crime Information Center (NCIC)

This program gives law enforcement personnel access to online databases that assists them in their duties, to include the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database, Maryland's Hot Files, the Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA) database, and the International Justice and Public Safety Network (NLETS). This project achieved the federally established goal of implementing the NCIC system to all State-wide law enforcement agencies. The NCIC system managed by DPSCS supports the entire core/priority mission of MDSP, allied law enforcement agencies and criminal justice agencies throughout the State by providing them access to the necessary databases and information that is needed to take enforcement action and make decisions related to criminal justice matters.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of NCIC:

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

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

Enhancements to NCIC

- All Maryland agencies have been successfully upgraded to the Maryland Electronic Telecommunications Enforcement Resource System (METERS) which upgrades their systems to allow all of the accesses and abilities outlined above.

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

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

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

Enhancements to METERS

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

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

DATA SHARING

N-DEX – National Data Exchange System

Maryland has joined several other states in the Federal Bureau of Investigation/ Criminal Justice Information Sharing initiative to create a scalable information sharing system. N-DEX provides the architecture to share repository data from local, state, tribal and Federal law enforcement and criminal justice entities. DPSCS has completed the technical functionality and is now contributing arrest data to N-DEX. As a state sharing its data, Maryland is now afforded the ability to access N-DEX.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of N-DEX Data Sharing:

- "To provide law enforcement/criminal justice entities with an investigative tool to search, link, analyze and share law enforcement/criminal justice information such as, incident/case reports, booking and incarceration data, and parole and/or probation data on a national basis…"[3]

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[3] Per the Memorandum of Understanding between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Maryland Department of State Police, page 3.

TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

I.   *Maryland Judiciary Case Search*

The Maryland Judiciary case search website provides public Internet access to information from case records maintained by the Maryland Judiciary. Users can search for Circuit and District Court cases and view party and event information about those cases. This information includes defendant name, city and state, case number, date of birth, plaintiff name (civil cases only), trial date, charge, and case disposition.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Case Search:

- Case Search currently averages 1,000,000 hits per day.

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

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

- A Return of Service process for warrants was tested with DPSCS and is being received by the Judiciary. Full electronic record exchange will require business process changes and electronic capabilities with local law enforcement and will be addressed in conjunction with the MDEC initiative.

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

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

- A web service "GETCase" for the State's Attorney's Office was developed and implemented, allowing the retrieval of District Court criminal case information. This service was expanded for additional justice partners and added District Court Traffic information and are working to include UCS.

- Completed a FTP feed to the National Instant Criminal Background System (NICS) to provide them with Circuit Court data regarding guardianship cases in compliance with the Firearms Safety Act of 2013.

- Redesigned the reporting of criminal conviction for the State Board of Elections.

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

- Reconfiguration of existing interfaces as message-based web services utilizing the enterprise service bus (ESB) as the Maryland Electronic Court System is implemented.

II. *The Maryland Electronic Court System (MDEC)*

The goal of this project is to replace the disparate legacy case management systems with an integrated statewide Case Management System. The Maryland Electronic Court (MDEC) System will be a paper- on- demand system with an e-filing component. Significant business process redesign is anticipated as a result of the transition to electronic records. The system will be highly configurable to handle individual court variations.

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

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of MDEC:

- The technical architecture for the integrated environment has been established and all legacy case related data is being replicated to an Oracle-based data warehouse environment on a real-time basis. This major accomplishment is the foundation upon which the Judiciary Case Search portal has delivered case data to law enforcement personnel.

- Meetings were convened with State and local law enforcement entities in April of 2013 to outline the Judiciary's interoperability standards. The Judiciary is currently completing the "GETCase" web service to allow access to District Court Criminal/Traffic and Circuit Court criminal cases.

Future development of the Maryland Judiciary Case Management System will include:

- A pilot of the MDEC system, to include the Circuit and District courts in Anne Arundel County, as well as the appellate courts is anticipated to begin in 2014;

- Planning for data exchange with criminal justice partners using accepted NIEM ECF 4.0 standards;

- Developing a new front end for State's Attorneys' Offices to add victim/witness information to MDEC; and

- Developing new front end for Circuit Court Clerks to batch add Miscellaneous Liens.

JUDICIARY AND PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (DPSCS)

Videoconferencing

On May 20, 2009, Chief Judge Bell published an "Administrative Order on Video Conferencing Pilot Programs," which authorized the establishment, in the trial courts, of pilot programs using videoconferencing for certain types of hearings and/or appeals. Videoconferencing was established in 2010 and utilizes technology to conduct criminal justice business among agencies. In 2013, this initiative continued to expand throughout the Judiciary, as well as with interfaces with DPSCS and other justice partners.

The Significant Accomplishments of Videoconferencing:

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

- Telemedicine is now functional within Corrections for the provision of medical treatment; thereby reducing the physical transport of inmates to hospitals for routine visits.

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

- A pilot program using videoconferencing for child welfare consultations between the Juvenile Justice Center in Baltimore City and residential facilities within and outside of Maryland has been initiated. Evaluation and appropriate expansion is pending.

- A new pilot project using videoconferencing for bail reviews has been initiated for both the circuit and district courts in four jurisdictions. In addition, there have been pilots in two circuit courts, one for videoconference bench warrant and arraignment hearings and one for bench warrant and body attachment hearings. These pilots have been favorably evaluated and implementation to additional jurisdictions is under consideration.

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

- Video visitation has been implemented by DPSCS to provide families that may not have the means to travel to a facility with the opportunity to visit with an inmate. Currently video visitation is being conducted from Baltimore City to Western Correctional Institution and from a church in Montgomery County to Jessup Correctional Institution (JCI).

The Public Safety Impact of Videoconferencing:

- The preservation of safety for public and staff;

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

- Subsequent financial savings; and

- The provision and safeguarding of client and attorney confidentiality.

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

Data Sharing

I. *Warrant Information Sharing*

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

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

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

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

II. *District of Columbia Information Sharing*

DPSCS, DJS and the District of Columbia Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services (DYRS) have completed system development to support a Memorandum of Understanding that allows for the sharing of youth records, if they are in custody of the requesting agency. Utilizing established dashboards controlled and supported by DPSCS and developing various web services, DJS and DYRS now share basic historical case data between their agencies in real time. This provides case managers with information and contacts related to the youth's supervision across these jurisdictions. The exchange of this information went into live production in October 2012. Since checking the DPSCS Dashboard is a part of standard operating procedure, DJS has queried DC youth records over 17,700 times in 2013.

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

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

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

III.   *Dual Supervision Notification*

DPSCS and DJS completed work on notification for youth that are dually supervised by both agencies. When a youth is fingerprinted by either agency, the record is compared to the open cases for the other respective agency. If there is a match, there is a match both agencies are notified via email or direct database record addition with the identified youth and the other agency's supervising agent contact information.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Dual Supervision Notification:

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

- Provides an additional resource for current record analysis for proper decision making regarding the supervision level of the youth, as well as needed services, which supports providing safety to communities.

IV.   *Youth History Summary*

DPSCS and DJS have initiated development of a system integration that will allow DPSCS' Offender Case Management System (OCMS) to view the youth history summary from case management within DJS. This will utilize real time web services prompted by OCMS that will return information, such as placements history, services provides, and other case management activities the youth has been involved in.

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

Data Sharing

I.   _Temporary Vehicle Tags are Readable by License Plate Reader (LPR) Technology_

In 2013, the Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA) worked with law enforcement in order to create temporary vehicle license plates that are printed at dealerships and tag and title services, but are still machine readable by LPRs used by law enforcement. Previously, MVA permitted temporary vehicle license plates to be printed on regular paper and placed into a sealed plastic bag to be put on a vehicle. However, these license plates were not able to be read by LPR technology. MVA created a new process using a secure, weatherproof, tamper-resistant, reflective temporary license plate printed on rigid polycon paper with an ordinary laser printer. Maryland became one of the first states in the nation to use a reflective temporary tag which makes it both possible for LPRs to identify the plate and easier for law enforcement to see.

II.   _Request for Driver Re-Exam through the E-Tix Platform_

MVA worked with Maryland Department of State Police (MDSP) to develop an electronic request for referral for medical review – also known as a Request for Re-exam (RRE). This e-Referral was fully deployed as of September 30, 2013 and is now accessible electronically to all law enforcement statewide that are linked to the Delta-Plus E-TIX system managed by MDSP. This means that all officers now have an immediate, easily-accessible electronic process to do an RRE. This program provides incentive for law enforcement to be a strong partner in the process of driver safety. The e-Referral can be done either at the roadside when law enforcement is making a traffic stop or back at the station when they are completing reports. The e-Referral is independent of issuance of any citations or warnings, which means that law enforcement can make a referral without necessarily issuing a ticket. This information is sent directly to MVA electronically for better efficiencies and effectiveness of the existing process. Previously, the only way for law enforcement to request a re-exam was through a paper form printed by MVA and sent out to law enforcement agencies, and then submitted manually.
The RRE is referred to the MVA's Driver Wellness and Safety Division. MVA uses the RRE as a screening tool to prompt a review of the referred driver's ability to safely operate a motor vehicle.

III.   _MVA- State Identification Cards_

As a part of its reentry efforts DPSCS' Corrections provides State Identification Cards to those inmates who are about to be released from a correctional facility. An inmate's photo and digital signature is captured at the correctional facility and electronically submitted to the MVA. The inmate's paperwork is forwarded to a branch location nearest to the detention facility. MVA processes the information

and returns the State identification card to the facility to be provided to the inmate upon their release.

In FY 2013 there were 3,261 inmates that were issued identification cards through this process. This is compared to FY 2012 when only 1,594 inmates that received identification cards.

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

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

IV.   *Commercial Driver Medical Card Status*

The MVA fully implemented a federal requirement to allow law enforcement to electronically access whether a Commercial Driver's medical certification status is current. Prior to implementation of this requirement, law enforcement had to rely on a paper card only to verify compliance with the federal medical certification requirement for commercial drivers. Now law enforcement can electronically access a real-time status and verify the paper card.

2014 Goals

The goals listed build upon the progress made during 2013. Significant success has been achieved with the cooperation of the CJIAB Boards members and State agencies.

The CJIAB will continue to identify priorities and work to establish partnerships and resources that may be utilized as it moves toward its goals and objectives in 2014, which are highlighted below:

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

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

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

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

- Expansion of the videoconferencing program to include:

  ✓ DPSCS' Community Supervision, Sex Offender video supervision pilot

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

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

- Continue to support and assist with the installation of Livescan devices across the State to achieve a 100% rate of transmitting electronic criminal and applicant fingerprints to the State and the FBI.

- Support DPSCS' efforts to gain significant participation from the contributing agencies in the statutorily required reporting of reportable events to ensure that the Report of Arrest and Prosecution (RAP) Sheet is as accurate and complete as possible.

- Support the State's efforts as they relate to the enhancement and utilization of the Criminal Justice Dashboard.

- Support the State's efforts in the expansion of the sharing of criminal justice information.

Conclusion

The CJIAB will continue to take a leadership role to support solutions that effectively highlight projects that demonstrate either technological enhancements or data sharing efforts as they relate to interoperability between State agencies and across state lines. Building on the accomplishments of 2013, the Board will continue to focus on its legislatively mandated responsibilities, especially regarding the operation and maintenance of the Criminal Justice Information System to enhance interoperability in Maryland.