

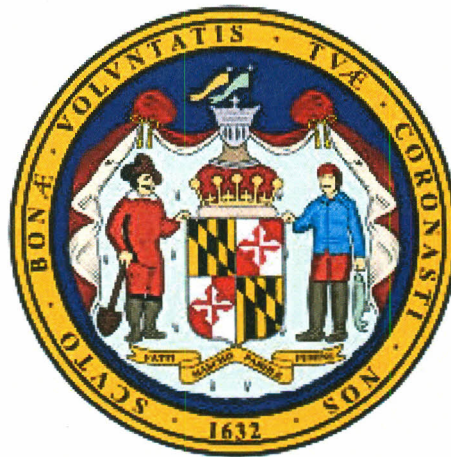
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2015
ANNUAL REPORT ON INTEROPERABILITY

Submitted by:

**THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION
ADVISORY BOARD**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY _____	4
BACKGROUND _____	5
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES	
TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS	
Offender Case Management System (OCMS) _____	6
The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of OCMS _____	6
Livescan _____	6
The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Livescan _____	6
Criminal Livescan Processing _____	6
Applicant Livescan Processing _____	7
Kiosk- Sex Offender Registration _____	7
The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Kiosk-Sex Offender Registration ____	8
Arrest Disposition Reporting (ADR) Mainframe Replacement _____	8
The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of the ADR Replacement Project ____	8
DATA SHARING	
Criminal Justice Dashboard _____	9
The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of the Dashboard _____	9
Criminal Justice Data Sharing _____	9
The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Criminal Justice Data Sharing ____	10
MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE	
TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS	
Computer-Aided-Dispatch/Records-Management System (CAD/RMS) _____	11
The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of CAD/RMS _____	11
Yellow Alert _____	11
The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Yellow Alerts _____	12
DATA SHARING	
Regional Automated Property Information Database (RAPID) _____	12
The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of RAPID _____	12

**MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE
AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**

TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and METERS _____ 13
The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of NCIC/METERS _____ 13
Enhancements to NCIC _____ 13
Enhancements to METERS _____ 13

DATA SHARING

N-DEX – National Data Exchange System _____ 14
The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of N-DEX Data Sharing _____ 14

JUDICIARY

TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

Maryland Judiciary Case Search _____ 15
The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Case Search _____ 15
Future Enhancements to the Maryland Judiciary Case Search _____ 15
The Maryland Electronic Court System (MDEC) _____ 15
The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of MDEC _____ 16
Future Development of the Maryland Judiciary Case Management System _____ 16

JUDICIARY AND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

Videoconferencing _____ 17
The Significant Accomplishments of Videoconferencing _____ 17
The Public Safety Impact of Videoconferencing _____ 17

MOTOR VEHICLE ADMINISTRATION AND

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

DATA SHARING

MVA- State Identification Cards _____ 18

2016 GOALS _____ 19

Executive Summary

The Maryland Criminal Justice Information Advisory Board (CJIAB) submits its *Annual Report on Criminal Justice Interoperability* pursuant to Criminal Procedure Article §10-210(6) and State Government Article, §2-1246, *Annotated Code of Maryland* respectively. This report describes the public safety impact and significant interoperability accomplishments of the Maryland Departments of Public Safety and Correctional Services, and State Police, as well as the Judiciary and the Motor Vehicle Administration for the calendar year of 2015. The projects demonstrate either technological enhancements or data sharing efforts as they relate to criminal justice interoperability between State agencies and across state lines.

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.

Significant success has been achieved with the cooperation of the CJIAB Board members and State agencies as highlighted below:

- Within the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, the use of livescan processing for the criminal justice population remains at 99% throughout the state; for applicant processing it is 95%.
- Commencement of the process to replace the Arrest Disposition Reporting system for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.
- Enactment of the Maryland Yellow Alert program by the Maryland Department of State Police that provides for timely assistance within the law enforcement community in the investigation of certain hit and run accidents.
- The Maryland State Police and Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services upgraded the National Instant Criminal Background check System (NICS) to allow the reporting of returned handguns, long guns, or other firearms, which will benefit criminal justice agencies conducting background checks.
- A new enhancement giving criminal justice agencies access to Mexican commercial driver data over the International Justice and Public Safety Network – National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) was also developed by the Maryland Department of State Police and Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.
- The Maryland Judiciary introduced a pilot of their Maryland Electronic Court System for civil, family, and juvenile cases in Anne Arundel County, the Court of Special Appeals, the Court of Appeals and for criminal and traffic cases.

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 criminal justice interoperability between State agencies and across state lines.

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.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (DPSCS)

TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

I. Offender Case Management System (OCMS)

The Offender Case Management System was fully implemented July 1, 2014 and is now the system of record for DPSCS. The goal was to consolidate the numerous stand-alone, offender - based systems of DPSCS into one centralized offender system.

DPSCS continues to work with the vendor on enhancements and change notes to the system.

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 (NLS) 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 432 Livescan machines located throughout the State which process applicant and criminal fingerprint submissions.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Livescan:

a. Criminal Livescan Processing

As of 2015, there are 189 live-scan machines for the criminal processing of fingerprints of which 117 of those machines have dual software capabilities for processing both criminal and applicant submissions. Machines have been installed at Division of Parole and Probation sites, as well as across Maryland's 24 jurisdictions for the capturing of "Intake to Detention" at the local Detention Centers. 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 October 2015, there are 19 additional sites waiting to receive livescan installation.

As of September 2015, four of the live scan machines were deployed at designated District and Circuit courts in Baltimore City to collect the “reportable event” pursuant to Criminal Procedure Article, 10-216 (b), *Annotated Code of Maryland*. This will ensure that if a defendant was not fingerprinted at the time of arrest for the sentenced crime, the sentencing judge shall order the defendant to be fingerprinted for the crime that is reportable as criminal history record information.

DPSCS has been awarded National Criminal History Program (NCHIP) funds to purchase additional livescan machines to be used for court ordered fingerprinting in District and Circuit courts within other jurisdictions.

Currently, 99% of all criminal submissions are processed electronically.

There has been a 47% statewide increase of reporting detention center “intakes”, a reportable event pursuant to Criminal Procedure Article, §10-215 (a), *Annotated Code of Maryland*.

b. Applicant Livescan Processing

The electronic processing of fingerprints submitted for employment and licensing purposes has contributed to the dramatic decline in the average timeframe for receipt of criminal history record information from 6-8 weeks to 1-3 workdays. Currently, there are 243 Live-scan machines in use throughout the State for electronic applicant processing of fingerprints. Out of the 243 machines, 94 machines are approved for Private Providers 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.

Currently, 95% of all applicant submissions are processed electronically.

III. *Kiosk- Sex Offender Registration*

In 2013, DPSCS began the development of a kiosk program for sex offender registration. The program would allow for the ongoing re-registration of sex offenders through a kiosk touch-screen interface. The program guides an offender through the process of registering, updating information and acknowledging various responsibilities and restrictions under Maryland law.

A prototype KIOSK was successfully tested in mid-June 2015. As of October 2015, a competitive solicitation for bids in order to build Electronic Interactive Kiosk and Enrollment Stations was drafted by DPSCS procurement and submitted to the Maryland Department of Information Technology (DoIT) for approval. Fourteen counties have been forwarded Memoranda of Understanding that will be used to distribute the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehension, Registering and Tracking (SMART) grant funds to local law enforcement agencies that conduct sexual offender registration activities.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Kiosk-Sex Offender Registration:

- There are currently over 7,000 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.

IV. Arrest Disposition Reporting (ADR) Mainframe Replacement

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services plans to replace its Arrest Disposition Reporting system with a state of the art relational database and web interface. The ADR Mainframe System provides Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) services to authorized criminal justice agencies throughout the State of Maryland. ADR is the designated electronic repository for CHRI for the State.

"Arrest data from law enforcement agencies (in the form of fingerprint cards) and electronic data transfers from Arrest Booking System (ABS) or Network Live Scan (NLS) devices are added to the arrest database by Customer Information Control Center (CICS) online transactions. This collection of data is needed to perform the primary functions of ADR so as to provide CHRI to criminal justice agencies and some authorized non-criminal justice agencies. This service is provided to users in real-time through the online transactions. This is a planned 5-year project. Phase I of this project is to collect and write requirements and business documentation in order to proceed to the next phases."¹

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of the ADR Replacement Project:

- The Ident/Index and Arrest Disposition Reporting Mainframe Systems replacement project will enhance the ability to capture, connect, and make available full criminal cycles that are needed within the 48 hour window of a Brady Handgun Violence Prevention purchase guidelines.
- In 2015, DPSCS partnered with Towson University's Division of Innovation and Applied Research to achieve the goals of Phase I, which is to collect and write requirements and business documentation to use them for the request for proposal process to seek a capable vendor for doing the replacement. The report is due to DPSCS by the end of December 2015.

¹ Per the Memorandum of Understanding between Towson University and the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, Information Technology and Communications Division, Attachment 1, page 6.

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.

- New Agencies/systems contributing data to the Dashboard:
 - ✓ Washington County Detention Center
- During 2015, the following enhancements were added to the Dashboard:
 - **Detention Center Information for Washington County Detention Center**

Allows the Dashboard user to retrieve real-time information on individuals currently in the Washington County Detention Center. Information on demographics, booking, aliases, conditions (detainer, victim notification, and sex offender data), and scars, marks and tattoos is returned.

- **Reports on Demand**

Provides the Dashboard user with an on-demand automated reporting tool. This tool allows the user to request a customized report for open warrants or protective orders, which can also be matched to the Maryland correctional facilities population, Maryland registered sex offenders, or offenders under the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI).

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of the Dashboard:

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

II. Criminal Justice Data Sharing

DPSCS currently shares arrest data with the District of Columbia, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania West Virginia, 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 2014, DPSCS finalized its participation with the Mid- Atlantic State’s Justice Information Sharing Federation (MARIS) and entered into a basic data sharing agreement with Pennsylvania, Delaware and the District of the Columbia. This initiative expands the arrest data sharing to include the sharing of approved criminal justice information amongst the members of the federation.

During 2015, DPSCS signed the Mid Atlantic Regional Justice Sharing Federation Participation and Portal Access Agreement. This Agreement established “a governing body among the Parties which will provide for a viable mechanism to oversee the electronic data sharing of criminal justice information between the Federation Members consistent with the terms of this Agreement, and establish a mechanism to amicably resolve disputes among Federation Members, and promote the enhancement and expansion of the Federation.”²

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Criminal Justice Data Sharing:

- Public safety enhancement and improved cooperation amongst agencies as it relates to the sharing of criminal justice data and information amongst the Federation members.

² Per the Mid Atlantic Regional Justice Sharing Federation Participation and Portal Access Agreement, page 2.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE (MDSP)

TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

I. Computer-Aided-Dispatch/Records-Management System (CAD/RMS)

The new CAD/RMS system allows cloud based and interagency sharing and opens the way for statewide data mining and analysis, as well as crime and incident mapping, predictive policing and better resource allocation. The CAD/RMS provides an automated vehicle locator for officer safety and better resource dispatching, HAZMAT data sharing (Fall 2014) for homeland security, and address information on calls for service which will increase officer safety.

The CAD / RMS project has completed the implementation phase and has been successfully deployed at all Maryland State Police Barracks. Several Maryland counties and municipalities have implemented the system, or have plans to implement the system, which will further expand MDSP's and other State agency's data sharing benefits.

The mobile application interfaces with the existing CAD / RMS solution and allows the police force at the various agencies to self-dispatch, update incident status and view stacked calls from mobile units. Additionally, the live location of the dispatched vehicles displays on a map at the dispatch station.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of CAD/RMS:

- Enables the Maryland State Police to share data with MDSP partner law enforcement agencies (Maryland Transportation Authority, Maryland Transit Authority, and Department of Natural Resources) as well as other users of the implemented software system across the country.

II. Yellow Alert

Maryland has a voluntary partnership between law enforcement agencies and broadcasters to activate an urgent bulletin in cases of critically missing juveniles (AMBER Alerts), vulnerable adults (Silver Alerts) and serious attacks on law enforcement officers (Blue Alerts). Such alerts involve the use of the Emergency Alert System (EAS), State Highway Administration (SHA) overhead Dynamic Message Signs, notification to local 911 centers and the media to air a description of the known facts. Expanding on this partnership, and to assist in the investigation of certain hit and run accidents, Maryland has enacted a Yellow Alert Program.

Yellow Alerts will only be activated when there is enough descriptive information about the missing suspect's vehicle to enable law enforcement to assist in the suspect's apprehension. A Yellow Alert will not be activated when releasing information to the media/public would compromise the integrity of the investigation.

Requests for an activation of a Yellow Alert are routed through the MDSP Headquarters Duty Officer.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Yellow Alerts:

- Law enforcement agencies investigating hit and run accidents involving a missing suspect who fails to remain at the scene of a traffic accident that might result in serious bodily injury or death will have the ability request an activation of a Yellow Alert.

DATA SHARING

Regional Automated Property Information Database (RAPID)

Maryland updated several laws involving the reporting of second hand property transactions. Statewide, there are four major areas of the industry now required to submit data: pawn dealers, precious metal dealers, scrap dealers, and vehicle scrappers – dismantlers – and recyclers. To collect these transactions, MDSP, recognizing the need for uniformity, took the lead in adopting a regional application called RAPID to allow dealers the ability to self-report and law enforcement to perform real time investigations.

Additionally MDSP, through grant funding, has provided licensing, auditing, and personnel to provide program administration and technical support. Allied agency partnerships remain a priority and so far the Maryland RAPID team continues to foster strong partnerships by training 130 new users and adding seven new agencies to the RAPID system in 2015.

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of RAPID:

- Identification of suspects who utilize statewide borders as a means to frustrate apprehension and stolen property identification/recovery.
- As of October 2015, the system has resulted in over \$27 million recovered stolen property, 9694 cases closed and 5774 arrests.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE (MDSP)
AND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (DPSCS)

TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and METERS

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/METERS:

- 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

- ✓ The Interstate Identification Index (III) is an integral part of the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) and transitioned into the Next Generation Identification (NGI) system with Increment 4 of the NGI. Historically, the III has used FBI numbers (FNU) to index a subject's criminal history record. Under the NGI system, subjects will be indexed using fingerprint-based identities and will be referenced by an FBI Universal Control Number (FBI UCN). The FBI UCN character count of 9 characters will not change, only the alphanumeric format.

Enhancements to METERS

- ✓ The National Instant Criminal Background check System (NICS) was upgraded to allow the reporting of returned handguns, long guns, or other firearms, which will benefit criminal justice agencies conducting background checks. Authorized agencies within the State were given access to the NICS returned gun information via METERS transactions.
- ✓ Implemented a new enhancement giving criminal justice agencies access to Mexican commercial driver data over the International Justice and Public Safety Network – National Law Enforcement

Telecommunications System (NLETS). Authorized agencies within the State can send driver's license queries, driver's history queries, and registration queries to Mexico for information over the NLETS network.

- ✓ Implemented an enhancement to the Openfox Message Switch and Ominixx user interface to allow Maryland Users to query on railroad crossing owner and maintenance information via NLETS.
- ✓ An enhancement to the Openfox Message Switch allowed a number to be placed in the name field of person entries and also known as (AKA) fields on METERS. Previously it only allowed alpha characters.
- ✓ An enhancement to the Openfox Message Switch now allows three (3) new purpose codes created by the FBI to be used in National Instant Criminal Background Check (NICS) transactions.
- ✓ The Maryland Center for Missing and Exploited Children (MCMEC) will now receive immediate notification whenever a missing person is entered with the MNP code of "CA", (child abduction).

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

² Per the Memorandum of Understanding between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Maryland Department of State Police, page 3.

JUDICIARY

TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

I. Maryland Judiciary Case Search

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

The Significant Accomplishments and Public Safety Impact of Case Search:

- Case Search currently averages 1.5- 2 million hits per day.
- Expanded the retrieval web service “GETCase” for the State’s Attorney’s Office and additional justice partners to include case information for both District Court and Circuit criminal and District Court Traffic. Currently working to include MDEC information for the statewide rollout.
- Completed of 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.

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 pilot of the MDEC system for Civil, Family, and Juvenile cases was introduced in Anne Arundel County, the Court of Special Appeals, and the Court of Appeals on October 14, 2014 and for Criminal and Traffic cases on August 3, 2015.

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.
- A new front end for State's Attorneys' Offices to add victim/witness information to MDEC was developed and deployed.
- Redesigned the reporting of criminal convictions to the Criminal Repository and the reporting of traffic dispositions to MVA in conjunction with the introduction of MDEC.

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

- Continued development for data exchange with criminal justice partners using accepted NIEM ECF 4.0 standards.

JUDICIARY
AND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (DPSCS)

TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENTS

Videoconferencing

On May 20, 2009, Former Chief Judge, 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. This initiative has continued to expand throughout the Judiciary, as well as with interfaces with DPSCS and other justice partners.

The Significant Accomplishments of Videoconferencing

- Expansion of the DPSCS video conferencing with the Baltimore City State’s Attorney’s office has been completed. Additionally, the implementation of a new video bridge housed within DPSCS’ Data Center will improve reliability as well as introduce a new scheduling methodology thus streamlining the scheduling process will be available by at the end of 2015.

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.

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

DATA SHARING

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 2015, there were 2,268 inmates that were issued identification cards through this process.

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.

2016 Goals

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 2016, which are highlighted below:

- Support implementation of the use of livescan machines for operationalization of Criminal Procedure Article, §10-216(b), *Annotated Code of Maryland*- Fingerprinting on Order of the Court.
- 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.
- Implementation of the DPSCS' Community Supervision Sex Offender Kiosk Registration pilot.
- 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 in the expansion of the sharing of criminal justice information.
- Develop a Request for Proposal (RFP) to secure a vendor to begin the work to update and replace the Arrest Disposition Reporting Mainframe system as well as other outdated criminal history systems.

Conclusion

Building on the accomplishments of 2015, 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 and improve public safety in Maryland.