



Maryland's Comprehensive State Crime Control and Prevention Plan 2014 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:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
BACKGROUND	5
CORRECTIONS/OFFENDER SUPERVISION	12
Intelligence-Based Supervision.....	12
<i>Division of Parole and Probation Kiosks</i>	12
Maryland’s Correctional Facilities.....	13
<i>Cell Phone Interdiction Efforts</i>	13
<i>Educational Improvement</i>	15
<i>Strategic Planning for Re-Entry</i>	15
<i>Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry Services</i>	17
Sex Offender Supervision.....	18
<i>Sex Offender Registration and Notification</i>	18
Violence Prevention Initiative.....	19
Department of Juvenile Services Initiatives.....	21
<i>Juvenile Violence Prevention Initiative</i>	21
<i>Additional DJS Initiatives/Programs</i>	23
U.S. Probation.....	25
CRIME ANALYSIS	26
CompStat-On-Demand.....	26
Crime Analysis.....	27
Crime Mapping.....	28
Maryland Statistical Analysis Center.....	32
Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center.....	34
Multi-Agency Coordination.....	35
CRIME CONTROL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES	36
Maryland Community Services Locator.....	36
Mental Health Courts.....	38
Safe Streets.....	39
Operation Safe Kids.....	43

Cure Violence Project.....	44
DRUG TREATMENT/OVERDOSE PREVENTION.....	46
Drug Courts.....	46
Drug Treatment Availability.....	47
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program.....	48
Opioid Overdose Roundtable Events.....	50
GRANT FUNDING.....	52
LEGISLATION.....	54
<i>2014 Enacted Legislation.....</i>	<i>54</i>
PUBLIC SAFETY COLLABORATION.....	58
Cross-Border Collaboration.....	58
City Corrections Investigative Unit Prosecutor.....	60
Maryland Gun Center.....	60
Warrant Service.....	61
Watch Center Models.....	63
Disproportionate Minority Contact.....	64
Maryland Center for School Safety.....	64
Commission for Effective Community Inclusion of Individuals with Disabilities.....	66
TECHNOLOGY.....	67
Criminal Justice Dashboard.....	67
<i>Maryland Offender Management System.....</i>	<i>69</i>
License Plate Recognition.....	70
Regional Automated Property Information Database.....	72
MD FiRST.....	73
Closed Circuit Television.....	74
CAD/RMS.....	76
Maryland DataLink.....	78
Offender Case Management System.....	79
Homicide and Non-Fatal Shooting Database.....	79
DNA.....	80
<i>Post-Conviction DNA Testing Assistance Program.....</i>	<i>81</i>

Firearm Background Check Program.....	82
<i>Licensing Automation – The Super Query</i>	82
<i>Records Improvement</i>	83
Body Worn Cameras.....	84
TRAINING	85
VICTIM-RELATED	86
Child Advocacy Centers.....	86
Domestic Violence.....	87
<i>Domestically Related Crime</i>	88
<i>Lethality Assessment Program</i>	89
Family Violence Council.....	90
Campus Sexual Assault Project.....	93
Prison Rape Elimination Act.....	93
Victim Information Notification Everyday.....	94
Human Trafficking.....	95
Survivors of Homicide Victims Grant Program.....	98
CONCLUSION	99

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 01.01.2005.36, GOCCP is pleased to submit the 2014 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.

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. In 2014, Maryland continued its crime fighting progress, building upon the successes of the key components of the Plan partially developed and implemented in 2007, and continued in each subsequent year thereafter. Within the State of Maryland, 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

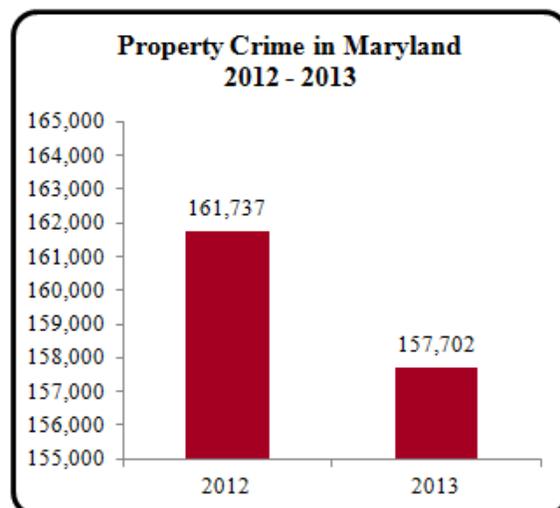
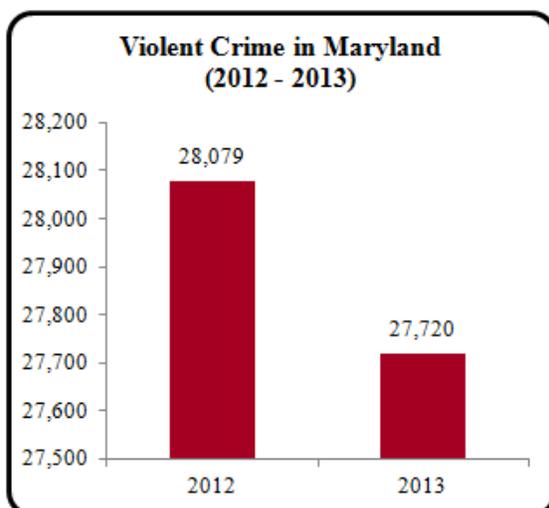
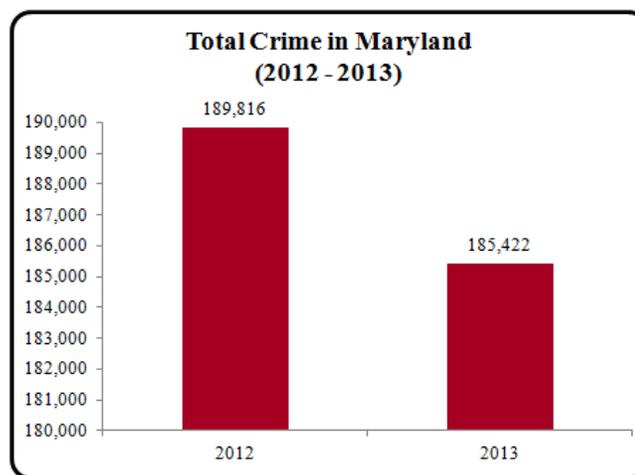
The Uniform Crime Report issued by the Maryland State Police for calendar year 2013 (i.e., the last year for which complete crime data are available) showed continued reductions in crime when compared with 2012. In many key crime categories the total number of reported crimes and the crime rates were at historic lows.

Consider the following:

- Total crime in the state fell by 2.3% from 2012 to 2013. The total number of crimes reported in Maryland during 2013 (n = 185,422) and the total crime rate of 3,127.5 were the lowest ever recorded.
- Total violent crime in the state decreased by 1.3% from 2012 to 2013. The total number of violent crimes reported in Maryland in 2013 (n = 27,720) were the lowest since 1976, and the violent crime rate of 467.5 violent crimes per 100,000 people was the lowest ever reported.
- Aggravated assaults fell by 1.3% from 2012 to 2013, and the number of aggravated assaults that were reported (n = 16,082) was the lowest since 1978. The aggravated assault rate of 271.3 per 100,000 people was the lowest ever reported.
- Robbery dropped by 0.9% from 2012 to 2013. The number of robberies reported in 2013 (n = 10,082) was the lowest number ever recorded, and the robbery rate of 170.1 per 100,000 people was the lowest in history.

- Total property crime in Maryland decreased by 2.5% from 2012 to 2013. The total number of property crimes reported in 2013 (n = 157,702) and the property crime rate of 2,659.9 were the lowest ever recorded in Maryland.
- Breaking and entering dropped by 4.7% from 2012 to 2013. The number of breaking and entering crimes reported in 2013 (n = 31,889) was the lowest ever reported in Maryland, and the breaking and entering rate of 537.9 was also the lowest ever reported in Maryland.
- The total number of larceny/thefts decreased by 1.2% from 2012 to 2013. The number of larceny/thefts reported during 2013 (n = 112,384) was the lowest ever recorded, and the larceny/theft rate of 1,895.6 was also the lowest.
- Motor vehicle thefts dropped by 7.3% from 2012 to 2013. The number of motor vehicle thefts reported in 2013 (n = 13,429) was the lowest ever reported, and the motor vehicle theft rate of 226.5 was also the lowest in history.

It is important to remember that crime statistics are not abstract numbers. The reductions in crime, cited above, indicate that 4,394 fewer crimes were reported in 2013 and fewer Marylanders had to experience the trauma of victimization.



Maryland 2013 Crime Totals and Crime Rates				
Crime Type	2013 Total	Ranking**	2013 Rate*	Ranking**
Homicides	387	Higher than 2012	6.5	2 nd Lowest ever reported
Rapes	1,169	Lowest since 2009	19.7	Lowest ever reported
Robberies	10,082	Lowest ever reported	170.1	Lowest ever reported
Aggravated Assaults	16,082	Lowest since 1978	271.3	Lowest ever reported
<i>Violent Crime</i>	<i>27,720</i>	<i>Lowest since 1976</i>	<i>467.5</i>	<i>Lowest ever reported</i>
Breaking & Entering	31,889	Lowest ever reported	537.9	Lowest ever reported
Larceny/Thefts	112,384	Lowest ever reported	1,895.6	Lowest ever reported
Motor Vehicle Thefts	13,429	Lowest ever reported	226.5	Lowest ever reported
<i>Property Crime</i>	<i>157,702</i>	<i>Lowest ever reported</i>	<i>2,659.9</i>	<i>Lowest ever reported</i>
Total Crime	185,422	Lowest ever reported	3,127.5	Lowest ever reported

* Rates for 2013 are based on 2013 population data per 100,000 residents.

** Lowest ever reported indicates the lowest numbers/rates reported since 1975 when the Maryland UCR program was first adopted.

Despite the reductions cited above, much work remains to make Maryland’s communities safe for all of its citizens. This 2014 Annual Update and Plan 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, have been categorized to various areas, as illustrated below:

Corrections/Offender Supervision

- *Intelligence-Based Supervision:* To ensure that the Division of Parole and Probation 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 the Division of Parole and 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.

- *Department of Juvenile Services Initiatives*: To effectively manage, supervise, and treat youth who are involved in the Maryland Juvenile Justice System.
- *U. S. Probation*: To establish a closer working relationship with federal probation.

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.
- *Multi-Agency Coordination*: 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

- *Maryland 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.
- *Mental Health Courts*: To decrease the barriers mentally ill offenders often face in receiving treatment through traditional courts.
- *Safe Streets*: To expand the use of the Safe Streets model.
- *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.
- *Cure Violence Project*: To develop and implement strategies to reduce and prevent violence, specifically shootings and homicides.

Drug Treatment/Overdose Prevention

- *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.
- *Prescription Drug Monitoring*: To work with partnering agencies to reduce the availability of prescription drugs for diversion to the illicit market.
- *Opioid Overdose Roundtable Events*: To reduce overdose deaths in Maryland.

Grant Funding

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

Legislation

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

Public Safety Collaboration

- *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.
- *City Corrections Investigative Unit Prosecutor*: To assign a prosecutor to the City Corrections Investigative Unit to focus exclusively on corruption cases so they may be prosecuted to the fullest.
- *Maryland Gun Center*: To assist local law enforcement with its gun enforcement/gun violation reduction efforts by systematically addressing every “gun” incident across the state to ensure that each case is completely vetted, thoroughly investigated, and aggressively prosecuted.
- *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 the Division of Parole and Probation agents work side-by-side to exchange real-time information to more effectively respond to non-compliant high-risk offenders under community-based supervision.
- *Disproportionate Minority Contact*: To address the racial and ethnic disparities in youth incarceration rates, the societal consequences of inequity, and the actions needed to create safer communities while rehabilitating juvenile offenders.
- *Maryland Center for School Safety*: To develop a Center that is responsible for assisting the Maryland State Department of Education and local school systems with school safety programs.
- *Commission for Effective Community Inclusion of Individuals with Intellectual & Developmental Disabilities*: To develop and issue recommendations about the types of policies and statewide training standards that Maryland should adopt to improve the response of Maryland’s first

responders regarding the best approaches for safely managing situations with individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities, and to develop a coordinated strategy to ensure enhanced responses to situations involving individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

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.
- *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.
- *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.
- *MD FiRST*: To develop and implement an interoperable radio system throughout the State.
- *Closed Circuit Television*: To develop a shared statewide network that will capture local traffic, security, and vehicle-based cameras for first responders and Emergency Operations Centers across Maryland.
- *CAD/RMS*: To develop and implement a state-of-the art resource to share real-time emergency dispatch data and critical law enforcement records with first responders in the field.
- *Maryland DataLink*: To promote the continuity of treatment for individuals with serious mental illness who are detained in state correctional facilities.
- *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.
- *Homicide and Non-Fatal Shooting Database*: To compile all homicide and non-fatal shooting data into one central repository for investigative and reporting purposes.
- *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.
- *Firearm Background Check Program*: To develop an automation process, to the extent possible, for the purpose of performing a background check for regulated firearms applications, and recover missing dispositions for 20,000 arrest records.
- *Body Worn Cameras*: Create a Workgroup on the Implementation and Use of Body Worn Cameras by Law Enforcement to address any issues relating to its use.

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.
- *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.
- *Campus Sexual Assault Project*: To combat sexual assault, dating violence, stalking and other violent crimes at colleges and universities.
- *Prison Rape Elimination Act*: To “provide for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in federal, state, and local institutions and to provide information, resources, recommendations, and funding to protect individuals from prison rape” (Prison Rape Elimination Act, 2003).
- *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.
- *Human Trafficking*: To effectuate statewide strategies to combat human trafficking through public awareness, legislative and protocol development and resource building.
- *Survivors of Homicide Victims Grant Program*: To provide support to survivors of homicide victims in ways not otherwise covered by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.
- *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 the Division of Parole and Probation follows data-driven, intelligence-based strategies in supervising offenders, and that these strategies are executed consistently.

During 2014, the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) 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. DPP 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, DPP 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.
- DPP expanded the use of kiosks so non-violent, low-risk offenders can check-in regularly with DPP 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, DPP has established a check-in kiosk for every field office in Maryland.

Division of Parole and Probation 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, DPP agents are better able to allocate their time to supervise and track high-risk offenders who are a greater potential threat to public safety. Currently, there are 96 kiosks operating in Maryland's twenty-four jurisdictions.

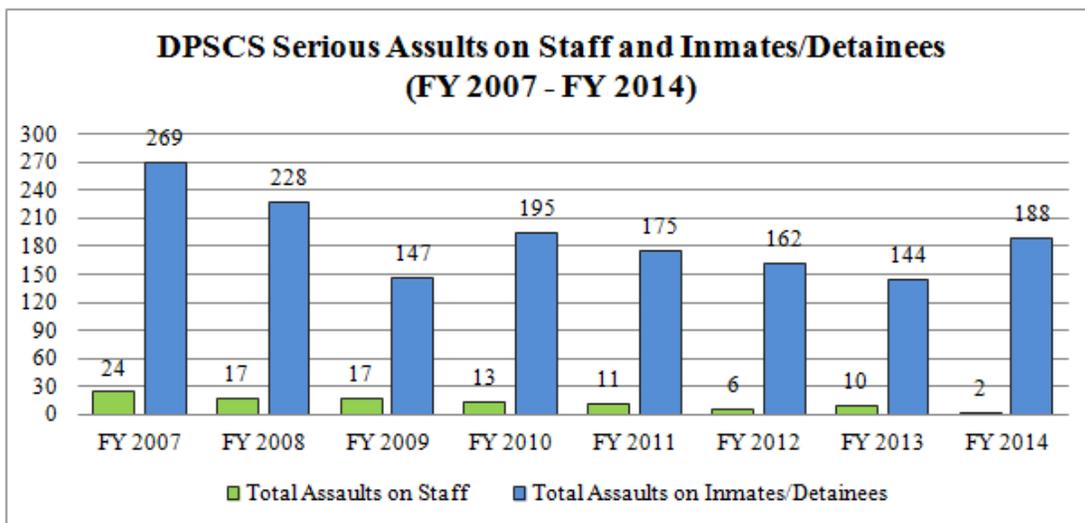
Maryland's Correctional Facilities

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 2014 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 decline over the past seven years in violence against staff and inmates.

In FY 2014, serious assaults - defined as a severe physical injury, severe injury resulting from a weapon, or severe sexual injury - committed by offenders against other inmates and detainees have decreased by 30% since FY 2007. Serious assaults committed against staff have also decreased by 92%.



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. In FY 2014, 289 cellular phones were confiscated and seized of which eight were found on staff. 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. From January 1, 2014 through November 30, 2014, a total of 80 cell phone investigations were opened at DPSCS' Intelligence & Investigative Division with the intent of being prosecuted. This includes 18 cell phone cases that that were open in the Baltimore City (Central) Region and 62 cell phone cases that were open in "Other" Regions which are comprised of the North Region and South 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. Nearly all facilities within Baltimore City Correctional Complex (BCCC) will be covered under a managed access system with the funds provided in FY 2015.

The managed access systems at MTC and Baltimore City Detention Center (BCDC) are operated by Tecore Networks. The Intelligence Network Access Controller allows for the control of wireless devices

within a specified coverage area. Users are classified into categories and either allowed to access the commercial network or prohibited access. The implementation systems block the requests of illegal devices while permitting legal devices access to commercial service. The system complies with legal and regulatory requirements and allows for 911 calls and lawful intercept of voice and text messages. The system also has the potential to be expanded to accommodate new technologies as they become available.

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. To ensure this opportunity is provided, collaborative efforts between state agencies have continued to increase the capacity and enrollment of educational programs. In fact, DPSCS and the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulations' (DLLR) partnership has continued to fill empty seats in the correctional education classrooms. In FY 2013, the enrollment was at 99% capacity and remained at 99% in FY 2014. Upon moving to DLLR, the academic curriculum was updated to include life and workforce ready skills.

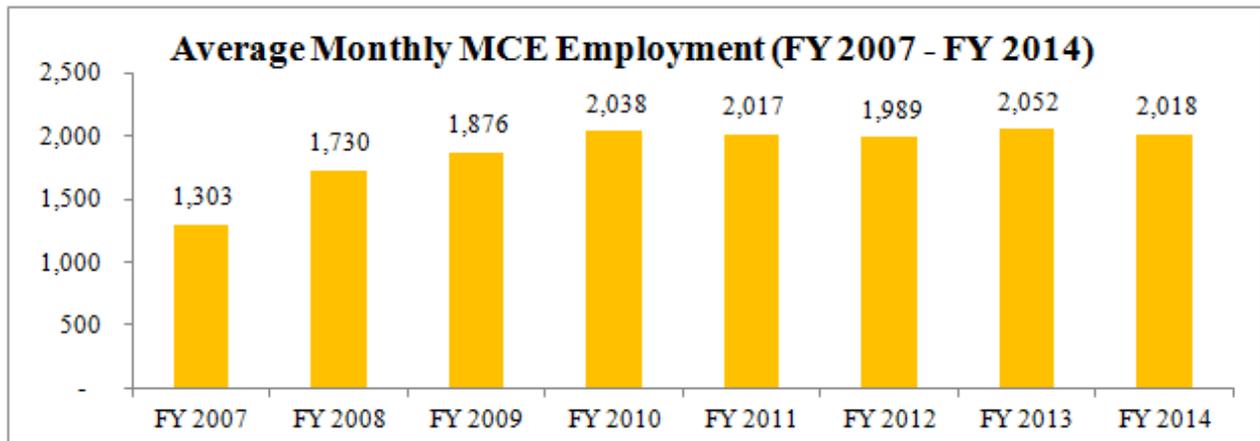
Maryland's adult literacy programs in prison are administered by DLLR and designed to help inmates become literate and complete secondary school education. In FY 2014, DLLR provided educational services to 7,085 academic students. The Maryland Correctional Education Academic Programs, through DLLR, offer a full learning continuum for students. Instruction is provided to inmates from the beginning levels in mathematics, reading, and writing to high school completion. Classes are organized into different instructional levels based on inmate skill levels.

In January 2014, a computer-based GED test, built on Common Core, was launched. The number of inmate students receiving their high school diploma through GED testing was 482.

Strategic Planning for Re-Entry

In 2014, DPSCS continued working to more effectively prepare inmates for their eventual release and re-entry into society. October 2014 marked the six-year anniversary of the Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA) inmate identification program, and this important initiative has continued 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.

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. Inmate employment through MCE in FY 2014 is shown in the following chart:



There is no progress without a job. Driving down Maryland’s incarceration and recidivism rates is only possible if Marylanders leaving our institutions are ready and able to find work. In FY 2014, Maryland Correctional Enterprises – our innovative employment and skills training program for inmates – employed more than 2,000 inmates, on average, per month – up from approximately 1,500 per month in FY 2008.

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. In 2014, GOCCP continued to provide DPSCS with a grant for \$335,000 for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) under the RSAT grant program. RSAT offers prison-based substance abuse treatment and aftercare services. This program involves developing a continuum of care that includes prison-based aftercare services 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.

In 2014, GOCCP provided an additional RSAT grant to the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) and to the Baltimore County Department of Corrections. GOCCP provided DJS an award for their Seven Challenges® Treatment Program which is an evidence-based substance abuse treatment program designed for adolescent clients. In 2009, DJS began implementation of the Seven Challenges® to deliver substance abuse treatment services in the Western Region (Allegany County, Frederick County, Garrett County, and Washington County) under the Western Umbrella, and the Eastern and Baltimore City Regions, under the Central Umbrella. GOCCP also provided the Baltimore County Department of Corrections an award for their Therapeutic Treatment Services program. The Therapeutic Treatment Services program is a model residential substance abuse treatment program for men incarcerated in the Baltimore County Detention Center. The program will continue services for the trauma group “The Regulators” and provide coordination of aftercare. The RSAT program consists of three principal components: residential substance abuse treatment, re-entry planning and post-release case management, and aftercare.

Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry Services

DPSCS drove down recidivism rates by 7.3% from 2007 to 2012, the last year for which data are available. A variety of tactics and strategies have all contributed significantly to the decline in Maryland's recidivism rate, including: (1) more timely information sharing on the health and drug treatment needs of inmates; (2) a continuity of care approach that starts while an inmate is incarcerated and continues after his/her release into the community; (3) expanded vocational and educational training for offenders to help prepare them for release; (4) Public Safety Works, a restorative justice program for offenders; and (5) equipping offenders with vital records such as Motor Vehicle Administration issued identification cards, birth certificates, and social security cards which are needed to find employment.

Maryland's coordinated strategy of focusing on the most violent offenders while, at the same time, expanding re-entry and rehabilitative programs has also reduced our African American prison population. From April 2007 to April 2014, the number of African Americans serving sentences in state institutions dropped by 2,114, a 4.5% reduction. It is hoped that recent legislative changes, such as decriminalization of marijuana, will further reduce the number of African Americans who are arrested and incarcerated.

Since 2007, DPSCS has entered into partnerships with agencies such as the Department of Labor and Licensing (DLLR), the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH), and the Department of Natural Resources. DLLR provides vocational focused training to improve job skills for in demand jobs such as automotive, carpentry, roofing, warehousing and distribution, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning. DHMH has improved well-being and health care delivery for inmates, while improving the continuity of care once an inmate is released. These efforts have increased the number of inmates receiving drug treatment, mental health services, job skill training and educational services. DPSCS has also entered into major public works projects that provide inmates with training by professionals who are licensed in masonry, concrete work, and hazardous materials abatement. Under the direction of certified contractors, inmates are working as the contracting crew, becoming certified to perform a handful of construction and contracting tasks in Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. By providing offenders with these opportunities, DPSCS is not only saving money for the state, but equipping offenders with useful job skills, and preparing them for re-entry into the community.

Sex Offender Supervision

Objective: To manage sex offenders using the Collaborative Offender Management & Enforced Treatment program used by the Division of Parole and Probation.

The Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) 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. 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. DPP 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, only about 1% of sex offenders on active supervision are charged with new sex offenses.

Sex Offender Registration and Notification

In 2014, 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 2014, there were 7,002 sex offenders on the Maryland registry.

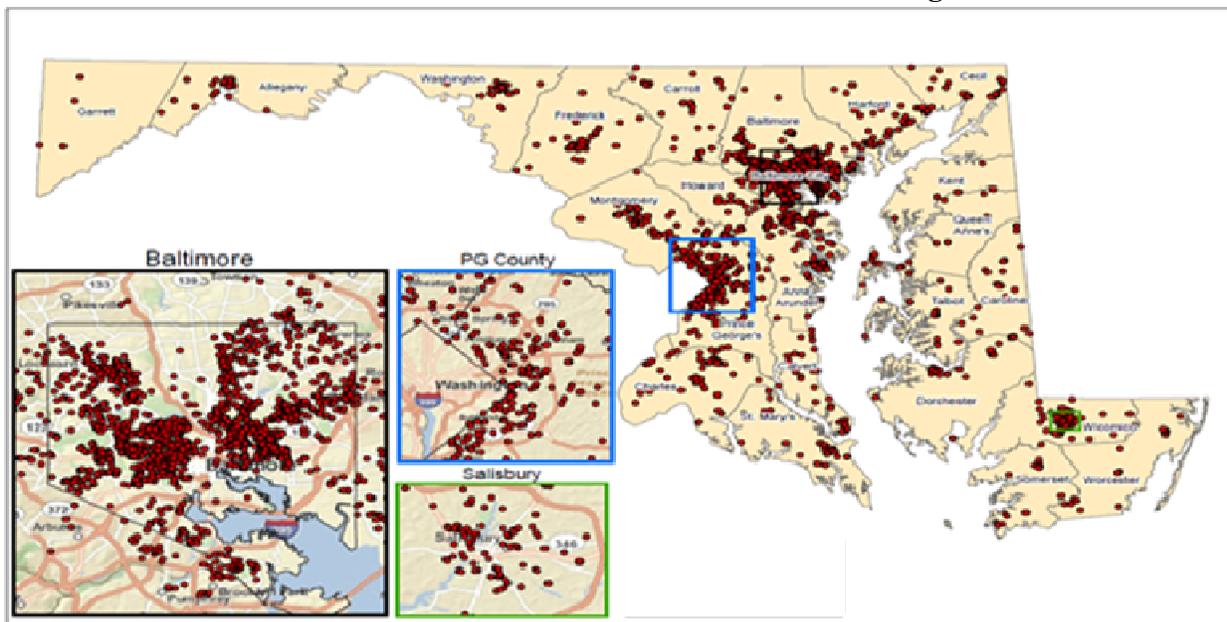
Violence Prevention Initiative

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, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Service (DPSCS) 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, 1,424 warrants were issued on VPI offenders for a variety of violations in FY 2014.

In March 2009, DPSCS 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



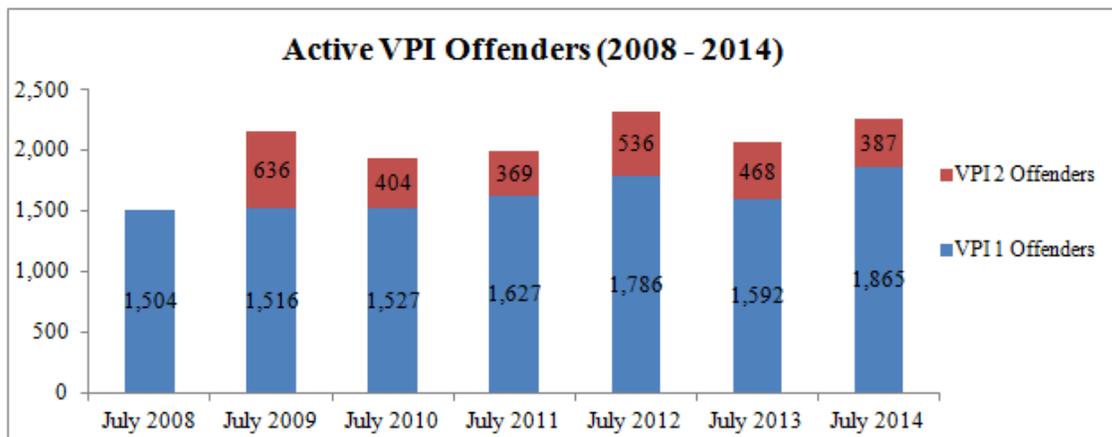
The Violence Prevention Initiative Screener was originally developed using data from Baltimore City to forecast perpetrators and victims of homicide. Several years later, the State of Maryland decided to recalibrate and enhance this forecasting tool (VPI Screener) using a broader dataset and *definitions*. As a result, in 2014, the new VPI Screener was developed using data from the entire State of Maryland to

identify, in advance, those offenders who are predicted to be arrested for a VPI Crime, based on Maryland's *definition* of a VPI Crime. For the purpose of this forecasting tool, Maryland's *definition* of a VPI Crime includes the following: Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter (Voluntary and Involuntary), and Attempted Manslaughter (Voluntary and Involuntary).

All offenders under community-based supervision will be screened for VPI Supervision, based on the following:

1. New probationers will be screened at intake;
2. Parolees and mandatory releasees currently incarcerated will be screened upon release; and
3. All new inmates entering state prison subsequent to deployment of the new VPI Screener will be screened at the time of intake.

Because the new VPI Screener will be used prospectively, this will allow DPSCS to move resources as the number of offenders under VPI Supervision increases. In doing this, more resources will be available to supervise Maryland's more dangerous offenders.



The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention provided \$850,000 in FY 2014 and another \$1.5 million in FY 2015 to the Prince George's County State's Attorney's Office Strategic Investigation Unit to focus prosecution efforts on offenders with a high propensity for committing future violent crimes including those on VPI. These include the prosecution of criminal offenses as well as VOP cases.

Department of Juvenile Services Initiatives

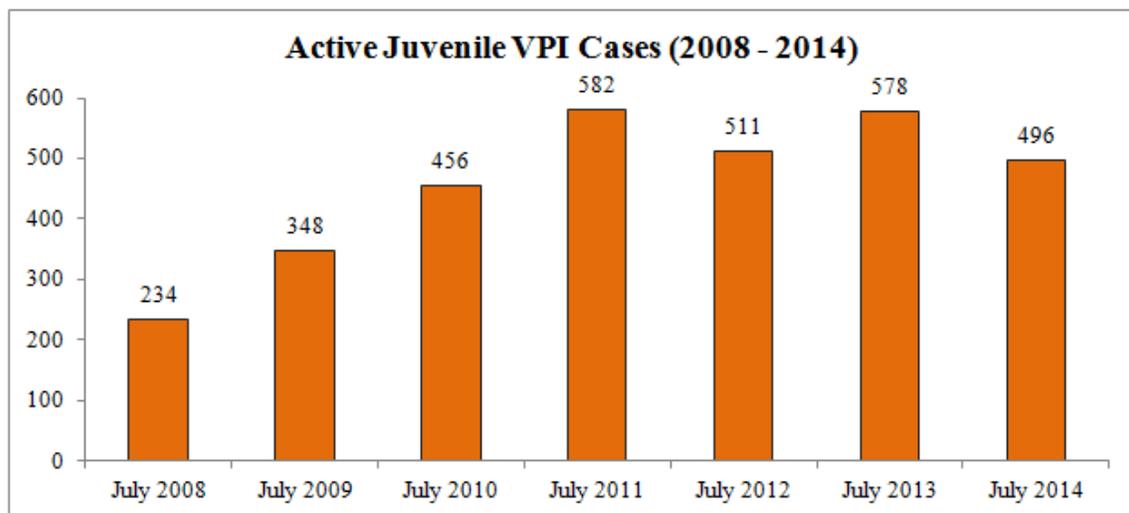
Objective: To effectively manage, supervise, and treat youth who are involved in the Maryland Juvenile Justice System.

The Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) is a child-serving agency responsible for assessing the individual needs of referred youth and providing intake, detention, probation, commitment, and after-care services. DJS collaborates with youth, families, schools, community partners, law enforcement, and other public agencies to coordinate services and resources to contribute to safer communities.

Juvenile Violence Prevention Initiative

To help reduce the number of juvenile offenders who are involved in violent crime as either defendants or victims, DJS created its own Violence Prevention Initiative (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. As of September 2014, there were over 500 youth on VPI.



Increased supervision and monitoring continued to be the focal point of VPI in 2014. 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.

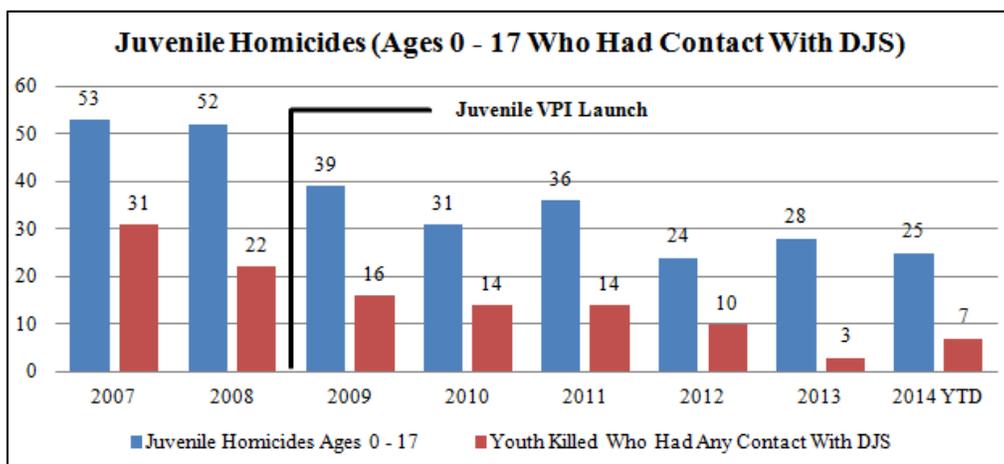
Youth who are not responsive to services and supervision receive graduated sanctions that include increased levels of monitoring and supervision. As youth demonstrated greater cooperation and compliance with the rules of supervision, levels of supervision decreased proportionately.

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 the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services’ 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. The graph below supports that the Juvenile VPI has reduced the number of young people who were homicide victims (*the illustration below is current as of November 18, 2014*).



Additional DJS Initiatives/Programs

Safe Measures

DJS implemented the Safe Measures case management tool on April 1, 2013 which provides case managers, supervisors, and executive staff with a means of monitoring what needs to be achieved for each youth and the deadlines needed to perform these tasks.

Evidence-Based Services

DJS implemented Evidence-Based Services (EBS) in 2007 to provide services to DJS youth who have needs that would usually require treatment in an out-of-home placement. Instead, youth who agree to participate in an EBS can live at home in their community. These programs have been scientifically validated to reduce antisocial behavior and recidivism at a fraction of the cost of treating a youth in a facility. Two EBS therapies to treat youth and their families in the community include:

- *Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST)* is a type of therapy that occurs in the community with the youth and his or her family. This intensive approach focuses on the various networks in a youth's life such as family, friends, school, and neighborhood that can influence a youth's antisocial behavior. MST may intervene in any one or all of these networks to address negative influences on the youth. As of October 31, 2014, 73% of active MST slots have been filled and 91% of the youth receiving MST have not been re-arrested.
- *Functional Family Therapy (FFT)* is a type of therapy that occurs in the community and is a family-based intervention for youth. The goal of FFT is to improve the communication and relationships between the youth and his or her family members. A therapist who is assigned to the family will work with the youth and his or her adult caregiver to develop effective communication and problem solving skills. The therapist will also work with the parent to develop stronger parenting skills. As of October 31, 2014, 88% of active FFT slots have been filled and 88% of the youth receiving FFT have not been re-arrested.

Under-13 Initiative

After the analysis of 2007 through 2011 juvenile homicide data in Baltimore City, it was determined that 40% of the 115 juvenile homicide victims had some prior contact with DJS before the age of 13. As a result, DJS created the Under-13 Initiative which is a school-based intervention for youth ages 12 years and younger that are brought to DJS's intake offices. It is a collaborative project between DJS, the local Department of Social Services (DSS), and the local school system. This Initiative is based on the premise that if a youth is being arrested at such a young age then there are usually problems at home. So, the focus is on both the youth and his or her family.

The goal is to provide the youth and family the opportunity to receive services and support so the youth can avoid going deeper into the juvenile justice system. The meetings are coordinated by the local school system and are held in a local school.

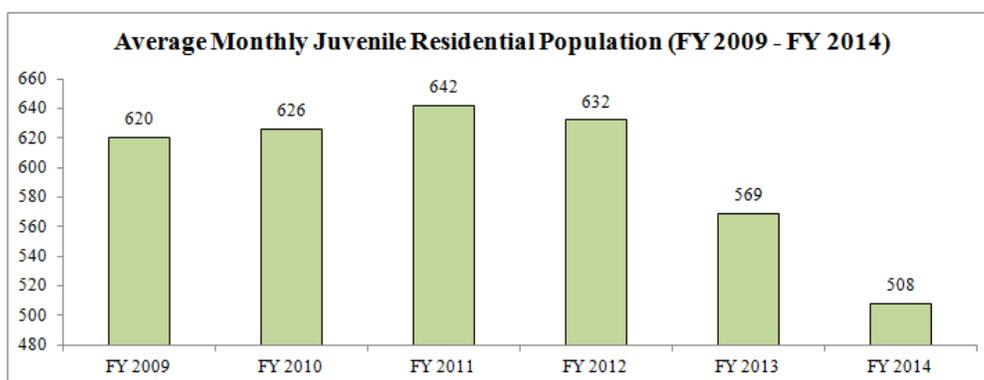
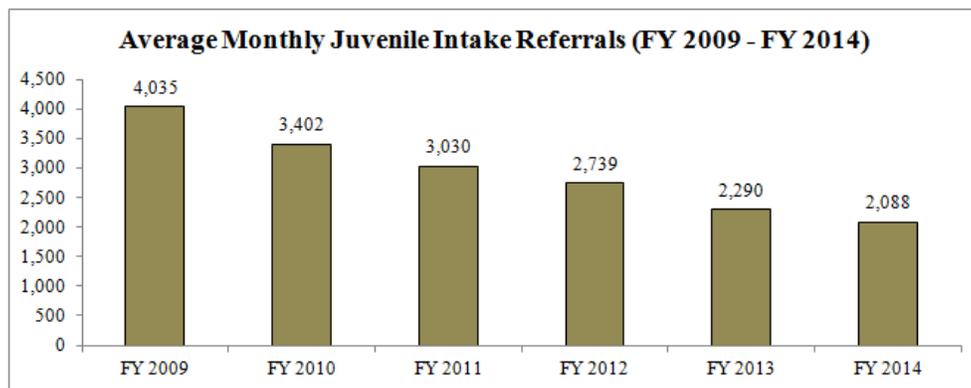
Detention Risk Assessment Instrument

The Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) is a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation (Foundation) through which a team of expert management consultants, guided by the Foundation's

Juvenile Justice Strategy Group, provides technical assistance to states and local jurisdictions to establish a more effective and efficient juvenile justice system. In particular, JDAI focuses on the appropriate use of secure detention for youth in the juvenile justice system.

As a result of this work, DJS implemented a Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) to assist in making the intake decision to authorize detention for a juvenile. The DRAI is designed to provide an objective assessment of a youth's risk to the community, as well as the probability that the youth will fail to appear for future court dates. Currently, over 50% of all juvenile detention placements had a DRAI conducted. The result of this collaboration, which also included the courts, juvenile advocates and attorneys, was that juvenile detention populations in Baltimore City began to decline while stakeholders focused on detaining the right youth who truly posed risks to themselves or the community.

Since 2007, the number of juvenile homicides in Maryland has decreased by 52.7%. This decrease is due, in part by, the various tactics and strategies imposed by DJS to provide expanded care and treatment for juveniles, and to reduce the time that juveniles spend in detention. Through legislative and policy reform, DJS has also been able to drive down the number of young people held in detention facilities pending placement in treatment programs. After the implementation of these reforms, the average length of stay in detention for youth pending placement fell by 26.2%, from 42 days to 31 days. In particular, Baltimore City Juvenile Justice Center (BCJJC) has experienced substantial reductions in average daily populations from 121 youth in FY 2011 to 89 youth in FY 2014, a 26.4% reduction. Moreover, Baltimore City has implemented a coordinated plan to house youth charged as adults at the BCJJC rather than in the Baltimore City Detention Center (BCDC), an adult institution. As a result of this initiative, the number of youth charged as adults housed at BCDC has decreased by 60%.



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, the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) 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 DPP with an enumerated list of all offenders who match. By expanding information-sharing with U.S. Probation, DPP 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) receives 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 2014, Maryland continued to match up the BOP release files with DPP’s files to better identify offenders under our supervision who have been released from federal prisons.

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 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.

It has been almost 20 years since the original CompStat model of New York City, allowing time for the development of new innovations within policing, accountability, and crime prevention. Drawing upon this innovation, CompStat-on-Demand structures its initiative around *the Stratified Model of Problem Solving, Analysis, and Accountability*,¹ which is a new approach to organizational police management that incorporates the best practices of traditional policing, CompStat, as well as other models of policing - hotspots policing, problem-oriented policing, and intelligence-led policing. Quite simply, the *Stratified Model* significantly improves upon the original CompStat organizational model. As such, the services provided within CompStat-On-Demand are structured around an accountability model developed within a practice-based approach and informed by cutting edge research and innovative practices.²

Wrapping up 2014, the team from the University of Maryland has concluded a fifth year of CompStat services. In 2014, the team has continued to provide Maryland police agencies:

1. *Best practices and guidance* in implementing and improving CompStat and utilizing crime analysis through online resources and technical assistance.
2. *Specific instruction* in the use of CompStat and crime analysis for crime reduction through training courses, seminars, workshops, and presentations.

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 generic CompStat recommendations report. The University of Maryland has also held 52 seminars, workshops, and/or training sessions on CompStat and crime analysis where 1,388 participants from 87 agencies received valuable guidance and training. In addition, the team has presented in GOCCP's Criminal Justice Training Conference four times. In 2014, specifically, the CompStat team executed seven seminars, training sessions, and/or workshops serving 197 participants from 39 law enforcement agencies.

¹ Boba, R., & Santos, R. (2011). A police organizational model for crime reduction: Institutionalizing problem solving, analysis, and accountability. Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Service. This guide book may be downloaded from <http://ric-zai-inc.com/ric.php?page=detail&id=COPS-P208>.

² For more about a practice-based evidence based approach see Boba, R. (2010). A practice-based evidence approach in Florida. *Police Practice and Research*, 11(2), 122-128.

Implementing and Institutionalizing CompStat and Crime Analysis in Maryland Initiative Counts		
Item	Total 2014	Total 2009 – 2014
Training and Seminar Session Totals:	7	52
CompStat Training Courses	5	32
CompStat Seminars	1	8
Crime Analysis Training Courses	1	12
Number of Participants Totals:	197	1,388
In-State Participant Totals	189	1,336
Out-Of-State/Federal Participant Totals	8	52
Number of Agencies Totals:	39	87
In-State Agencies	34	75
Out-Of-State/Federal Agencies	5	12

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 State of Maryland remains committed to expanding the state’s crime analysis capabilities to support data-driven law enforcement and public safety initiatives.

During FY 2014, the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) awarded nearly \$950,000 in grants to support the hiring of 18 crime analysts strategically located around the state. GOCCP will continue to entertain all reasonable requests for funding to support crime analysis.

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

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.*

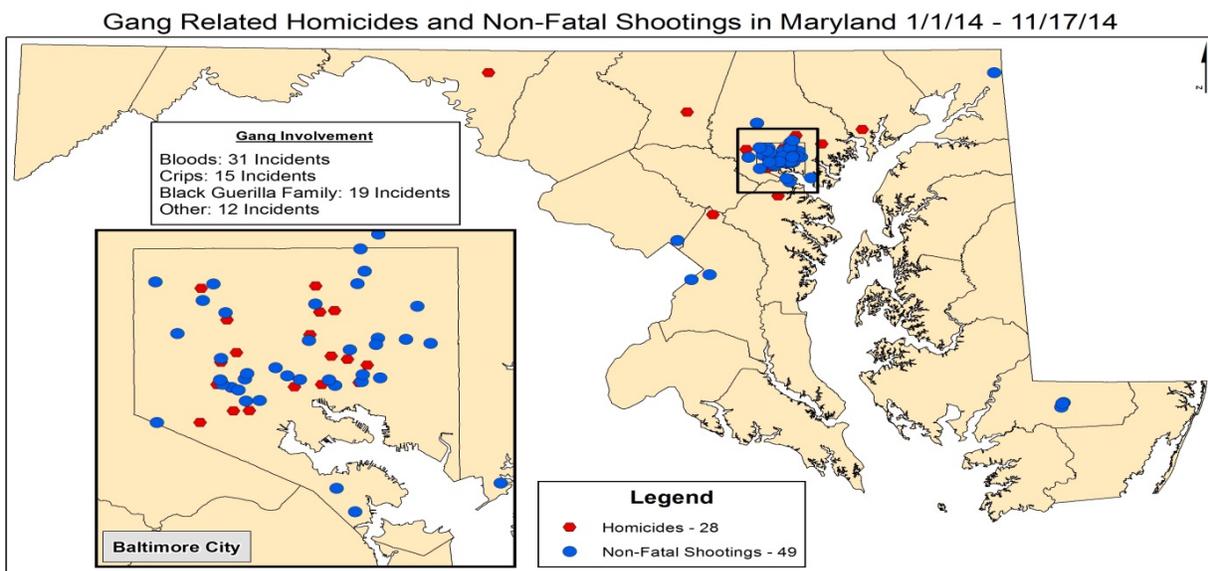
Rather than relying on instincts and incomplete, anecdotal information, law enforcement and public safety professionals need data-driven methods for identifying those areas where crime is most prevalent. Crime mapping and analysis, which is also a key part of CompStat, makes it possible for professionals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

Washington College, through grants awarded by the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) with federal funding from the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (BJAG), has been able to provide essential services through the Maryland Crime Mapping and Analysis Program (CMAP) to law enforcement agencies and criminal justice organizations throughout Maryland since 2007. The dedicated analysis team at the college is housed in a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) compliant facility for the processing of sensitive criminal justice data. The program has four primary objectives as follows:

1. Crime analysis on-demand
2. Enterprise level criminal justice situational awareness and analysis
3. Comprehensive training in crime mapping and analysis
4. Research and analysis for current criminal justice issues

Crime Analysis On-Demand

There are many types of analysis products requested. Working with Department of Corrections (DOC) data, and Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center data, analysis of gang locations and relationships to homicides and shootings are provided.



Data Source: Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center
Washington College GIS
November 2014



In 2014, the CMAP team has produced over 3,000 analysis products requested by 127 local law enforcement agencies and several state organizations. Analysis products include special requests from law enforcement agencies, both small and large, that are essential products for them in reducing crime trends in their communities. Ongoing analysis services also include monthly reports such as the Welcome Wagon, which assists local law enforcement by providing them with reports on current releases of DOC offenders back into their communities. In addition, the team is the main provider of analysis products for the Maryland State Police CompStat process and also supports any request for analysis from GOCCP that will assist the Governor in making informed decisions to protect the health and safety of Maryland citizens. Special requests from state agencies include weekly products such as the co-location analysis of offender populations with addresses of licensed daycares to protect innocent children from dangerous predators. The team has also performed co-location analysis of adult and juvenile offenders so state agencies can insure the safety of juveniles under supervision.

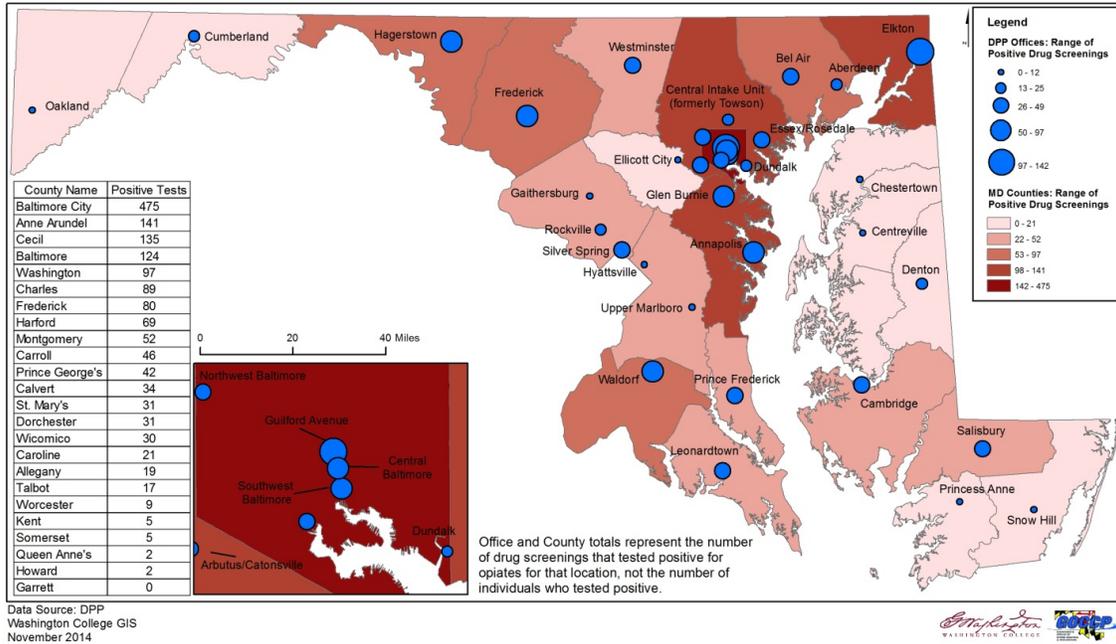
Comprehensive Training in Crime Mapping & Analysis

Through a series of face-to-face trainings and other presentations, Washington College made training available to 148 crime analysts and other public safety professionals from 28 agencies to enhance their crime mapping capabilities in 2014. In addition, 178 people attended Maryland Offender Management System (MOMS) training through GOCCP. A total of 39 students received specialized instruction through webinars hosted by Washington College during 2014. Three analysts also worked out of the CMAP secure offices in Chestertown for extended periods to receive specialized hands-on training and mentoring while working on their agencies' analysis needs. These crime analysts and police officers were then able to use their new skills to develop and support specific programs and initiatives in their own agencies.

Research & Analysis for Current Criminal Justice Issues

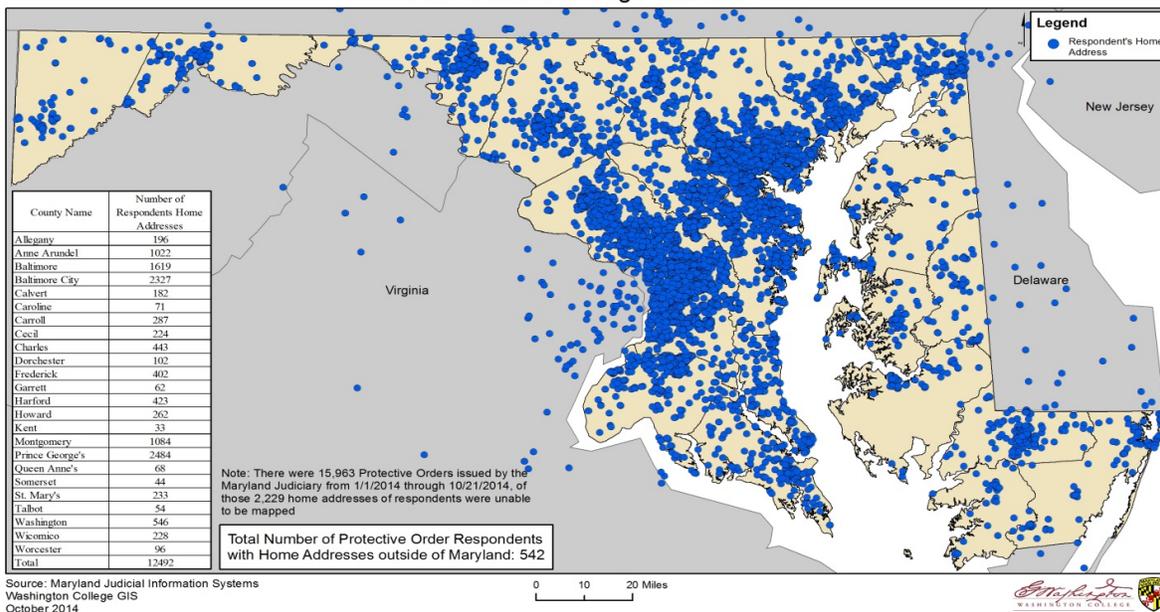
The research and analysis team at Washington College is constantly working on criminal justice issues of importance to Maryland. A comprehensive analysis of data related to heroin and other opioid related drugs, such as fentanyl, is currently being conducted. Data resource collection and related MOU's on the spectrum of these issues such as arrests, treatment programs and resources, Narcan training and applications, fatalities, CDS supervised offenders (adult and juvenile), and supervised offender drug tests are being sought and collected. The team expects to be able to develop a real-time Maryland Heroin Dashboard that would identify emerging trends as well as identify areas where prevention services may be lacking in local communities.

DPP Positive Drug Screening Results for Opiates from July 2014 through September 2014



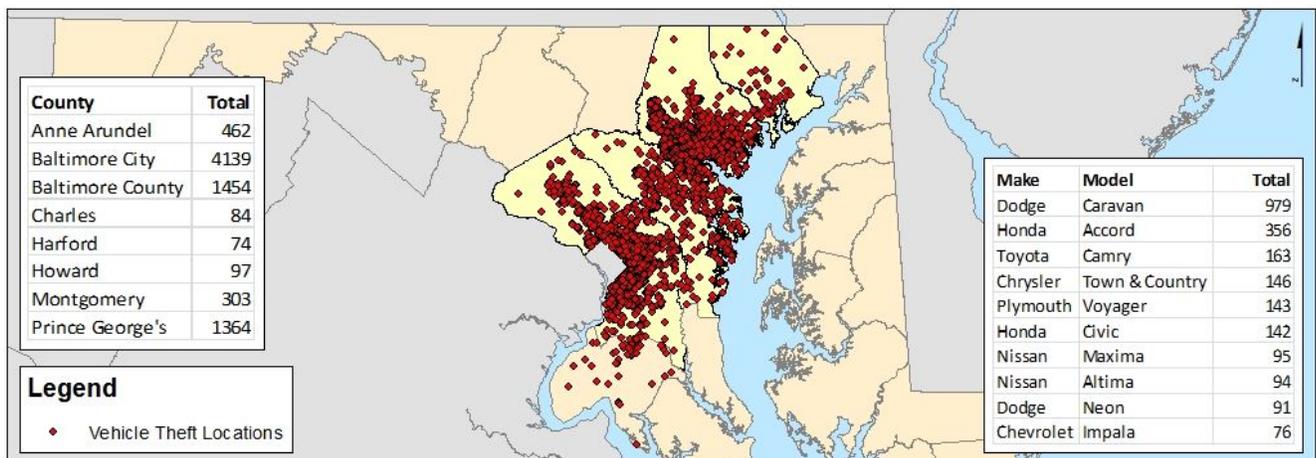
Washington College has also developed the first multi-year statewide analysis of domestic violence (DV) and intimate partner violence (IPV) to provide spatial analysis of this important issue. Working with the Maryland State Police UCR Form 9B data and protective order data from the Maryland Judiciary, the team is able to identify areas of concern in Maryland. New partnerships with the House of Ruth and the Mid-Shore Council on Family Violence are being enhanced to provide more in-depth analysis and to help develop national standards for the analysis and assessment of efforts to reduce both DV and IPV. Additional MOU's are also being sought to improve the availability of datasets relevant to this issue.

Home Addresses of Protective Order Respondents Issued by Maryland Courts from 1/1/2014 through 10/21/2014



Through GOCCP funding, the team at Washington College has developed an effective and comprehensive data-driven approach to assist local law enforcement, and other Maryland criminal justice agencies, to aid them in their significant efforts to reduce crime in Maryland. Through the investments of GOCCP in developing a FBI CJIS compliant crime mapping and analysis environment at the College, other agencies in Maryland have also been able to take advantage of the crime mapping and analysis synergy that has been developed. The team also receives funding from the Maryland Highway Safety Office to aid the Maryland State Police SPIDRE Team, as well as local law enforcement, to reduce impaired driving. The Maryland Vehicle Theft Prevention Council funds analysis efforts that are focused on creating a regional analysis program to aid local law enforcement by providing the data-driven analysis needed to reduce vehicle thefts that cross jurisdictional boundaries. Maryland State Police has also funded data analysis and support of gang intelligence efforts. Over three million dollars since 2007 has been invested into the CMAP program at Washington College to develop the capacity to support law enforcement agencies, criminal justice organizations, and the executive leadership in Maryland in their goals to reduce crime in the state. The program is ready to accept new challenges and to continue to provide cost-effective support for the mission to make Maryland a safer place for our citizens.

Vehicle Thefts in the Central Maryland Region from 01/01/2014 to 10/31/2014



Data Source: Maryland Vehicle Theft Prevention Council Partner Agencies
 Date Extracted: 11/20/2014
 Map Created: November 2014



Maryland Statistical Analysis Center

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

During 2014, the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center (MSAC) continued to coordinate criminal and juvenile justice statistics and information, and provide objective analyses of criminal justice problems. MSAC supplied ongoing support to the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP), as well as statistical analyses of state and local crime and delinquency data. In 2014, MSAC worked on a variety of projects, including:

Cost Benefit Analysis: MSAC has been working with a consultant to develop a cost benefit analysis model for the state. This will allow MSAC to determine the cost of various crimes in the state so that these estimates may be applied to various state and local criminal justice agency programs.

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

Crime Statistics: MSAC continues to conduct thorough analyses of Maryland UCR crime data and creates various statistical reports, charts, graphs, and other documents for GOCCP, StateStat, Criminal Justice Stakeholders, and the general public, as requested. Various statistical documents were also posted to the MSAC website.

Criminal Citations Data Collection & Analysis: Through Maryland law, MSAC is responsible for developing the reporting format, annual collection of data, data analysis, and reporting results to the General Assembly and the Governor of Maryland on all criminal citations issued by law enforcement. MSAC receives an annual data dump from the Maryland State Police and submits all data analyses in a report to the General Assembly by September 1st of each year. MSAC also served on the Criminal Citations Subcommittee of the Indigent Defense Task Force and analyzed data and policies regarding the issuance of criminal citations.

Criminal Justice Program Evaluations: MSAC has been tasked with developing the methodology and compiling statistical analysis for criminal justice program evaluations. MSAC recently completed an evaluation of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services' Violence Prevention Initiative on its ability to reduce violent crime, operate as a deterrent to violent offenders, and serve as a swift and certain punishment for offenders supervised by the Division of Parole and Probation. Future evaluations will include the evaluation of the Safe Streets Initiative and the Criminal Citations Policy.

DNA Hit Tracking: MSAC continues to maintain a database that tracks all convicted and charged offender DNA hits in the state. Offenders convicted or charged with certain crimes of violence or burglaries are required to supply a DNA sample and the Maryland State Police (MSP) stores these samples. A DNA hit occurs when DNA collected from a crime scene is sent to a crime lab and matches the DNA stored by MSP in their convicted and charged offender repository in the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS). MSAC receives updated weekly spreadsheets from MSP and is required to contact law enforcement on all open DNA hit cases to ensure investigations are being conducted and cases are being closed. Monthly spreadsheets are sent to the six largest police agencies in the state. The remaining

police agencies are contacted every few months for case updates. DNA hit statistics are also posted monthly on the GOCCP website.

Domestic Related Crimes Reporting Audit: MSAC created a form that monitors the quality of data received from State's Attorney's Offices around the state on domestic related crime convictions. *(Please refer to the "Domestically Related Crime" subsection under "Domestic Violence" for more information).*

Electronic Control Device Data: As required by House Bill 507/Senate Bill 652, MSAC is responsible for developing the reporting format, annual collection of data, data analysis, and reporting results to the General Assembly and the Governor of Maryland on police agency's use of Electronic Control Devices (ECD). All law enforcement agencies using ECDs within the state are required to submit annual data to MSAC by March 31st. MSAC conducts a full analysis of the data and presented the findings in an annual report to the General Assembly by September 1st of each year. MSAC submitted the second report under House Bill 507/Senate Bill 652 in August 2014 regarding data on law enforcement agency's use of Electronic Control Devices (a.k.a Tasers).

Legislative Support: MSAC assisted the Policy, Research, & Training Division with research and statistical analysis, as needed, during the legislative session.

MSAC Website: MSAC continues to update the website with various crime statistics and public safety links/publications. MSAC also creates various public safety fact sheets (e.g., Criminal Justice Dashboard, License Plate Recognition, Regional Automated Property Information Database, Safe Streets Initiative, Facial Recognition, DNA, etc.), as needed for GOCCP. Jurisdictional fact sheets are also updated noting key crime reductions, as well as various GOCCP funded initiatives. These fact sheets are posted on the website and are also handed out at various conferences and GOCCP events.

Race-Based Traffic Stop Data: MSAC continues to serve as the repository for traffic stop data collection in Maryland. Maryland law enforcement agencies collect and submit stop data to MSAC according to legislation. Traffic stop data is submitted to MSAC annually on March 1st by law enforcement agencies. MSAC analyzes the data and presents the findings in a report to the General Assembly by September 1st of each year. In 2014, MSAC submitted the eleventh report pertaining to data on all law enforcement traffic stops in the state.

Safe Streets Evaluation: MSAC is currently conducting an evaluation of the Safe Streets Initiative. *(Please refer to "Safe Streets" for more information).*

Special Weapons and Tactics Data: Senate Bill 447 requires law enforcement agencies that maintain a Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team to report specific activation and deployment information to MSAC on all SWAT deployments. MSAC receives bi-annual data from law enforcement (January 1 – June 30, and July 1 – December), analyzes the data, and presents the findings in a report which is submitted annually to the General Assembly by September 1st of each year. These findings are also presented annually at the SWAT Commanders Meeting. MSAC submitted the fifth report under Senate Bill 447 in August 2014 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 in 2014 including but not limited to topics on the following:

- Interrogation Room Capabilities of Law Enforcement Agencies
- Police Use of Body Cameras Survey
- Heroin Overdose / Naloxone Survey
- Abuser Intervention Programs: 2014 Certification Guidelines Assessment
- Domestic Violence in the Presence of a Child Survey
- Vine Protective Order Survey
- Substance Abuse Treatment Survey
- 2014 Maryland law Enforcement DNA Survey
- Evaluation of the Maryland's Crisis Intervention Team Regional Trainings
- Maryland's Homeland Security Technology Advancements Training Evaluation

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 2014, 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 are 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.

- MCAC broadened its focus from "terrorism only" to "all crimes" to better assist local law enforcement and protect Maryland residents.
- Created a "hub and spoke" model with three Regional Information Centers to feed information from local law enforcement agencies to the State's intelligence fusion center.
- In 2008, MCAC doubled and maintained the number of personnel at Maryland's intelligence fusion center, with 33 different state, local, and federal agencies now represented.
- Produced a Daily Shooting Report on statewide homicides and shootings for law enforcement leadership throughout the State.

- In 2013, MCAC began producing Fire/EMS/EM Monthly Information Sharing Bulletins that are distributed to entities across the region that are outside of the law enforcement community, such as the fire, emergency medical services, and public health sectors.
- MCAC began producing and sharing mapping tools for MCAC intelligence analysts and other state and local law enforcement agencies, including gang maps, critical infrastructure maps, suspicious activity reports, and other criminal data analysis.
- MCAC's Watch Division serves as the 24/7 arm of MCAC and provides assistance to local law enforcement.
- Deployed 415 License Plate Recognitions (LPR) to 69 state, federal, or local law enforcement throughout Maryland, including 99 fixed LPR cameras that monitor key critical infrastructure facilities and major transportation routes.

MCAC continues 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.

Multi-Agency Coordination

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.

Through performance-measurement and data management, we have been able to make our state government more accountable and more efficient. State agencies have diligently worked together to impact crime in Maryland, and to explore new innovative ways to accomplish the goal of reducing violence, including unprecedented cross-border information-sharing among regional law enforcement agencies of neighboring states and the District of Columbia.

Agencies now meet regularly to exchange information on agency performance and priority initiatives. Each week a comprehensive executive briefing is prepared for each agency that highlights areas of concern. Briefings are based on key performance indicators from customized data templates. Data is carefully analyzed, performance trends are closely monitored, and strategies to achieve improved performance are developed.

CRIME CONTROL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Maryland 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.

The Maryland Community Services Locator (MDCSL) is a free online statewide directory of information developed to assist professionals in referring clients to criminal justice, health and social services. 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 approximately 9,000 community services, including directions to these locations, contact information, and other pertinent information.

GOCCP provided continued grant funding in 2014 to increase accessibility, expand program listings, and enhance search capabilities. The expansion of MDCSL helped citizens throughout Maryland locate and access critical resources. The three main accomplishments in 2014 were:

1. Expanding the access to MDCSL to enable inmates in 23 correctional facilities to become active participants in the development of their re-entry plans;
2. Implementing procedures coordinated with five state agencies that provide services to ex-offenders to support agency planning activities and to maintain the accuracy of the MDCSL service listings; and
3. Conducting a survey of buprenorphine providers.

MDCSL also continues to be a primary resource for parole and probation agents and correctional 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.mdcsl.org. As a result of various improvements and enhancements that have occurred since MDCSL was launched and outreach to support and encourage users, more than 161,900 searches for resources were conducted on MDCSL in 2014 (January 2014 – October 2014). This resulted in more than 16,190 searches per month. This year, MDCSL began conducting quarterly updates to service listings in collaboration with five key state agencies, including the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH), Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation (DLLR), Department of Human Resources (DHR), and Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD). MDCSL's ongoing partnerships with numerous state, local, and community organizations, particularly within the correctional institutions, are a clear indication that MDCSL provides a valuable service to Maryland's citizens. This has been further reinforced by the significant interest that the tool has generated from other states, with 18 states submitting inquiries on development of a Community Services Locator in their jurisdiction.

Throughout the year, CESAR conducted outreach to community providers across the state to promote the site. In 2014, more than 3,435 new users were trained by MDCSL staff at 12 webinars and 14 community outreach meetings for service providers and other potential users. Users were trained in the areas of social services, public safety/law enforcement, re-entry, and victim services. With the assistance of service providers, CESAR also conducted five large community training events (Anne Arundel County, Montgomery County, Howard County, and two in Carroll County) and participated in seven large resource fairs (two in Baltimore City and one each in Washington, D.C., Baltimore County, Charles County, Washington County, and Anne Arundel County). These events were attended by approximately 2,740 individuals.

As of November 24, 2014, MDCSL staff disseminated approximately 331,298 informational cards to Maryland providers, 56,223 posters/flyers, 118,247 brochures, 14,800 promotional pens, and other promotional materials to increase awareness of the site. As part of this distribution, DPSCS was provided with approximately 65,000 MDCSL informational cards for parole and probation offices across the State of Maryland, 5,000 brochures, and 5,000 pens for use at inmate exit orientations.

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 23 Maryland facilities. 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 February 2013, MDCSL staff began to receive data on the MDCSL usage inside of these correctional facilities. As of October 2014, inmates in these facilities have logged more than 2,556 hours on the MDCSL.

In 2015, CESAR will work to maintain the information in the MDCSL and continue outreach efforts to service providers around Maryland.



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 mental health courts receive 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

There are currently three mental health courts in the District Court, located in Baltimore City, Harford County, and Prince George's County. The mental health court is a specialized docket designed to address the needs of individuals with psychiatric disabilities who have been charged with a criminal offense. Similar to drug courts, this program coordinates various treatment services in an effort to promote rehabilitation and reduce recidivism and incarcerations.

Safe Streets

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

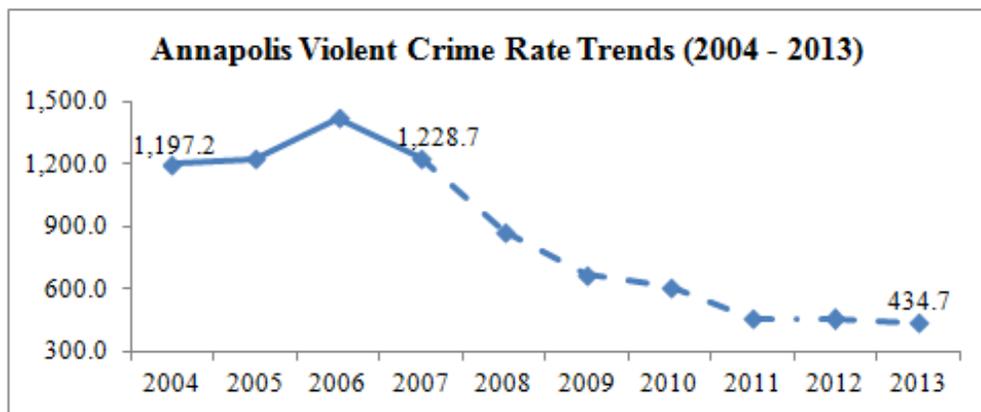
Safe Streets is an offender-based model established to institute collaboration and information-sharing across all levels of government to dramatically reduce crime. The objective of Safe Streets is significant violent crime reduction through interagency collaboration and information-sharing. The first Safe Streets Initiative was implemented in Annapolis in October 2008 and a second Safe Streets was implemented in Salisbury in 2010.

Maryland Safe Streets Initiative				
Site	Applicant	Project Start Date	Years in Operation	FY 2015 Grant Award
Annapolis	Annapolis Police Department	10/1/2008	6	\$217,000
Cecil County	Maryland State Police	7/1/2013	1	\$180,000
Cumberland	Cumberland Police Department	7/1/2012	2	\$200,000
Dorchester County	Dorchester County Council	7/1/2014	6 months	\$148,920
Frederick	Frederick Police Department	7/1/2012	2	\$214,548
Hagerstown	Hagerstown Police Department	7/1/2012	2	\$189,439
Harford County	Harford County Sheriff's Office	7/1/2012	2	\$245,000
Salisbury	Salisbury Police Department	1/1/2010	4	\$260,000

Annapolis Safe Streets

Since the implementation of Safe Streets, Annapolis has seen a significant 62.5% reduction in violent crime. The city has also had significant reductions in:

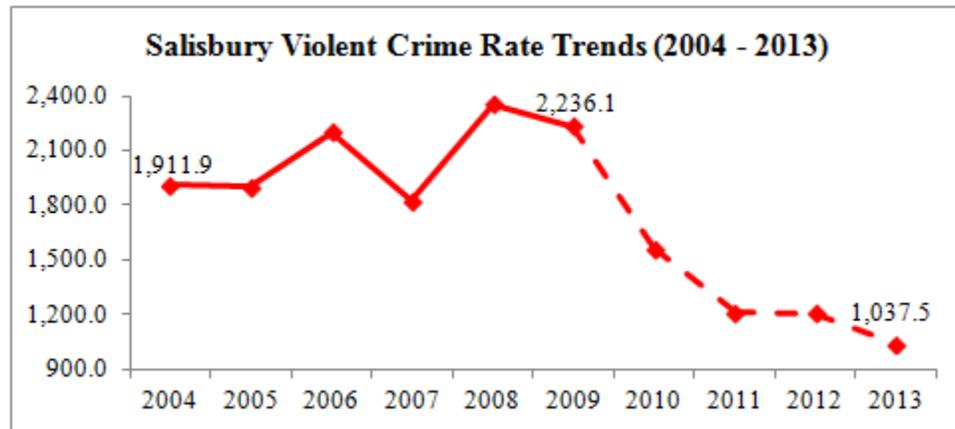
- Robberies (-66.1%)
- Aggravated assaults (-62.2%)
- Burglaries (-59%)
- Larceny/thefts (-29.7%)
- Motor vehicle thefts (-66.2%)



Salisbury Safe Streets

Since the implementation of Safe Streets, Salisbury has seen a significant 49.2% reduction in violent crime. The city also had significant reductions in:

- Robberies (-49.5%)
- Aggravated assaults (-50.5%)
- Burglaries (-53.9%)
- Larceny/thefts (-20.7%)
- Motor vehicle thefts (-49.5%)



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 four additional sites in July 2012: Cumberland, Frederick, Hagerstown, and Harford County. These locations were selected based on crime and organizational structures and relationships in place that could successfully integrate the Safe Streets model into all participating agencies and community. A seventh site, Cecil County, was added in July 2013, and an eighth site in Dorchester County was added in July 2014.

Cumberland Safe Streets

As a result of this multi-agency collaborative effort, the overall crime in the City of Cumberland has decreased by nearly 10.5% since its inception. While this partnership continues to strategically plan and prevent incidents from occurring, this decrease in crime may also result from accountability methods and warrant service. In fact, the primary method for accountability consists of adult and juvenile probationer home visits. During these unscheduled visits, a uniformed officer will accompany a parole and probation agent to conduct home visits on probationers. Other accountability methods may include saturation patrols, covert surveillance, overt surveillance (e.g., foot and bike patrols around offender residences), social service agency visits, or visits from specialized individuals.

In addition, the Cumberland Safe Streets Team recently adopted the “Call-In” Program, a component under Maryland EXILE, in which representatives from the Allegany County State’s Attorney’s Office, the Cumberland Police Department, the Division of Parole and Probation, the U.S. Attorney’s Office, and the Health Department have joined forces with the community to conduct “call-in” meetings for repeat offenders (e.g., identified felons who are on parole or probation for violent crimes or firearms

offenses) within the City of Cumberland. During these call-in meetings, representatives communicate that these offenders are facing significant jail time – including possible federal time far from the State of Maryland – if they commit another offense. Representatives from local service organizations and community leaders also address the group to offer housing, educational resources, drug treatment services, and job placement assistance to try and help these repeat offenders turn their lives around, as well as to help prevent them from re-entering the cycle of violence in their communities. Whenever possible, these call-in meetings provide a personalized message to each offender communicated via a Maryland EXILE brochure. Based on an analysis of each offender’s criminal history, the U.S. Attorney’s Office’s Violent Crime Section calculates the sentencing guideline range and statutory minimum penalties that would apply to each offender if that offender were arrested and convicted of various crimes including drug possession and firearm possession, to name a few. By personalizing the risk and making it real, offenders are fully aware of the consequences of continued criminal behavior.

These methods, in conjunction with warrant service have effectively reduced crime. Since the inception of Safe Streets, the Cumberland Police Department and Allegany County Sheriff’s Office have reduced the backlog of warrants from 2,382 in 2012 to 1,085 in 2014, which is the lowest the county has seen in over 20 years. This collaborative partnership has also conducted several successful warrant initiatives, from August 2013 until December 2014, which resulted in 324 arrests and 365 warrants served.

Frederick Safe Streets

As of October 2014, Frederick has witnessed a 19% decrease in aggravated assaults, and a 21% reduction in robberies from 2013 year to date. In April 2009, the Frederick’s Most Wanted program began in partnership with the Frederick News Post. Since the program’s inception, there have been 452 individuals featured, and 385 of those have been arrested. In 2014, while utilizing Safe Streets funds, 48 Safe Streets priority offenders were arrested, and 623 warrants were served.

Hagerstown Safe Streets

Hagerstown Police Chief Mark Holtzman said one of the department's new initiatives focuses on repeat offenders who are committing crimes and getting arrested multiple times, and then being released back into the community before facing any jail time. As a part of their Safe Streets Initiative, the police department is working with the State's Attorney and parole and probation officers to track these high priority offenders.

Harford County Safe Streets

Total crime is down 18% in the city of Edgewood from 2013 until 2014, which is the main area of focus within the Harford County Safe Streets Initiative.

Cecil County Safe Streets

The Cecil County Safe Streets Initiative was implemented in July 2013 to bring all federal, state, and local resources to bear on priority offenders and identified crime trends. All agencies coordinate to effectively and efficiently resolve violent crime cases while addressing quality of life issues raised by the Greater Elkton and Cecil County communities. Through GOCCP funding, Cecil County has been able to develop a “watch model” approach to policing. This model ensures all information regarding Safe Street offenders, cases and investigations flows freely among the Safe Streets Coalition Members.

The first step in developing this watch model was to identify a priority offender list in Cecil County, many of which had outstanding felony warrants. The offenders who have been placed on this list have extensive violent criminal backgrounds, and are named in outstanding felony warrants. Once comprised, the list was disseminated to all Coalition Members, who worked collectively to apprehend and aggressively prosecute these individuals. During the first few months of operation, the Coalition charged sixteen of these priority offenders one or more times since July 1, 2013. Charges included homicide, armed robbery, possession of narcotics with intent to distribute, and other offenses. During the first nine months of the Coalition's existence, Safe Streets partners made 424 warrant arrests, 42 on-view arrests, and seized 29 firearms. With support from Safe Streets funding, law enforcement also arrested 44 documented criminal street gang members. Cecil County Sheriff Barry Janney credited the Safe Streets Initiative as being a great resource. He said, "This may be the first time that we've got all agencies and state's attorney's office communicating and cooperating together so that we follow these violent offenders through to sentencing." Commenting on the containment strategy at the heart of Safe Streets Initiative he added, "A lot of those violent offenders were committing a disproportionate amount of the crime." He also added, "When we're able to arrest them and put them in jail for longer stretches, it makes our county safer and reduces the number of necessary arrests."

Here are some recent examples of successful Safe Streets operations:

- During a Safe Streets Initiative Joint Coalition operation in September of 2014, there were 31 arrests, nine of which were CDS. In addition, six adult criminal citations were issued for lesser offenses and 57 traffic citations were issued.
- In another proactive operation, a sweep in a target community netted nine arrests and 130 baggies of suspected heroin.
- The Cecil County Safe Streets team also collaborates with the bordering Safe Streets team in Harford County. In fact, a recent operation resulted in 24 arrests and the recovery of heroin, crack cocaine, and marijuana.

GOCCP and the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center are currently conducting a study that will evaluate Safe Streets to determine the effectiveness of this multi-agency collaboration, as well as to determine if this offender-based model dramatically reduces crime.

GOCCP will continue to evaluate crime rates, concentrations of high risk offenders under community-based supervision, and other factors to identify additional areas for the future expansion of Safe Streets.

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.

The 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 antisocial 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 evaluate opportunities to 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 50% 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.

Cure Violence Project

Objective: To develop and implement strategies to reduce and prevent violence, specifically shootings and homicides.

Cure Violence, formerly known as CeaseFire, is a public health oriented program that focuses on neighborhoods and communities by treating gun violence as a public health problem. This model engages outreach workers, neighborhood members, faith-based communities, educational campaigns, law enforcement, and prosecutors to focus on high-risk youth and assist in changing their behaviors and norms. Outreach workers use personal history and experience to mediate potential homicides and non-fatal shooting incidents, and work in coordination with law enforcement and prosecutors who can identify youth in need of services.

Cure Violence was founded upon the theory that violence, much like an epidemic, is transmitted from person to person and spreads from neighborhoods to communities across all spectrums of violence. In fact, this model offers a public health perspective to counter and prevent violence as a learned behavior using disease control methods. *Cure Violence* targets communities with high rates of gun violence and identifies youth who are susceptible to gun violence – as a perpetrator or victim. This model prevents violence through five core components:

- *Street Level Outreach*: This model employs outreach workers and “violence interrupters” to effectively communicate and influence the target population by mediating potentially violent conflicts.
- *Community Mobilization*: Through public education campaigns, increased mentoring efforts, outreach workers, and other public awareness work, *Cure Violence* aims to engage members of the community as they mobilize to effectuate change.
- *Faith Leader/Clergy Involvement*: Faith leaders are often an integral partner in violence mediation and community events, and also serve as a safe haven for potential victims.
- *Public Education*: The model reinforces important anti-violence messages while providing avenues by which community members can be mobilized, as someone who can either provide or receive assistance.
- *Police and Prosecutor Participation*: Police and prosecutors work with *Cure Violence* personnel to assist in the site-selection process and to identify specific persons who may benefit from the program’s services.

This model has been used in Baltimore, Oakland, Rockford, Kansas City, East St. Louis, Decatur, Philadelphia, Niagara Falls, Albany, Yonkers, Queens, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and New Orleans.

In 2007, the Baltimore City Health Department (BCHD) received a grant in the amount of \$1.6 million, from the Department of Justice (DOJ), to replicate Chicago’s *Cure Violence* model. In collaboration with the Chicago Project for Violence Prevention (CPVP), BCHD received first-hand knowledge regarding *Cure Violence* through various site visits, training, and technical assistance. This model was later implemented in four Baltimore City neighborhoods:

- McElderry Park in June 2007

- Cherry Hill in November 2008
- Mondawmin in March 2012
- Park Heights in February 2013

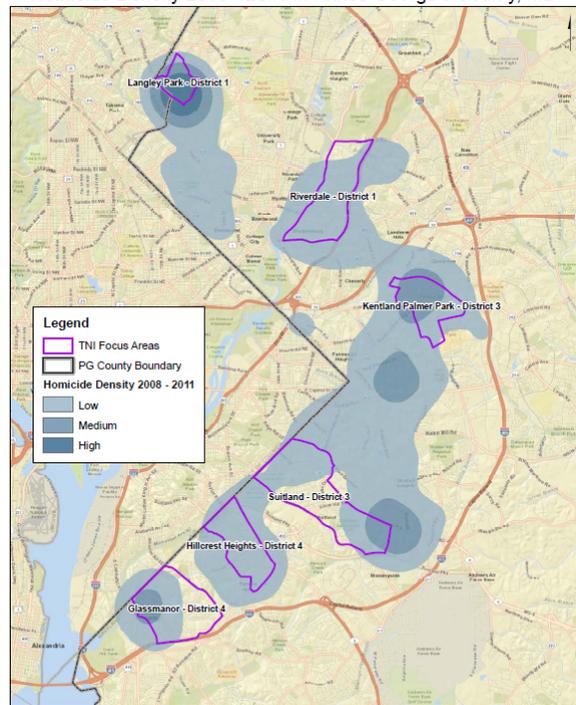
Based on an evaluation of the Baltimore *Cure Violence* model which was conducted by the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, the following highlights were noted:

- Significant reduction in shootings or homicides
- Communities with triple the amount of mediation had better results
- Norms on violence were changed – people in program sites were much less likely to accept the use of a gun to settle a dispute; four times more likely to reject gun use
- Norm change occurred even with non-clients
- Reductions spread to surrounding communities

In October 2013, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) awarded the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) \$1.5 million for a three-year grant to sustain and implement the *Cure Violence* model in Maryland. This joint award supports maintenance of Baltimore City’s program and the implementation of one pilot site in Prince George’s County.

Reducing homicides and non-fatal shootings for young people aged 14 – 25 is a priority with the *Cure Violence* model. In 2014, Prince George’s County Health Department hired a Program Director and began the process of procuring a nonprofit service provider. Once a nonprofit service provider is chosen, the Health Department will work with the organization to hire and train staff for the site. Prince George’s County Health Department chose the location for the site based on the County’s Transforming Neighborhoods Initiatives (TNI) program. TNI is an effort by the County to focus on uplifting six neighborhoods that face significant economic, health, public safety, and educational challenges.

Homicide Density 2008 - 2011 in Prince George's County, MD



Data Source: Prince George's County Police Department
 Created By: Washington College GIS Program
 Map Created: April 2013



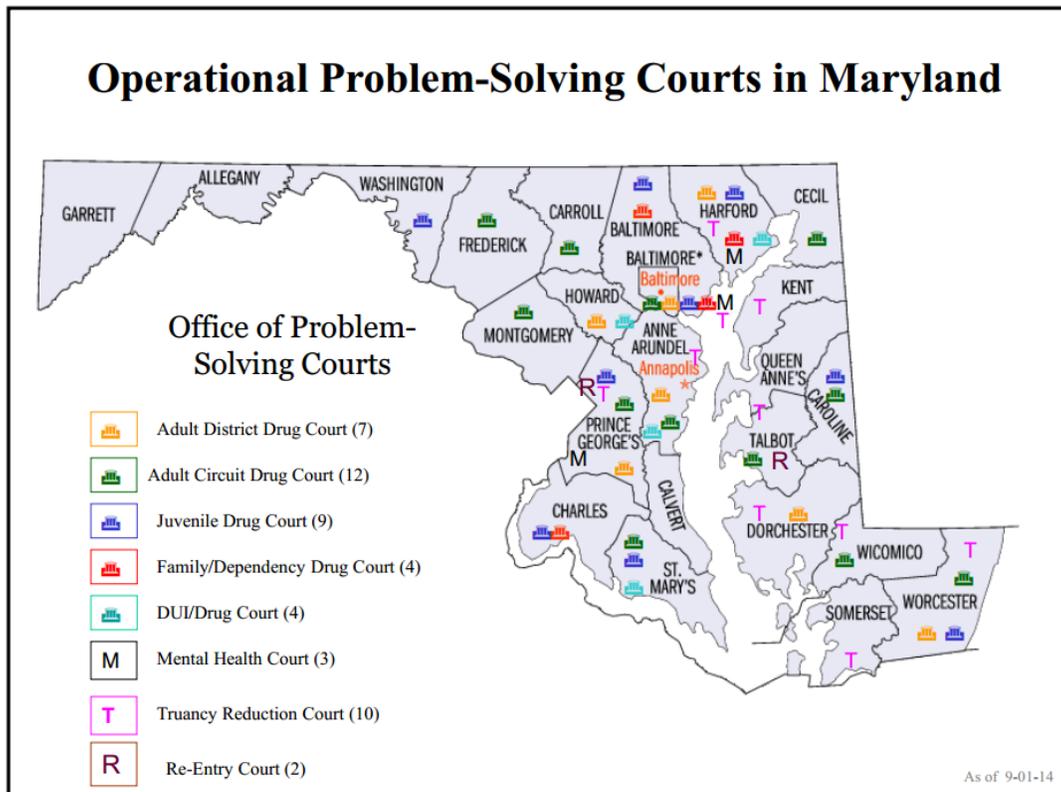
DRUG TREATMENT/OVERDOSE PREVENTION

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 245,505 arrests in Maryland in 2013, and of these arrests, 48,938 were made for drug offenses (10,249 for sales/manufacture and 38,689 for possession). This represents 20% of all arrests in 2013, a clear indication that additional resources are needed to break the cycle of drugs and crime.

At the present time, there are 36 operational adult, juvenile, driving under the influence (DUI), and family dependency drug courts in Maryland serving offenders with substance abuse problems who are at high risk for relapse. During FY 2014, there were 2,813 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.



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 Maryland State Drug and Alcohol Abuse Council (SDAAC) was initially established by Executive Order 01.01.2008.08 in 2008, and codified into law on October 1, 2010, as part of a strategy to develop a comprehensive, coordinated, and strategic approach to ensure efficient and effective use of state and local resources in order to deliver a full continuum of drug and alcohol abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment services for residents of the state, including the needs of individuals in the criminal justice system, as well as those with co-occurring problems requiring specialized services.

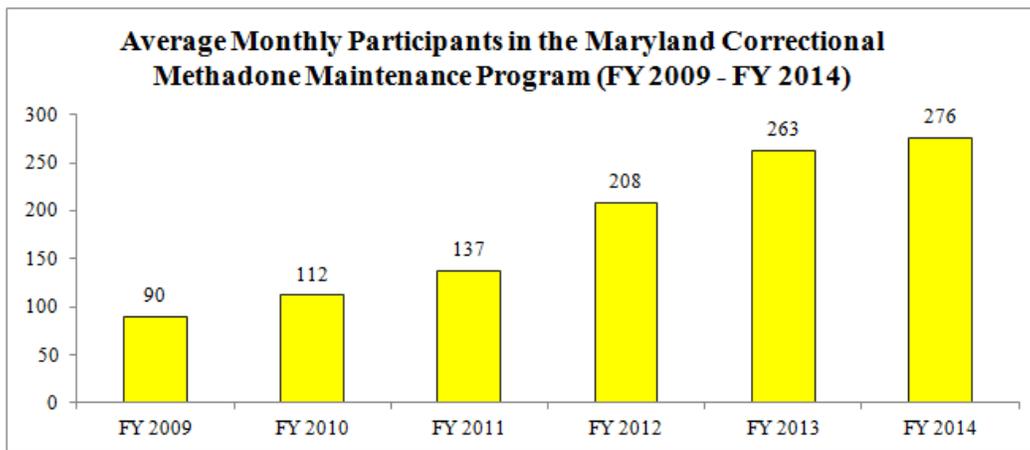
In accordance with House Bill 218, Chapter 661 of the Acts of 2010, the SDAAC submitted the 2013-2015 Strategic Plan Update for the Organization and Delivery of Substance Use Disorder Services in Maryland on August 1, 2014.

Council members and various collaborating stakeholders have diligently worked to address important issues in need of improvement and/or enhancement. There continues to be a significant emphasis on the integration of care for citizens with behavioral health disorders. The interrelationship between somatic and behavioral health and how to intersect these public areas remains a major contributing factor to the State Drug and Alcohol Abuse Council's planning and collaborative process.

SDAAC continued its work in 2014 and made further recommendations for improving and expanding drug treatment throughout Maryland. SDAAC is committed over the next year to improve drug treatment throughout Maryland by expanding upon their Strategic Plan Goals and Objectives for 2013-2015:

- Collaborate with the Mental Health Advisory Council to develop a combined Council to be established in statute as the Maryland Behavioral Health Advisory Council.
- Facilitate and sustain a statewide structure that shares resources and accountability in the coordination of and access to comprehensive prevention, early intervention, treatment and recovery-oriented services for behavioral health populations.
- Improve the quality of services provided to individuals (youth and adults) in the criminal justice systems who present with behavioral health conditions.
- Improve the quality of services provided to individuals with co-occurring substance use and mental health problems.

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 78% and over 1,700 inmates successfully completed drug treatment during FY 2014. 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. In FY 2014, DPSCS had an average of 276 inmates in the methadone maintenance program each month.



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 Senate Bill 883 to establish a Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) in Maryland within the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH). PDMP serves 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 builds on best practices developed in other states while pursuing new innovations to enhance the effectiveness of prescription monitoring.

PDMP requires 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 is stored in a database and made available to controlled substance prescribers and dispensers, health professional licensing boards, law enforcement agencies, and regulatory and investigative units within DHMH.

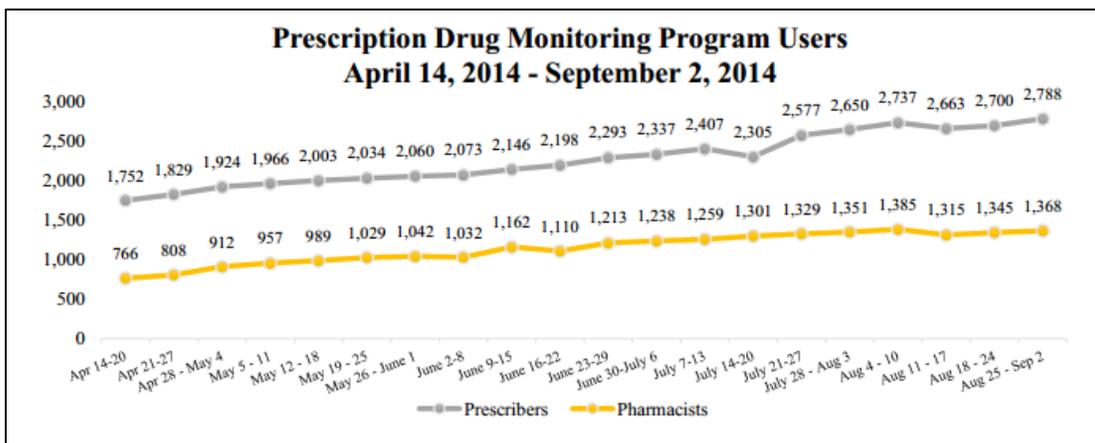
The Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) has worked closely with DHMH and other stakeholders represented on the Advisory Board on Prescription Drug Monitoring to guide implementation of PDMP and support the development of regulations, which were promulgated in December 2012, while providing startup funding. Following the passage of Senate Bill 883, GOCCP provided \$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).

In October 2013, Washington College, DHMH, and GOCCP sponsored a four-hour training seminar designed for law enforcement personnel and prosecutors. The training provided an overview of prescription drug misuse, abuse, and the overdose problem at the national and state level. The presentation included the background, purpose, and uses of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, implementation, policy approach, legal requirements, information technology, and connection with other state and local initiatives. The session covered specific regulations and procedures identifying law enforcement’s access to, and use of the Maryland PDMP data for investigatory purposes.

In November 2013, Maryland’s law enforcement agencies were asked to designate two sworn officers from each agency. These agency representatives are currently becoming registered to submit data requests to DHMH’s Maryland Prescription Drug Monitoring Program. Law enforcement requests for PDMP data will be submitted via *RxSentry*[®], a web-based application hosted by Health Information Designs (HID). More information on law enforcement data access and use can be found in the newly created “PDMP Training Guide for Maryland Law Enforcement Officers.”

In December 2013, DHMH announced the launch of healthcare provider access to Maryland’s Prescription Drug Monitoring Program. For the first time, providers have online access to their patients’ Maryland controlled substance prescription history. This will improve their ability to screen for substance use disorders, make referrals to appropriate assessment, treatment and recovery services, and prevent dangerous drug interactions. On December 11, 2013, GOCCP and DHMH began the process of training the law enforcement agency appointed representatives.

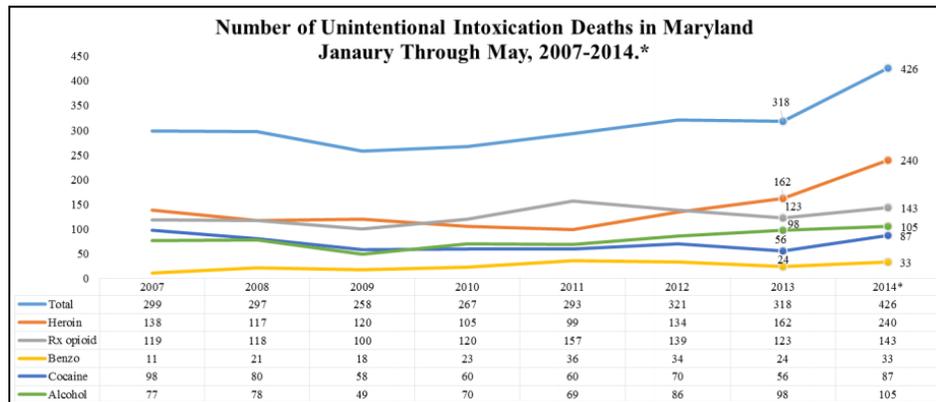
DHMH’s most recent overdose data report showed active pharmacists have increased from 766 in mid-April 2014 to 1,368 in late August 2014. Prescribers have also increased over this period from 1,752 to 2,788. PDMP has the potential to provide real-time data on the opioid prescribing habits of the state and possibly smaller geographic jurisdictions. Because opioid prescription practices contribute to the rates of opioid addiction, the opioid prescription data may be used as an informative tool in our effort to reduce opioid overdoses and addictions. The United State’s Center for Disease Control and Prevention’s July 2014 Vital Signs provided a state by state comparison of opioid painkiller prescription rates. The national average was not provided, but the number of prescriptions per 100 people ranged from 52 in Hawaii to 143 in Alabama and Tennessee. Maryland was categorized into the second lowest category out of five total categories with 74 per 100 people, tied for the seventeenth lowest rate.



Opioid Overdose Roundtable Events

Objective: To reduce overdose deaths in Maryland.

As of May 2014, 426 Marylanders died from drug overdoses, up 42% from 2007. About half of those deaths involved heroin (n = 240) and 34% involved prescription pain relievers (n = 143). By comparison, 387 Marylanders died by homicide last year.



In January 2013, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH) released the *Maryland Opioid Overdose Prevention Plan*, a statewide strategy for reducing overdose deaths related to pharmaceutical opioids and heroin. Plan strategies include:

- Improving analysis of data on overdose and opioid abuse trends
- Continuing to increase access to substance use disorder treatment, including evidence-based treatment of opioid dependence with methadone and buprenorphine
- Instituting a public health focus on opioid overdose that includes local, multidisciplinary reviews of fatal overdose incidents (“Overdose Fatality Review Teams”)
- Supporting implementation of naloxone programs

In addition, the Plan required local health departments to create local drug overdose prevention plans, which are now posted on the DHMH Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration (ADAA) website: http://adaa.dhmh.maryland.gov/SitePages/OD_Prevention_Plans.aspx.

Local health departments focus on solutions such as:

- Hosting continuing education programs to improve the ability of medical providers to screen for misuse of opioids and to safely and effectively prescribe these medications;
- Training and certifying individuals on the administration of naloxone to reverse opioid overdoses; and
- Establishing multi-disciplinary overdose fatality review teams to improve data sharing and coordinate prevention activities.

To further assist local jurisdictions in their overdose prevention efforts, the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) and DHMH held five community (i.e., Baltimore County, Cecil County, Baltimore City, Wicomico County, and Prince George’s County) roundtable discussions in response to this emerging public health and public safety challenge. These roundtables featured state and

local health agencies responsible for developing and implementing overdose prevention initiatives as well as their partners: somatic and behavioral health care providers, public safety and criminal justice personnel, state and local officials, community-based organizations, and concerned citizens. Each event included presentations on pertinent overdose data and trends, an overview of the local overdose prevention plan, a discussion among panelists, and Q&A with the audience.

Drug overdoses have become a serious public health challenge in Maryland, and Baltimore City is no exception. Throughout Maryland, the total number of overdose deaths has risen steadily since 2010, mainly due to the significant increase in heroin-related deaths. According to DHMH, as it has become more difficult and expensive to get prescription opioids, people have switched to heroin.

Maryland's overdose prevention efforts are rooted in the Maryland Overdose Prevention Plan, a statewide strategy for reducing overdose deaths related to heroin. This plan was released in 2013, and all counties and Baltimore City submitted local overdose prevention plans to DHMH. Although local plans contained a variety of strategies and themes, a big part of the state's strategy for reducing heroin related overdose deaths is the use of naloxone (brand name for Narcan).

In March 2014, Maryland launched its Overdose Response Plan (ORP) to train and certify family members, friends, and law enforcement officers on how to assist people at risk of dying from opioid-related overdoses by administering naloxone. Successfully trained people, including police officers, receive certificates allowing them to obtain and administer naloxone, a life-saving medication that can quickly restore the breathing of a person who has overdosed on heroin or some type of prescription opioid medication. The life-saving result is almost instantaneous. DHMH is authorizing entities to conduct training programs using a core curriculum that includes how to recognize the signs and symptoms of an opioid overdose and how to administer naloxone. Naloxone is administered via a nasal atomizer without the use of needles, and there are no risks associated with its administration. In other words, even if a police officer were to mistakenly believe that a person was in the throes of a heroin overdose and administer naloxone, there are no negative side effects.

Moreover, Maryland's Good Samaritan law gives immunity from civil liability to *any individual* who provides assistance or medical aid to a victim at the scene of an emergency provided that aid is provided in a reasonably prudent manner. A police officer who is trained and certified to administer naloxone, and who does so acting in good faith to save a life, would probably be covered under this provision.

At least 27 law enforcement agencies in Maryland have developed training programs on the administration of naloxone. So far, over 2,000 law enforcement officers have been trained and equipped with naloxone and the proper administering/carrying equipment. Approximately 45 actual naloxone administrations by law enforcement have been reported in Maryland.

GOCCP has helped to organize and obtain funding for these law enforcement trainings, as well as the purchase of naloxone kits. GOCCP provided assistance to the Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program to receive grant funding, in the amount of \$175,000, to aid law enforcement naloxone training. Portions of the awarded grant were offered to various law enforcement agencies along with offers to the Baltimore Police Department for a pilot program to train 500 officers. GOCCP continues to work with Prince George's County and Baltimore County to develop training programs.

GRANT FUNDING

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

Over the past six years, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) re-organized along regional lines to streamline the grant process and help ensure that programs are properly coordinated to achieve optimum effectiveness. During 2014, GOCCP explored various opportunities for investing grant funds in programs with enduring, long-term value to improve the state's public safety infrastructure. GOCCP provides funds for the following:

- 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 Recognition (LPR) equipment
 - Mobile Data Transfer Units (MDT's)
 - Evidence tracking equipment
 - Public safety computer networks
 - Fingerprint tracking systems
 - Mug shot tracking systems
 - Surveillance cameras
 - Electronic Ticket Information Exchange (E-TIX)
- 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
- 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

Additional Grant Programs

GVRG – Gun Violence Reduction Grant

The purpose of these funds is to help local law enforcement agencies develop and implement strategies specifically intended to reduce gun related crime in the State of Maryland. GVRG grant funding in FY 2014 resulted in:

- 2,507 guns seized
- 647 arrests made in gun cases
- 876 gun cases prosecuted
- 879 gun cases referred for federal prosecution

As of December 2014, GOCCP was managing over 737 active grants totaling more than \$121 million in combined federal and state funds, including over \$52 million in funding to law enforcement agencies throughout Maryland under the State Aid for Police Protection Program. GOCCP will continue to work with its federal, state, and local partners to identify projects and initiatives worthy of grant funding.

LEGISLATION

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

During 2014, 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 2014 session of the Maryland General Assembly that will help protect Maryland's citizens and assist criminal justice stakeholders in their fight against crime.

2014 Enacted Legislation

Peace Orders and Protective Orders – Burden of Proof: House Bill 307/Senate Bill 333 changes the standard of proof used to determine eligibility for final peace orders and final protective orders from “clear and convincing evidence” to “preponderance of the evidence.”

Family Law – Domestic Violence – Permanent Final Protective Orders: House Bill 309/Senate Bill 334 makes it easier for victims of domestic violence to obtain a final permanent protective order by making changes in existing law. It also adds second degree assault to the list of crimes that qualify a petitioner for a permanent final protective order.

Criminal Law – Crimes Committed in the Presence of a Minor - Penalties: House Bill 306/Senate Bill 337 provides for enhanced penalties when a crime of violence is committed within sight or hearing of a child of at least two years old and occurs in a residence.

Criminal Law – Contraband – Telecommunication Devices - Penalty: House Bill 175/Senate Bill 206 prohibits a person from attempting to deliver a telecommunication device to a person detained in a place of confinement, increases the penalty for an offense committed under the section, and provides for consecutive sentencing. The bill adds chargers and SIM cards as prohibited items that a person may not deliver to an inmate.

Juvenile Law – Committed Facilities – Repeal of Termination: Senate Bill 116 repeals the termination of specified provisions of law authorizing the Department of Juvenile Services to transfer a child committed to residential placement from a specified facility to another facility under specified circumstances.

Public Safety – Statewide Interoperability Radio Control Board: House Bill 308/Senate Bill 338 establishes the Statewide Interoperability Radio Control Board in the Department of Information Technology; providing for the membership, appointment, terms, chair, meetings, and staffing of the Board; establishes that members of the Board may not receive a specified compensation but are entitled to a specified reimbursement; establishes specified duties and responsibilities of the Board; specifies the terms of the initial members of the Board; and specifies the intent of the General Assembly.

Criminal Procedure – Search Warrant - Procedures: House Bill 1109 provides for the electronic (fax or email) issuance of search warrants and for the judge and applicant to discuss the warrant over the telephone or by video conference.

Sentencing Procedures – Statement by Victim or Victim’s Representative (Alex’s Law): House Bill 31/Senate Bill 272 solidifies the right of crime victims to be heard, if practicable, at sentencing or disposition, by clarifying that the victim or victim’s representative may request the court to be heard.

Peace Orders and Protective Orders - Extensions: House Bill 647/Senate Bill 434 requires the court, upon the filing of a motion to extend a final peace order or final protective order, to hold a hearing on the extension within 30 days after the motion is filed. Additionally, if the motion hearing date is scheduled after the original expiration date of the order, this bill requires the court to extend the order until the hearing on the motion.

Peace Orders and Protective Orders – Penalties – Second or Subsequent Offenses: House Bill 352/Senate Bill 369 makes violations for failing to comply with an interim, a temporary, or a final protective order a prior offense for the purpose of determining penalties for a second or subsequent offense for failing to comply with an interim, a temporary, or a final peace order.

Maryland Income Tax Refund – Baltimore City - Warrants: House Bill 313/Senate Bill 266 establishes a Baltimore City warrant intercept program. The Baltimore City program is an expansion of the model that was implemented in Anne Arundel County with great success.

Maryland Income Tax Refund – Washington County - Warrants: House Bill 217/Senate Bill 469 establishes a Washington County warrant intercept program. The Washington County program is an expansion of the model that was implemented in Anne Arundel County with great success.

Criminal Procedure – Limited Immunity – Alcohol or Drug-Related Medical Emergencies: House Bill 416 provides a specified person who seeks medical assistance for a person experiencing an alcohol or drug-related overdose immunity from civil liability or criminal prosecution under specified circumstances.

Criminal Procedure – Programs for Survivors of Homicide Victims: House Bill 355/Senate Bill 1088 requires the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) to help establish and expand programs for survivors of homicide victims in the State; requiring the programs to serve survivors of homicide victims in all parts of the State; requiring the programs to include specified elements; authorizing the Office to award specified grants; requiring the Office to regularly consult, collaborate with, and consider the recommendations of specified service providers on specified matters.

Crime Victim and Crime Victim’s Representative – Electronic Notification: House Bill 1245/Senate Bill 922 authorizes a crime victim or a crime victim’s representative to follow Maryland Electronic Courts (MDEC) system protocol to request specified notices in an electronic form. The bill also provides authorization for the prosecuting attorney and the clerk of the circuit court or juvenile court to provide notices in an electronic form.

Crimes – Threat of Mass Violence: Senate Bill 223 prohibits a person from threatening to commit, or threatening to cause to be committed, a crime of violence that would place five or more people at substantial risk of death or serious physical injury.

Criminal Law – Person in a Position of Authority – Sexual Offenses With a Minor: House Bill 781/Senate Bill 460 expands the definition of a person in a position of authority for the purpose of

prosecution under the fourth degree sex offense statute. This bill closed some significant gaps in laws addressing persons in authority who sexually exploit teenagers in their care.

Human Trafficking and Abduction of Child Under 16: Senate Bill 454 amended Md. Code Ann., Crim. Law § 11-305 (Abduction of child under 16); previously this law was a misdemeanor offense punishable by up to 10 years of imprisonment, a fine not to exceed \$5,000 or both. This bill elevates the offense to a felony and increases the possible penalty to 25 years of imprisonment, a fine not to exceed \$5,000, or both. Individuals found guilty of prostituting a minor should be subject to the same penalties as those found guilty of trafficking a minor.

Human Trafficking Address Confidentiality Program: Senate Bill 818 requires the Secretary of State to establish the Human Trafficking Address Confidentiality Program for victims of human trafficking. This program will allow for state and local agencies to request public records relating to the trafficking victim without disclosing an actual address. Additionally, state and local agencies may supplant a victim's actual address with the address for the Department of the Secretary of State. This will allow victim's actual location to be shielded on public documents and not accessible by a trafficker.

Impaired Driving – Repeat Offenders – Penalties: House Bill 957/Senate Bill 710 mandates certain penalties for a third or subsequent offense for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Criminal Law – Use of Handgun in Crime of Violence or Felony – Statute of Limitations: House Bill 286/Senate Bill 248 establishes that the statute of limitations for the prosecution of using a firearm in the commission of a crime of violence or felony is the same as the statute of limitations for the underlying crime, rather than one year.

Juvenile Law – Transfer of Cases to Juvenile Court: House Bill 1295/Senate Bill 515 repeals a provision of law that prohibits a court exercising criminal jurisdiction in a case involving a child to transfer the case to the juvenile court under specified circumstances.

Peace Orders and Protective Orders – Consent Orders – Shielding: Under Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article, §3-1510; Family Law Article, §4-512; Annotated Code of Maryland, the Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP) is responsible for authorizing nonprofits or governmental organizations so they may be eligible to have online access to records of otherwise shielded peace orders and protective orders. In November 2014, GOCCP issued proposed regulations to bring the Office's regulations into line with recent statutory enactments. These regulations set forth the process by which the Office will authorize organizations, the process to obtain online access, and the process by which the Office may suspend or revoke authorization.

Criminal Procedure – Electronic Device Location Information - Warrant: House Bill 1161/Senate Bill 698 authorizes a court to issue a specified order authorizing and directing a law enforcement officer to obtain specified location information from a specified electronic device under specified circumstances; provides requirements for the order; allows extensions of the order under specified circumstances; requires a specified notification under specified circumstances; and provides for the discovery of specified evidence.

Criminal Procedure – Criminal Injuries Compensation Board – Child Abuse Victims: House Bill 1244/Senate Bill 830 provides additional time to file claims for criminal injuries compensation to

victims of child abuse, including child sexual abuse. All child abuse victims will have until age 25 to file a claim, and the Board will be permitted to award claims after age 25 for good cause.

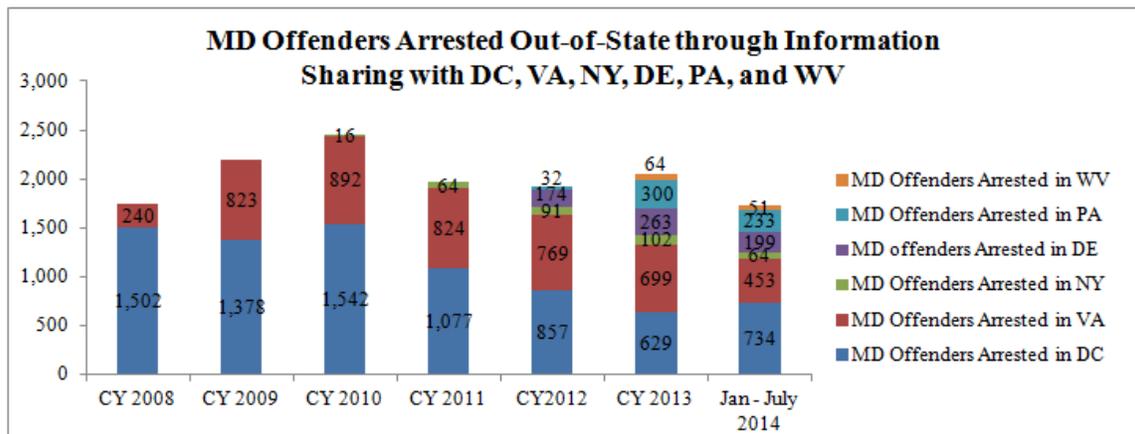
Criminal Law – Possession of Marijuana – Civil Offense: House Bill 364 alters the penalty for the use of or possession of less than 10 grams of marijuana; makes the use of or possession of less than 10 grams of marijuana a civil offense; establishes that a person who violates the Act may be issued a citation; requires a court to summon a person to appear in court if the court finds that a person has committed a third or subsequent violation of law involving the use or possession of less than 10 grams of marijuana; and authorizes a police officer to issue a citation under specified circumstances.

PUBLIC SAFETY COLLABORATION

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 receives an electronic file of individuals who have been arrested in partnering states. Using bridging software, Maryland compares these arrest feeds against their files of offenders under the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP). 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 signed an MOU with West Virginia, with the exchange of arrest feeds starting in 2013. Maryland provides a daily arrest feed to all of the others states so they can match the feed against their own DPP files.



Maryland continued 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, Pennsylvania, New York, Washington D.C., and Virginia). In the more distant future, Maryland will work with the public safety agencies in the surrounding jurisdictions to link-up each of their Criminal Justice Information Systems so that a federated search may be launched across all systems with a single logon. Pennsylvania has taken the lead on a federal grant application for funding to connect Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Washington D.C. systems and was awarded \$335,000 to develop this capability. Pennsylvania sub-awarded these funds to Maryland, Delaware, and Washington D.C. for the development work. In 2014, a Participation Agreement was signed by Delaware, Pennsylvania, Washington D.C., and Maryland which

provided approval to develop connections among jurisdictional criminal justice data systems so federated searches may be conducted.

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

- The Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) and DPP 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 Montgomery 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.
- DPP is now providing Maryland police reports to CSOSA if such reports are needed to support parole revocation hearings in Washington, D.C.
- DPP 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.
- 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.
- DPP 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 DPP, 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.

City Corrections Investigative Unit Prosecutor

Objective: To assign a prosecutor to the City Corrections Investigative Unit to focus exclusively on corruption cases so they may be prosecuted to the fullest.

Over the past two years, the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) has provided over \$200,000 in funding to the Office of the State’s Attorney for Baltimore City for a City Corrections Investigative Unit (CCIU) Prosecutor. This consists of a team of experienced correctional investigators and intelligence officers, state troopers, and prosecutors who build upon recent investigations and initiate new ones. The assignment of a prosecutor to focus exclusively on these cases is a critical first step. Prosecutors assigned to the CCIU are a part of the Office’s Major Investigations Unit.

Using grant funds, the CCIU has opened 33 new staff corruption cases and began 33 new active investigations for staff corruption cases. The CCIU has also opened 15 new gang-related cases and began 17 new active investigations for gang-related cases. There have been four arrests of correctional officers/staff and 17 inmate arrests. There were 27 additional arrests that were also made by the CCIU. As a result of this Unit, there have been five indictments for correctional officers and 14 indictments for inmates.

Trainings and briefings performed by the CCIU have focused on cell searches, jail cells, jail mail, security cameras, K9 scans, visitor logs, cellular phones, and interviews. Through investigation, the CCIU has begun to investigate not only officers, but canteen workers, and other pretrial workers. The Unit gathers as a group on a weekly basis to discuss developments in investigations, as well as potential new leads and obstacles.

Maryland Gun Center

Objective: To assist local law enforcement with its gun enforcement/gun violation reduction efforts by systematically addressing every “gun” incident across the state to ensure that each case is completely vetted, thoroughly investigated, and aggressively prosecuted.

The Maryland Gun Center’s mission is to reduce gun violence statewide. The Maryland Gun Center serves as a 24/7 statewide firearms enforcement center, making available the screening/vetting of every gun case in Maryland to ensure that offenders are systematically held accountable for their crimes and that any necessary follow-up is addressed in a consistent and disciplined manner.

As of November 30, 2014, the Maryland Gun Center received 4,380 calls and/or emails for service. The biggest “customer” was the Maryland State Police (n = 1,055), followed by the Baltimore Police Department (n = 898), the Prince George’s County Police Department (n = 467), and the Anne Arundel County Police Department (n = 377).

Monthly Calls/Emails for Service	Totals
January 2014	474
February 2014	361
March 2014	380
April 2014	350
May 2014	362
June 2014	412
July 2014	408
August 2014	379
September 2014	419
October 2014	426
November 2014	409

Warrant Service

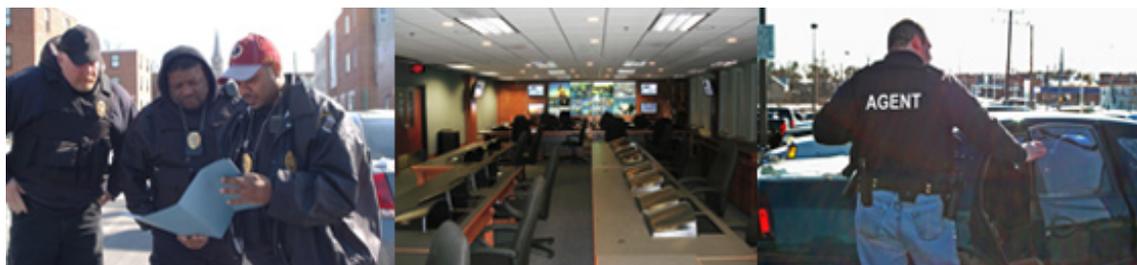
Objective: To develop a framework of cooperation between state and local law enforcement so that warrants can be prioritized and served as soon as possible to remove dangerous offenders from the streets before they re-offend.

Timely warrant service has, and will remain, a priority for reducing crime in Maryland. During 2014, 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 2014, the task force closed 552 warrants for some of Maryland's most dangerous offenders who were known to move freely across jurisdictional boundaries.

The DPSCS Parole and Probation Warrant Apprehension Unit Police (WAU) are responsible for the service of parole retake warrants throughout the State of Maryland. The WAU has prioritized the service of Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI) parole retake warrants to help reduce violent crime in the State. Since the inception of VPI in 2007, the WAU has received 6,002 VPI parole retake warrants from the Maryland Parole Commission. As of October 2, 2014, the WAU has cleared 5,937 of the VPI warrants assigned. WAU Detectives arrested 2,665 of the total number of VPI warrants cleared. The WAU's overall clearance rate for VPI parole retake warrants is 99%. The outstanding VPI warrant service rate being achieved by WAU detectives on a daily basis has a direct impact on the reduction of violent crime in the State of Maryland.

To further enhance our ability to locate and arrest offenders wanted for violating the terms of their probation or parole, DPSCS 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 have continued. The Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) has continued to refer many of its writs and warrants, especially those for juveniles assigned to VPI, to the CARFTF and the Baltimore

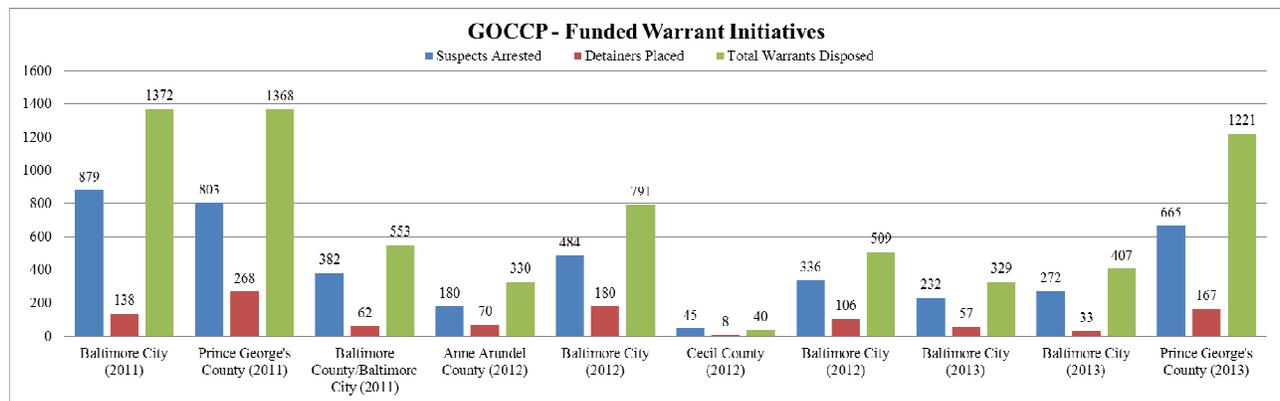
Warrant Apprehension Task Force. Moreover, DJS more effectively shares information on other juvenile writs and warrants with law enforcement around the state to ensure that at-risk youth are apprehended as quickly as possible, for their own safety and for the safety of the public.

As a result of grant funding provided by GOCCP, and in partnership with MSP, DPSCS, and local law enforcement agencies, several warrant initiatives have occurred to remove some of the state’s most violence offenders.

In 2011, three very successful warrant initiatives took place in Baltimore City, Prince George’s County, as well as a joint initiative in Baltimore City and Baltimore County. The success of these warrant initiatives resulted from a collaborative effort 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.

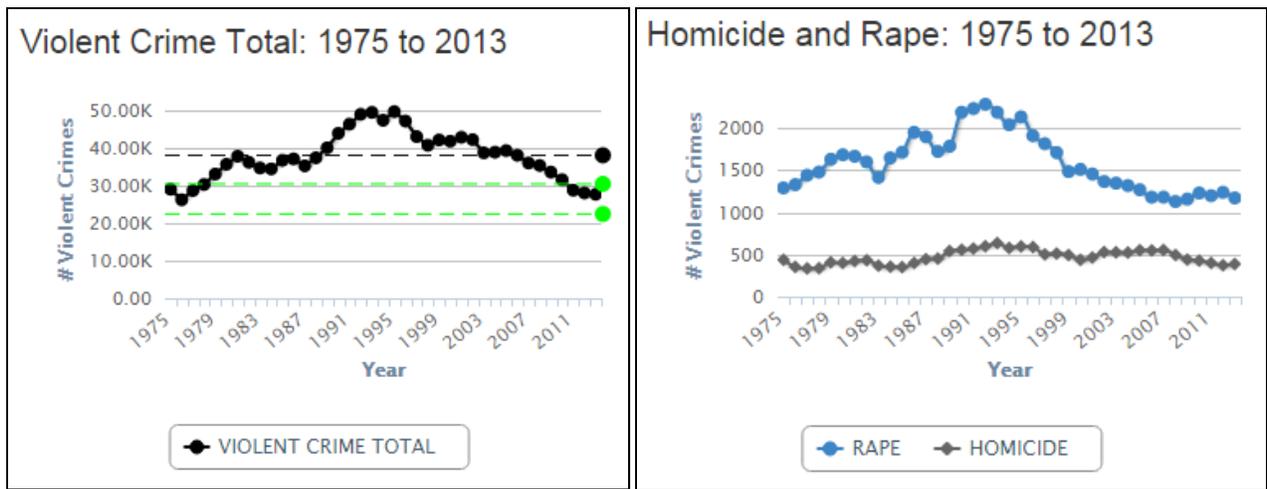
In 2012, four more warrant initiatives took place in Anne Arundel County, Cecil County, and two in Baltimore City which resulted in the apprehension of 1,045 offenders and 364 detainees placed.

During 2013, three additional warrant initiatives took place in which two occurred in Baltimore City with the third occurring in Prince George’s County. As a result of this multi-agency collaborative effort, 1,169 offenders were arrested and 257 detainees were placed.



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*);
- *Charges on Warrants:* Emphasis placed on warrants for murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, handgun violations, and possession with intent to distribute CDS; and
- *Warrants for Domestic Violence Offenders.*



Watch Center Models

Objective: To create environments where police officers and the Division of Parole and Probation 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 the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) 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 DPP agents to immediately seek violation of probation and parole retake warrants when potentially dangerous offenders are arrested for new crimes.

The Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention, DPP, 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.

Disproportionate Minority Contact

Objective: To address the racial and ethnic disparities in youth incarceration rates, the societal consequences of inequity, and the actions needed to create safer communities while rehabilitating juvenile 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.

The Maryland 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 expanded to Wicomico County based on findings in the 2010 DMC Assessment completed by the University of Maryland.³

Maryland Center for School Safety

Objective: To develop a Center that is responsible for assisting the Maryland State Department of Education and local school systems with school safety systems and programs.

In 2013, the Maryland Center for School Safety was created to work with all public school and law enforcement stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated approach to school safety, including disseminating information on best practices, providing training and technical assistance, and gathering meaningful data on school safety issues to ensure our schools are a safe and nurturing environment.

The Maryland Center for School Safety contains several core functions, including:

- Serve as a safe school information and best practices clearinghouse for stakeholders of up-to-date, research-based, and data-driven information on effective strategies for creating and maintaining safe schools, as well as violence prevention.
- Develop a website containing a searchable database of definitive research, books, videos, white papers, speakers, websites, and other school safety resources.

³ Report can be found at <http://www.goccp.maryland.gov/documents/DMC-report.pdf>.

- Initiate collaborative partnerships and facilitate coordination among local school systems, law enforcement agencies, state and local government, and community organizations to leverage existing resources to deliver school safety services uniformly to local school systems.
- Consolidate resources among stakeholders to maximize support and secure necessary skills to ensure emergency plan implementation and ensure non-duplication of effort in emergency response procedures.
- Assist in the development of safety and security criteria for the design and operation of school facilities.
- Assist local school systems to monitor individual school behavior data to ensure fairness in the application of consequences for student misbehavior.
- Work with the Maryland State Department of Education to establish a comprehensive, uniform, consistent process for collecting, evaluating, and communicating school safety data, as well as producing a report for the public and policymakers.
- Foster coordination and collaboration among all entities responsible for ensuring the safety and security of school facilities in the State and assist local school systems in reducing the potential for pedestrian and vehicle accidents in the immediate vicinity of schools.

In 2014, the Maryland Center for School Safety developed a survey to identify the top concerns concerning safety for the K-12 and college level. Over 1,500 Marylanders responded and the top three concerns as the college/higher education level were:

- Campus-related sexual assault/date rape
- Binge drinking
- Drug/substance abuse



Commission for Effective Community Inclusion of Individuals with Intellectual & Developmental Disabilities

Objective: To develop and issue recommendations about the types of policies and statewide training standards that Maryland should adopt to improve the response of Maryland's first responders regarding the best approaches for safely managing situations with individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities, and to develop a coordinated strategy to ensure enhanced responses to situations involving individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

In September of 2013, the Governor announced Executive Order 01.01.2013.04, the formation of the Commission for Effective Community Inclusion of Individuals with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities. Earlier in the year, the Commission made recommendations for training objectives for entry-level law enforcement and the Police and Correctional Training Commissions (PCTC) adopted those recommendations at its October 2014 meeting. In addition, the Commission is contributing to a training curriculum for entry-level law enforcement that will be offered by PCTC starting in January 2015. The Commission is recommending ongoing monitoring and evaluation of such training to ensure it achieves the training objectives. A center-piece of the Commission's recommendations is that self-advocates should be included as trainers in any training offered by the police training academies (for pre-service or in-service) and more broadly, whenever there is training about people with intellectual and developmental disabilities across State agencies. The Commission is recommending the establishment of a center for self-advocate educators that will operate as an independent unit of State government and will prepare and coordinate the self-advocates' involvement in training. The Commission is further recommending that various sectors across the State evaluate current training practices and update them as necessary to meet recommended objectives. The Commission would also like to see these sectors create community activities to ensure that people in State government and those with intellectual and developmental disabilities are able to build relationships of trust and mutual respect.

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.*

The Criminal Justice Dashboard, developed by the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), allows for seamless coordination and consistent information-sharing among all agencies involved in the criminal justice system to achieve optimum efficiency. With one user name and password, comprehensive information from various sources is made accessible to law enforcement in one consolidated view.

Search Offender

Legal Disclaimer:
The Maryland Criminal Justice 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.

***SID Number**

***Last Name** **First Name** **DOB** **SSN**

***Driver's License No**

***FBI No**

***Zip Code**

Instructions: (please read)

SID Search:
Enter a Maryland state identification number (SID) and click the Go button following the SID field.

Demographics Search:
Enter one of the following:
- Full Last Name and/or any combination of the following:
- First Name (may be full name or first initial)
- DOB (mm/dd/yyyy format or yyyy format)
- SSN (full or partial search)
- Driver's License Number
- FBI Number
- Zip Code
Click the Go button following the ZIP Code field.

Clear Button: Will clear the values from the entry fields.

Demographics
No record found for the person of interest.
[Refresh](#)

The Dashboard currently includes data consolidated from 27 agencies. The Dashboard is used by over 19,000 eligible people from 272 criminal justice agencies and receives over 24,000 hits per day. 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; FBI Number; and any combination of the aforementioned search criteria plus First Name, Social Security Number, or Date of Birth.

Data available through the Dashboard now includes:

- Maryland's Correctional Facilities
- Division of Parole and Probation (DPP)
- Offender Case Management System (OCMS)
- 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
- Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA)
- Maryland High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA)
- Maryland Sex Offender Registry (SOR)
- Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE)
- Maryland Offender Management System (MOMS)
- Social Security Administration (SSA)
- Maryland Central Photo Repository containing photographs from arrests, intakes, and SOR
- Baltimore Police Department
- WhitePages.com
- Allegany County Detention Center – Current Status Information
- Howard County Detention Center – Current Status Information
- St. Mary’s County Corrections Division – Current Status Information



During 2014, several new features were added to the Dashboard.

Maryland Criminal Justice Dashboard

Recently Added	Near Future
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Allegany County Detention Center – Current Status Information▪ Howard County Detention Center – Current Status Information▪ St. Mary’s County Corrections Division – Current Status Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC) License Plate Reader (LPR) Data▪ Dynamic Reporting<ul style="list-style-type: none">▫ Warrants Matched to Corrections▫ Warrants Matched to Sex Offenders▫ Warrants Matched to Violence Prevention Initiative▫ Protective Orders Matched to Corrections▫ Protective Orders Matched to Sex Offenders▫ Protective Orders Matched to Violence Prevention Initiative

Maryland Offender Management System

Washington College has developed and maintains the Maryland Offender Management System (MOMS) through numerous Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) for the sharing of sensitive criminal justice data. MOMS provides situational awareness tools to give direct and easy access to NCIC authorized users to allow them access to data about offenders and other critical data. The datasets include:

- Division of Parole and Probation Adult Offenders
- Department of Juvenile Service’ Juvenile Offenders
- All Open Arrest Warrants
- Federal Supervised Releases
- CSOSA (D.C.) Offenders
- Baltimore Gun Offender Registry
- Prince George’s County Gun Offender Registry
- Sex Offender Registry
- Sex Offender Travel Routes
- DOC and Maryland State Police Databases

A new initiative of MOMS is the addition of the IBM Intelligence Analysis Platform (IAP) which will be launched in January 2015. The IAP web portal will place advanced linkage analysis tools into the hands of every law enforcement agency in Maryland. Trained crime analysts in larger agencies can also connect to the IAP and draw enterprise level databases into local sensitive crime analysis projects

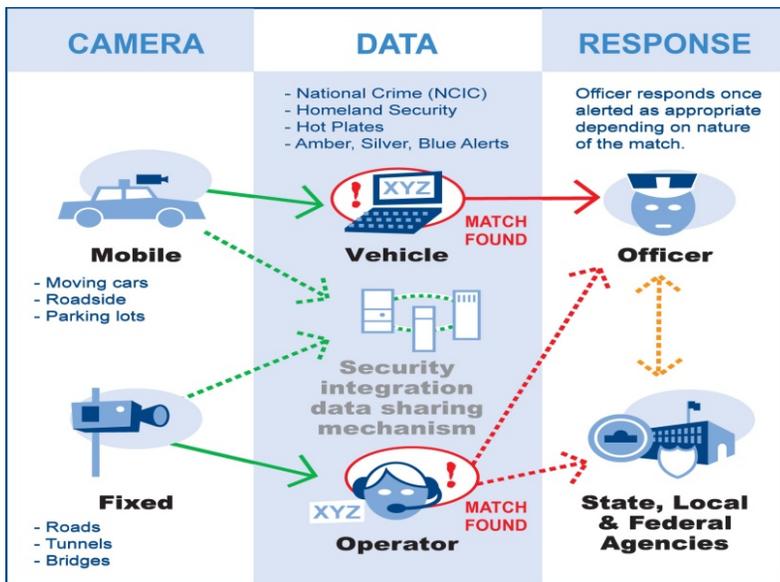
utilizing the IBM I2 Analyst Notebook. All data currently on MOMS will be available plus these planned additional datasets:

- Domestic Violence Locations
- Protective Orders
- Inmate Phone Numbers
- Confiscated Phone Numbers
- DOC Home Addresses
- GPS Tracking of Violent Offenders
- Local Field Interview Reports
- Violent Repeat Offenders
- Safe Streets Offenders
- Inmate Visitor Logs

During the first three quarters of 2014 and all of 2013, MOMS users performed 232,942 searches for offenders. Every month, law enforcement performs an average of 20,659 searches in MOMS. Since January 2013, MOMS has been utilized by 98 separate law enforcement agencies. This list includes local law enforcement, state law enforcement, the FBI, numerous state attorneys’ offices, and college law enforcement. A critical part of the program is the training of staff in how to utilize advanced GIS tools for crime analysis and training to support the use of enterprise level tools for law enforcement. Washington College offers in-person workshops, conferences, and online training.

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.



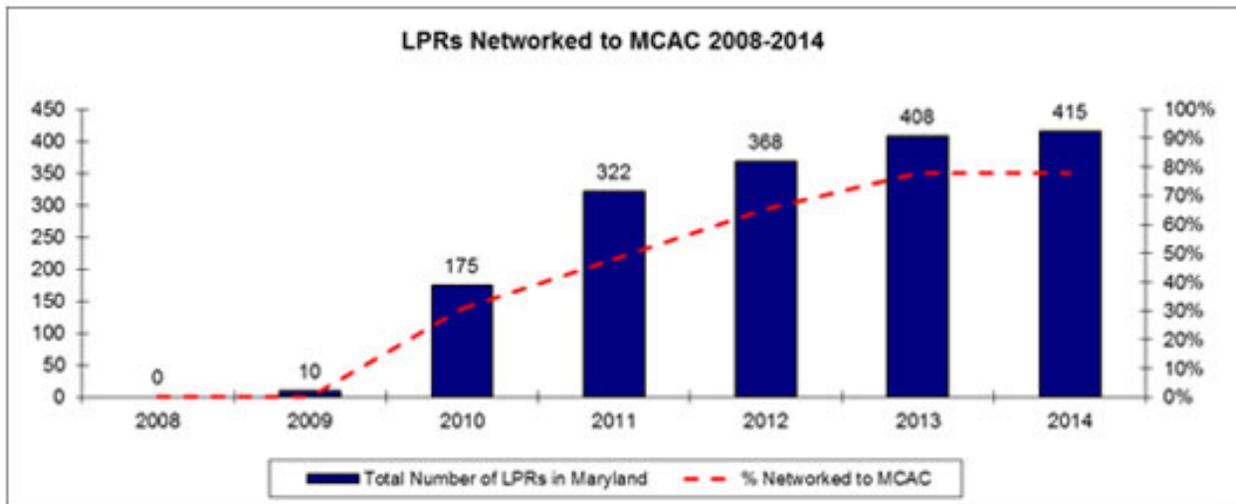
License Plate Recognition (LPR) systems are cameras that convert the picture of a vehicle’s license plate into computer readable data that can be matched against stolen vehicle or wanted person databases. As cars pass by the LPR, the camera snaps a picture, converts it to data and then compares it against 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, 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 \$3.6 million to state and local law enforcement for the expansion of LPRs. As of October 16, 2014, 415 LPRs have been deployed to 69 state, federal, or local law enforcement agencies throughout Maryland, including 99 fixed LPR cameras that monitor key critical infrastructure facilities and major transportation routes. LPRs provide law enforcement agencies with real-time information on wanted or missing persons, stolen vehicles, and other criminal or terrorist-related intelligence. In addition, historical LPR data can help law enforcement with protecting the public and investigating crimes.

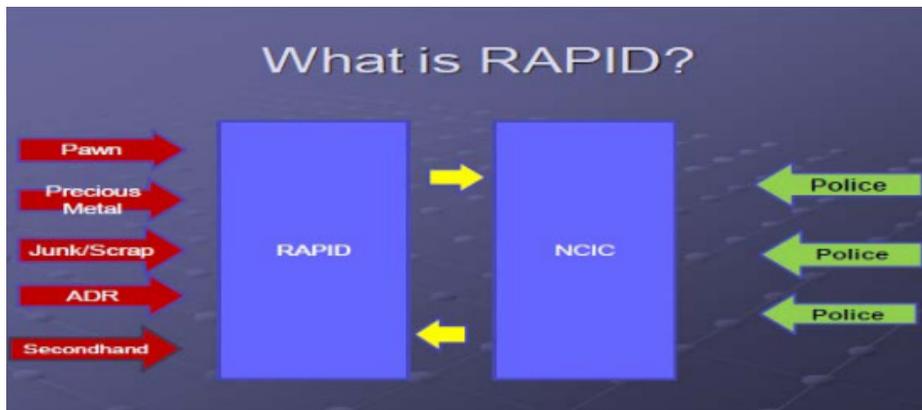
Seventy-eight percent (n = 323) of Maryland’s LPRs are connected to a central database to form a shared data network for criminal and counter-terrorist investigations. Law enforcement officers and criminal intelligence analysts at the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC), the State’s intelligence fusion center, use this data to assist law enforcement agencies with criminal investigations or for public safety, especially Amber or Silver Alerts.



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, Senate Bill 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 transaction records in the state.



Since 2009, the RAPID program has unquestionably continued to demonstrate its value to the citizens of Maryland and law enforcement agencies in Maryland and surrounding states. As a result of RAPID's success, emphasis on allied agency partnerships remains a priority. Since the inception of this program, 3,030 in-state users and 1,595 out-of-state users have made over 1.5 million queries, resulting in the successful apprehension of over 4,876 offenders, 7,420 case closures, and recovered over \$22 million in stolen property.

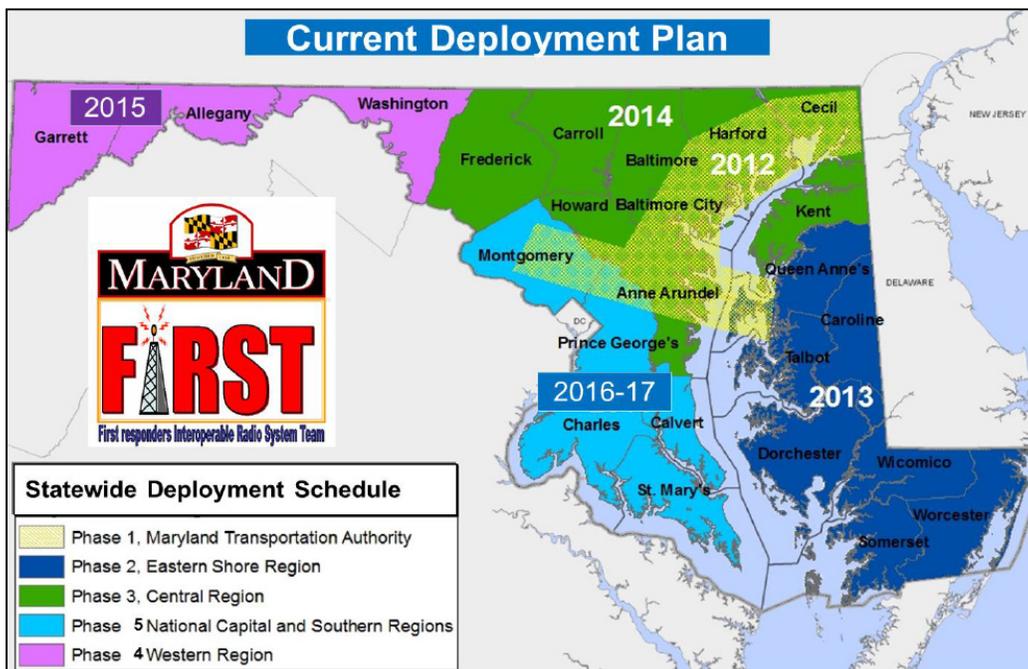
RAPID Automotive Dismantler Recyclers and Scrap (ADRS)

In 2012, the RAPID unit completed its first full year of ensuring that Maryland's Automotive Dismantler Recyclers and Scrap (ADRS) businesses comply with the State's electronic reporting mandate. The RAPID Unit was integral in drafting new legislation to more effectively track ADRS activities in the State. Prior to this mandate, the State experienced frequent occurrences of stolen scrap metal and stolen vehicles transactions with no effective/uniform tracking method for law enforcement to monitor these transactions. The RAPID Team testified on behalf of MVA investigators to have the ability to issue citations for automotive dismantler and recycler violations. RAPID, and the RAPID Unit, of the Maryland State Police have added another layer of protection for potential scrap metal victims, simultaneous to protecting the rights of legitimate ADRS businesses within Maryland. At the onset of the ADRS compliance program, only 49% of the 193 licensed ADRS Processors were in compliance with newly implemented laws. With the assistance from our partners in the MVA Office of Investigations and Internal Affairs and local law enforcement, the level of compliance has been improved to 90% compliance. As a result of enhanced oversight, 473 stolen vehicle VIN hits were sent statewide in 2012, 205 more in 2013 and 184 so far through the third quarter of 2014.

MD FiRST

Objective: *To develop and implement an interoperable radio system throughout the State.*

The State is continuing to “buildout” MD FiRST, Maryland’s first ever statewide interoperable radio system. The most critical lesson of 9/11 was the need for interoperable communications for first responders. Until MD FiRST, Maryland has never had a statewide radio system despite decades of efforts. The buildout of Maryland FiRST is occurring geographically in five phases. The first phase provided coverage throughout Maryland Transportation Authority (MdTA) Police’s primary response area and has already been completed. The northern I-95 corridor and critical infrastructure such as the Port of Baltimore and BWI airport all have coverage under MD FiRST. The second phase provided coverage on the entire Eastern Shore and parts of Central Maryland. The network is wired to allow first responders to connect in counties covering 55% of the State’s population. Phase III began in January 2014 and the remainder of the system is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2017.



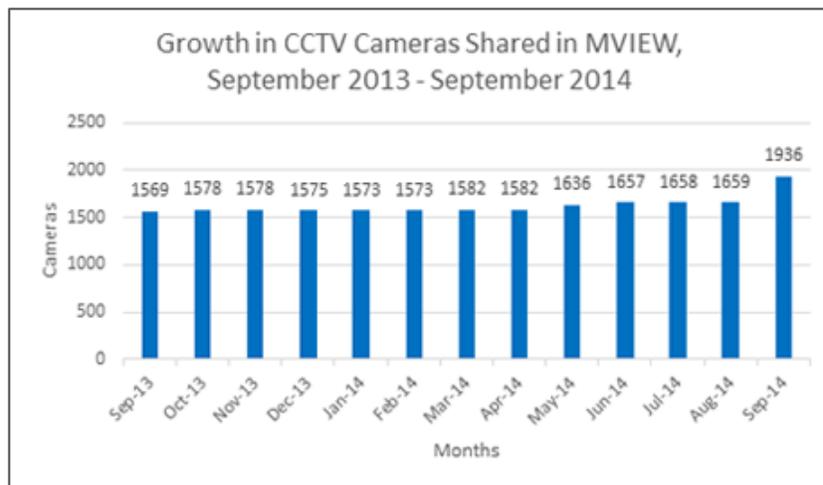
In addition to agencies that are already using the system such as the MdTA Police, the Maryland Capitol Police (DGS), and the Maryland State Police, several local jurisdictions have expressed serious interest in using MD FiRST as their primary radio network.

Multiple federal partner agencies, such as the FBI and the Social Security Administration have expressed interest in joining the MD FiRST radio network. The DEA recently signed an MOU with MD FiRST which allows them to place 60 radios in service on the network, allowing them to communicate directly with local and state police using one radio, something not previously possible. More than 8,000 Interoperable Public Safety Radio Calls were made in August 2014 on MD FiRST. MD FiRST allows these calls to be placed directly to partner agencies and does not rely on a dispatch center to establish the connection. The MD FiRST office reports that the 8,000 interoperable calls represent communications that most likely would not have taken place without MD FiRST.

Closed Circuit Television

Objective: *To develop a shared statewide network that will capture local traffic, security, and vehicle-based cameras for first responders and Emergency Operations Centers across Maryland.*

Maryland is currently building a shared statewide Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) network comprised of over 1,936 state and local traffic, security, and vehicle-based cameras which are available to first responders and Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) across the state. Because state and local agencies own and operate different CCTV camera networks that use multiple types of cameras and video formats, Maryland created a single, statewide platform to access CCTV feeds. This program, called MVIEW, started with less than 200 State Highway Administration (SHA) cameras in 2007 and has continued to grow. MVIEW transcodes previously incompatible video feeds from different camera types into a standard format, making them accessible with a single login for each user. This allows state and local first responders to better manage traffic incidents, special events, and emergency evacuations.

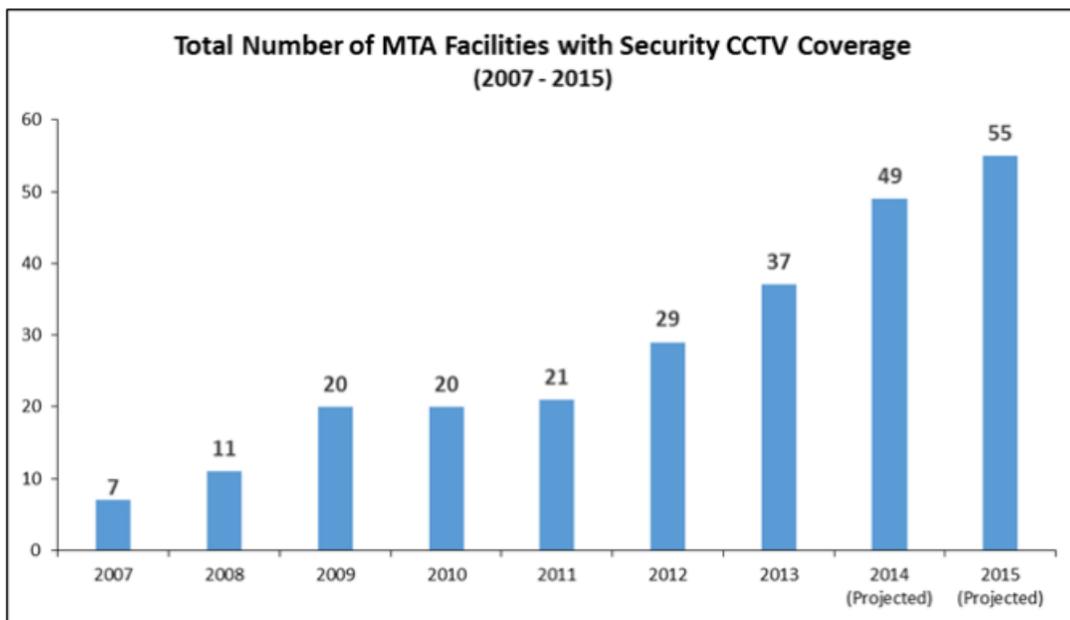


Integrated cameras that are fixed to mobile vehicles such as police helicopters and the SHA emergency response team are in MVIEW. In addition to fixed highway and roadway traffic cameras, SHA is able to transmit live video feeds from dozens of vehicle-based “dash cam” video feeds that provide on-site video coverage of emergency incidents. During the Train Derailment in May 2013, for example, live video from a Baltimore County Police Department helicopter showing the derailment was streamed and was viewable in the State Emergency Operation Center, the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center’s Watch Center, MEMA’s Maryland Joint Operations Center, as well as to first responders and decision makers.



Maryland continues to harden transportation infrastructure by adding more real-time CCTV coverage on buses, and at bridges, airports, tunnels, and the port. The Integrated Airport Security System (IASS) at BWI is a joint project by the U.S. Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and the Maryland Aviation Administration (MAA) to upgrade and add new electronic security measures at BWI facilities. Before the contract was completed on May 28, 2013, the program added 674 CCTV cameras to BWI airport. Additionally, the Maryland Port Administration (MPA) added 498 CCTV cameras across six of their terminals.

Maryland Transit Administration (MTA) continues to build their CCTV capabilities. There are over 1,362 cameras installed at MTA locations that are networked and monitored at the MTA's Police Monitoring Facility, including 42 out of 86 transit stations (Metro, Light Rail, and MARC) with additional funding to install cameras at 13 more stations by the end of 2015. MTA is also currently sharing and streaming over half of its live video from its Police Monitoring Facility into the State's Video Portal, MVIEW, and provides logins to all of the police force monitoring their facilities on-site via their laptops and handhelds.



CAD/RMS

Objective: To develop and implement a state-of-the art resource to share real-time emergency dispatch data and critical law enforcement records with first responders in the field.

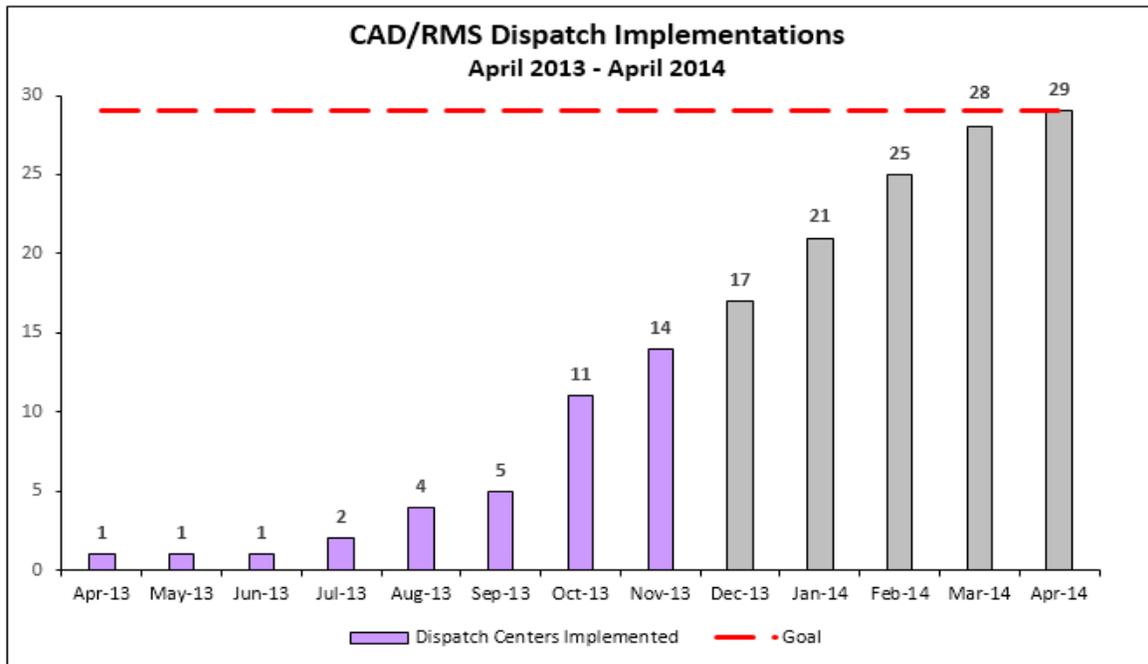
The State of Maryland invested \$24 million to develop and begin implementing a state-of-the-art CAD/RMS (Computer Aided Dispatch/Records Management System) platform which shares real-time law enforcement dispatch data and critical law enforcement records with first responders in the field. Maryland State First Responders currently use multiple dispatch and records systems that are not interoperable and are unable to share critical incident information across agencies. The new statewide system provides an interoperable, state-of-the-art platform for the Maryland State Police, Maryland Transportation Authority Police, Maryland Transit Administration Police, and Natural Resources Police to unify their multiple dispatch systems currently in use, allowing each agency to share real-time data on emergency calls for the first time. In addition, the RMS allows law enforcement data sharing with other out-of-state agencies who are using the same RMS system and local agencies using the RMS system in Maryland such as Talbot County and others. RMS information is currently being shared with the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center.

Maryland is developing an interface between the Statewide RMS and the Law Enforcement Information Exchange (LinX). LinX is a pre-existing national police records database shared by multiple jurisdictions and agencies throughout the National Capital Region and country. It connects 56 Maryland law enforcement agencies, including those in Maryland's largest cities and counties, and provides law enforcement officers and investigators with access to millions of valuable police records from law enforcement agencies throughout Maryland, and the National Capital Region.

All of the 22 Maryland State Police barracks, Maryland Transportation Authority Police, Mass Transit Administration Police and all of the Natural Resources Police are now live on the new statewide interoperable CAD/RMS. In April 2013, Maryland began implementing an interoperable CAD/RMS network in order to integrate records that were previously stored in separate silos at all 22 Maryland State Police barracks and other state police agency locations. First responders will now have the ability to perform a query which instantly cross-references law enforcement records shared by hundreds of agencies across the country.

Unlike other CAD/RMS systems, which are usually limited to a single jurisdiction or geographic location and do not interface with other public safety systems, Maryland's Statewide CAD/RMS platform is interoperable with other pre-existing databases and provides true interoperability and law enforcement data sharing. This increases officer/trooper safety, allows better crime fighting and investigative tools and allows mapping for better analytics, resource deployment and homeland security. In order to provide first responders with the most timely and up-to-date information, it is essential that the CAD/RMS network available to them be interoperable with other information sources that exist. By linking Maryland's Statewide CAD/RMS to other local, state, and federal databases, Maryland State Police First Responders will have access to hazardous materials data, pre-identified and pre-mapped GIS locations, and other public safety databases. This new system will interface with the State's Offender Case Management System, the Maryland State Police Forensic Sciences Division Star Limbs System for evidence submission and management, and allow warrants and summonses to be entered. The system

provides real-time GPS on vehicles which allows for better options for dispatch, increased situation awareness and tracking the location of officers/troopers for their safety. Safetown, a part of the New CAD/RMS system, allows the community to see maps of crime in their area and is a public safety sharing tool that has been successful around the country. Maps and charts can quickly be created with a click by anyone using the system and can be used as analytical tools for more effective law enforcement deployment.



Maryland DataLink

Objective: *To promote the continuity of treatment for individuals with serious mental illness who are detained in state correctional facilities.*

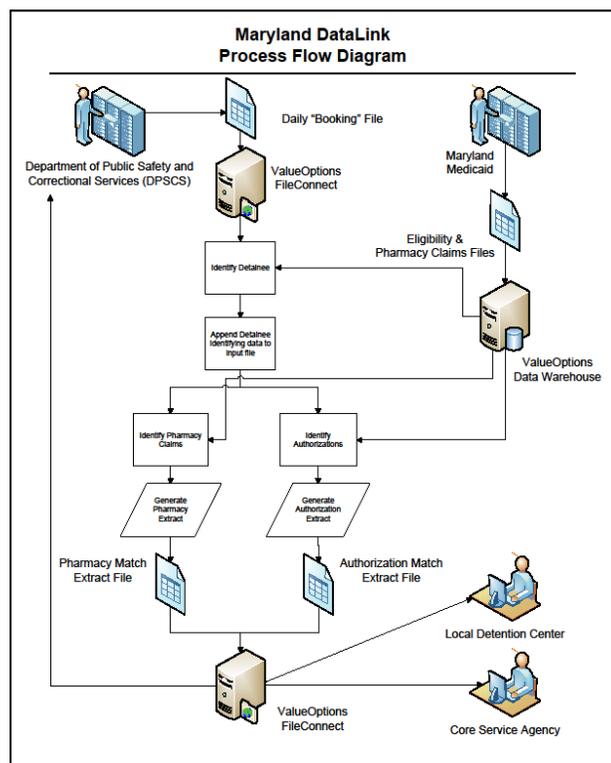
In 2006, the Mental Hygiene Administration (MHA), the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), and the State's Core Service Agencies (CSA) developed and implemented a data sharing initiative, known as Datalink, to promote the continuity of treatment for individuals with serious mental illness who are detained in state operated correctional facilities.

ValueOptions® Maryland, the Administrative Services organization for MHA, receives a daily file from DPSCS of all individuals that have been:

- Detained and processed at the Baltimore City Detention Center in the past 24 hour period;
- Incarcerated in one of the State correctional facilities; or
- Remanded to the Division of Parole and Probation.

This data is compared against Medicaid eligibility data, utilizing agreed upon data points to identify a detainee as a “match.” Once a match is identified, the process looks for mental health authorizations and paid Medicaid pharmacy claims within the past calendar year. This information is then electronically returned to DPSCS and uploaded into their Electronic Health Record system where it can be viewed by authorized detention center medical staff. Detention center medical staff utilize this data to address the detainees medical and mental health needs. Simultaneously, the data is also shared with the local CSA who may assist in providing coordinated care for the individual while detained and upon release.

Since January 1, 2013, the Datalink exchange processes an average of 476 records per day and identifies a “match” of consumers within mental health and/or pharmacy claims 22% of the time.



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.

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) is now the only state prison system in the country with a single database containing all information from booking to incarceration to community supervision. DPSCS’s new Offender Case Management System (OCMS) successfully launched at all state prisons on July 1, 2014. While some features and modules are still being implemented, staff at DPSCS’s Information Technology and Communications Division succeeded in rolling out OCMS in the prisons with minimal problems. OCMS is a tool to assist DPSCS in seamlessly managing offenders under their custody from intake through supervised release into the community, based on the following:

- ***Preparing for Parole Hearings:*** Before, the Maryland Parole Commission and the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) had to manually print and deliver dockets and packets prior to the inmates’ hearings. Now, OCMS allows for the electronic scheduling of hearings, and dockets are created electronically and sent to correctional institutions for the hearings.
- ***Case Planning:*** Before, case management created separate case plans for Corrections and DPP. Now, OCMS allows for continuous case planning and updating throughout Corrections and DPP.
- ***Continuity of Assessments:*** Before, all assessments were completed repeatedly throughout the system and stored electronically. The assessment information did not travel with the inmate throughout the system. Now, all assessments are in OCMS, under the inmate’s file so that everyone scheduling and providing programming can track the information for that inmate. This allows better programming, evaluations, and assignments.

Homicide and Non-Fatal Shooting Database

Objective: To compile all homicide and non-fatal shooting data into one central repository for investigative and reporting purposes.

This repository arose from a need for real-time access to information on homicides and non-fatal shootings. The success of this multi-agency collaboration will allow public safety partners to access and view the most up-to-date information while reducing time for data entry.

At any time, users may access the Database to generate reports. Generated reports will capture every entered/edited homicide and non-fatal shooting per jurisdiction, as well as a numerical comparison to prior years. These reports will also serve to list each case by the date and time of the event which will then be categorized by jurisdiction. The Homicide and Non-Fatal Shooting Database will also enable users to determine if incidents are gang related or domestic related, and if these incidents involved either victims or suspects who were under the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) or the Department of Juvenile Services’ (DJS) supervision. This Database is anticipated to be in full use in 2015.

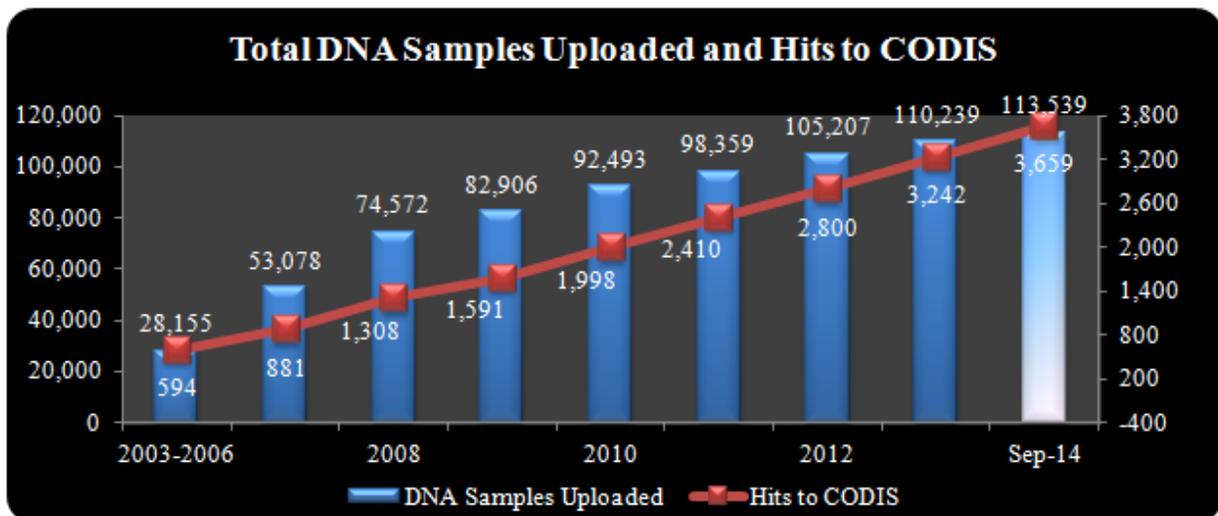
DNA

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.

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) and its criminal justice partners at the state and local levels continued working collaboratively during 2014 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 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 2013, the Paul Coverdell grant program awarded \$120,047 throughout the state to help train lab employees and purchase state-of-the-art equipment. In 2014, GOCCP awarded four grants, totaling \$430,000, to assist with DNA backlog reductions. These grants allowed the Maryland State Police, Prince George's County Police Department, Montgomery County Police Department, and Baltimore Police Department to send DNA samples to be analyzed by a contractual forensics laboratory to help prevent an increase in the DNA Backlog. These grants were specifically intended to assist law enforcement process crime scene evidence in rape and sexual assault cases.

On January 1, 2009 a new law took effect authorizing the collection of DNA from anyone arrested and charged with a crime of violence, as well as 1st degree burglary, 2nd degree burglary, 3rd degree burglary, and attempts to commit any of those crimes. Since January 1, 2009 there have been a total of 383 charged offender DNA matches and 107 arrests for serious crimes such as sex offenses and burglaries directly associated with this legislation. Of those totals, 83 charged offender DNA hits were made in 2013, resulting in 22 arrests. In 2014 YTD, there have been 80 charged offender DNA hits, resulting in six additional arrests.



Since March 2007, there have been a total of 1,604 convicted offender DNA matches and 543 arrests for serious crimes such as sex offenses and burglaries. Of those totals, 176 convicted offender DNA hits were made in 2014 YTD, 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 nearly 113,539 as of 2014 (January through September). It is no coincidence that the number of DNA hits has increased since 2006 by over 615% from 594 in 2006 to over 3,659 in 2013, and as a result of those “hits,” 543 arrests have been made in cases ranging from murders to rapes and burglaries. The MSP’s Forensic Sciences Division achieved its 2,000th DNA hit milestone in January 2011, 100,000th sample in February 2012, and its 500th 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 \$500,318 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 were 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 helped ensure that individuals convicted of violent crimes in Maryland state courts with claims of factual innocence were identified and properly represented by counsel. The project’s implementation allowed UBIPC to appropriately review 86 post-conviction cases for testing in FY 2014.

Firearm Background Check Program

Objective: To develop an automation process, to the extent possible, for the purpose of performing a background check for regulated firearms applications, and recover missing dispositions for 20,000 arrest records.

In 2013, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP), in partnership with the Maryland State Police (MSP) and the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), submitted a grant application to the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance in response to *Improving the Completeness of Firearm Background Checks through Enhanced State Data Sharing FY 2013 Competitive Grant Announcement*. This grant application included two proposals: (1) develop an automation process, to the extent possible, that would enable MSP to conduct federated searches across multiple systems to expedite the background check process of firearm applications; and (2) provide funding for a contractor to research 20,000 arrest records to find missing dispositions. As a result, the State of Maryland received \$964,400 to accomplish these proposals. Using these funds, GOCCP allocated \$584,400 to MSP and \$380,000 to DPSCS for the purpose of this grant solicitation. MSP and DPSCS are currently working to complete these projects.

Licensing Automation – The Super Query

Since 1998, Maryland has acted as a partial Point of Contact (POC) State, conducting all National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) checks on the purchase of all regulated firearms for which State law requires an application to be submitted to MSP.

The MSP Licensing Division reviews all regulated firearms applications (the 77R) to make a determination as to whether or not an applicant is disqualified from possessing a regulated firearm in Maryland. MSP also conducts an extensive investigation of an applicant's background with regard to possible prohibitors under Maryland state law.

Prior to 2014, MSP received all regulated firearms applications in paper, with each application consisting of approximately six pages. For every application, a comprehensive background check, comprised of sixteen queries within seven disparate state and federal systems, was conducted. Many of these external systems require a separate User ID and Password. Due to the labor intensive nature of this paper-based process, MSP proposed the development of an automated tool that would, to the extent possible, streamline the process. This automation effort was dubbed the Super Query.

Using federal grant funding facilitated and managed by GOCCP, MSP developed the Information System for Application Background & Licensing (ISABL) Viewer to simplify the background check process for regulated firearm applications. The ISABL Viewer is the first step in Super Query automation. The ISABL Viewer receives electronic copies of all incoming FAXed 77R applications and provides display of those images for data entry of the applicant's basic demographic information into the ISABL Viewer system. This information then goes through a quality review, followed by the processing of the application. Results of all the background checks are being recorded in ISABL, invoicing and reconciliation are performed within ISABL, and MSP has real-time metrics and reporting on all activities related to the processing of 77R applications. The completion of this project will occur in 2015.

Records Improvement

In 2013, approximately 57,000 Maryland criminal records dating back to 1995 were missing critical data. Each hardcopy file needed to be researched and linked to available records in order to reduce the backlog of missing dispositions and comply with federal guidelines. According to the *Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993*, FFLs are allowed to “legally transfer the firearm” to an applicant “if the National Instant Criminal Background System (NICS) transaction is not resolved within three business days.”⁴ However, in order for Maryland to report offender information to the NICS system, each arrest must have a corresponding case disposition.

Using grant funding, DPSCS hired a contractor to research missing dispositions for older court records, and to report disposition information to the Criminal Justice Information System – Central Repository. This process – to capture final case dispositions – would allow the central repository to enter data into the Criminal Justice Information System for the final completion of an arrest cycle event which, in turn, would be shared with NICS.

As of November 21, 2014, 20,000 records have been researched. DPSCS has uploaded 94% of the 20,000 researched missing dispositions into the Criminal Justice Information System. The remaining dispositions will be uploaded into the Criminal Justice Information System in 2015.

⁴ U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division. (2011). *National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Operations*.

Body Worn Cameras

Objective: Create a Workgroup on the Implementation and Use of Body Worn Cameras by Law Enforcement to address any issues relating to its use.

Over the past several years, police departments across the country have equipped officers with Body Worn Cameras (BWC) or have taken its use under serious consideration. Although the purpose behind the implementation of BWC may vary from state to state, its use and consideration continues to expand in police departments across the United States, from California to Washington, D.C., including: Rialto, California; Los Angeles; New York City; Mesa, Arizona; Phoenix, AZ; Spokane, Washington; Topeka, Kansas; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Greensboro, North Carolina; Oakland, California; and Washington, D.C.

Because the use and consideration of BWC continues to expand across the nation, an informal poll was conducted by the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) to identify police departments within the State of Maryland that currently utilize this new tool. As a result, fourteen police departments were identified as current users of BWC (i.e., Pocomoke City Police Department, Greensboro Police Department, Snowhill Police Department, Mount Rainier Police Department, Crisfield Police Department, Hyattsville Police Department, Hurlock Police Department, Berwyn Heights Police Department, Laurel Police Department, Baltimore Environmental Police, New Carrollton Police Department, Princess Anne Police Department, Cambridge Police Department, and Cheverly Police Department). Two additional police departments (i.e., Baltimore Police Department and Prince George's Police Department) are considering its use.

The audio and video that these cameras record can potentially be used to resolve citizen complaints, train officers on proper procedures, document police and citizen behavior, and can even be used as evidence in criminal and civil litigation. In addition to these benefits, a recent study suggests that the mere presence of BWC may even serve to prevent negative interactions by modifying officer and citizen behavior. As a result, the use of these devices may lead to enhanced police accountability, as well as improved police-community relations.

While BWC have many possible benefits, their use also raises some difficult issues for members of the public, government agencies, civil liberties advocates, and even the officers who wear the devices.

In the final analysis, some of the key issues relating to the use of BWC remain unresolved because, as a recent report published by the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs indicated, there is limited empirical data on BWC. Nevertheless, BWC merit further consideration.

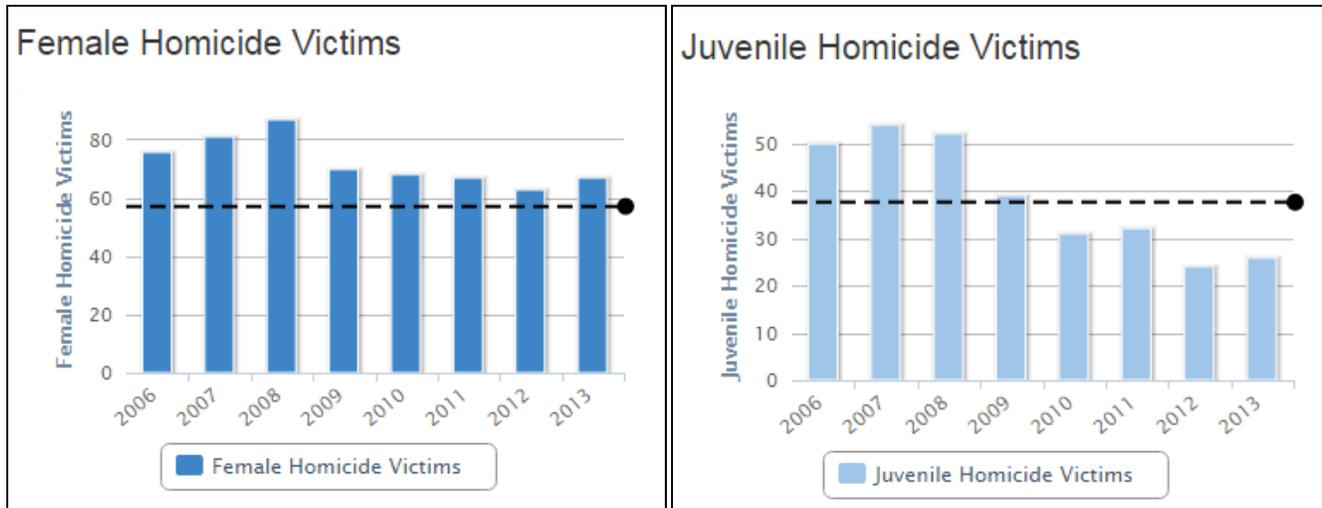
TRAINING

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

In July 2011, the Training Unit joined the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) to add another layer of state support to law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies. The Unit has become an integral part of GOCCP's operation and mission to provide training on developing topics and initiatives where little or no formalized information exist. Internally, the Unit provides assistance for annual events and technical assistance sessions that previously were handled in isolation by individual GOCCP staff. Externally, through collaboration and promotion of best practices, the Unit leverages resources at the Executive Level to increase the training capacity of federal, state, and local professionals, helping them apply innovative state policies, technology, and resource solutions in the field. Each year the Unit incorporates more trainings and events into its workload as priorities change while maintaining the quality of its ongoing conferences and internal support. From July 2011 until June 2014, the Training Unit has coordinated 138 different events for 6,679 criminal justice professionals. These events continue to increase each year as the Unit becomes aligned with GOCCP's mission, is utilized more by internal staff, and is given more policy and programmatic responsibility.

VICTIM-RELATED

From 2006 until 2013, violent crime against women and children has been driven down by 26.1%. Continual efforts will be taken to further decrease violent crimes against women and children, and increase their safety throughout the State.



Child Advocacy Centers

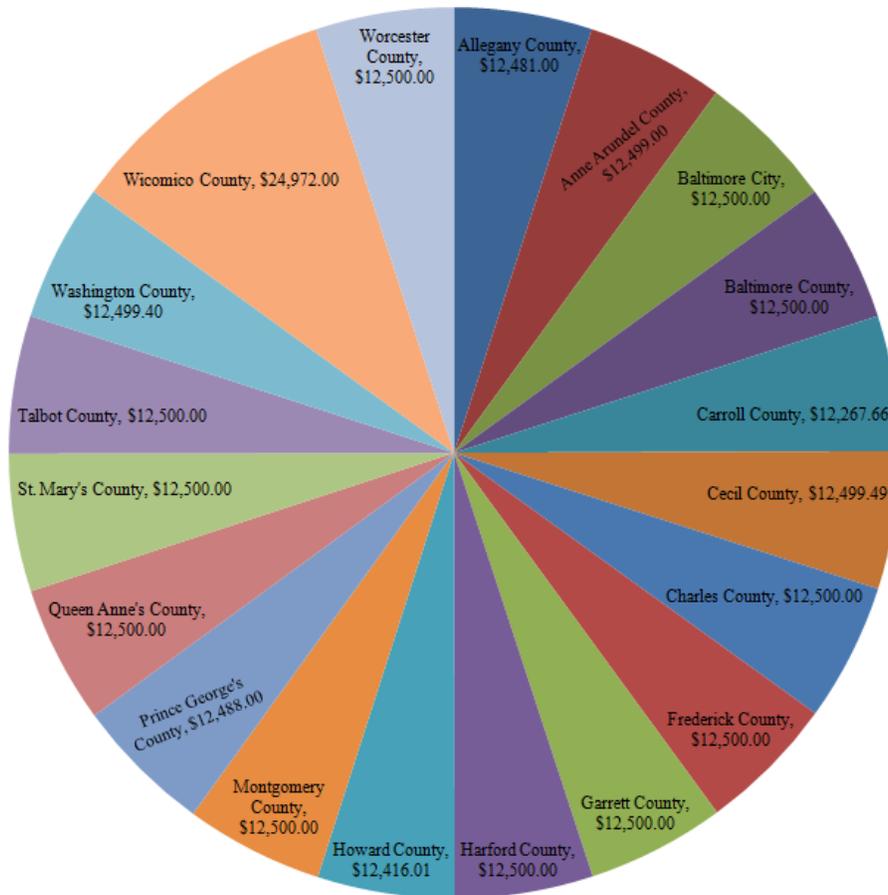
Objective: To continue funding for Child Advocacy Centers to help investigate child sexual abuse and protect child victims and their families.

Child Advocacy Centers play a unique and critical role in helping investigate child sexual abuse and protect child victims and their families. In 2010, a new state law established a special funding pool dedicated to Child Advocacy Centers. The 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. In FY 2014, the total amount awarded to Child Advocacy Centers was \$250,000.

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.

FY 2014 Grant Funding for Child Advocacy Centers per Maryland Jurisdiction⁵



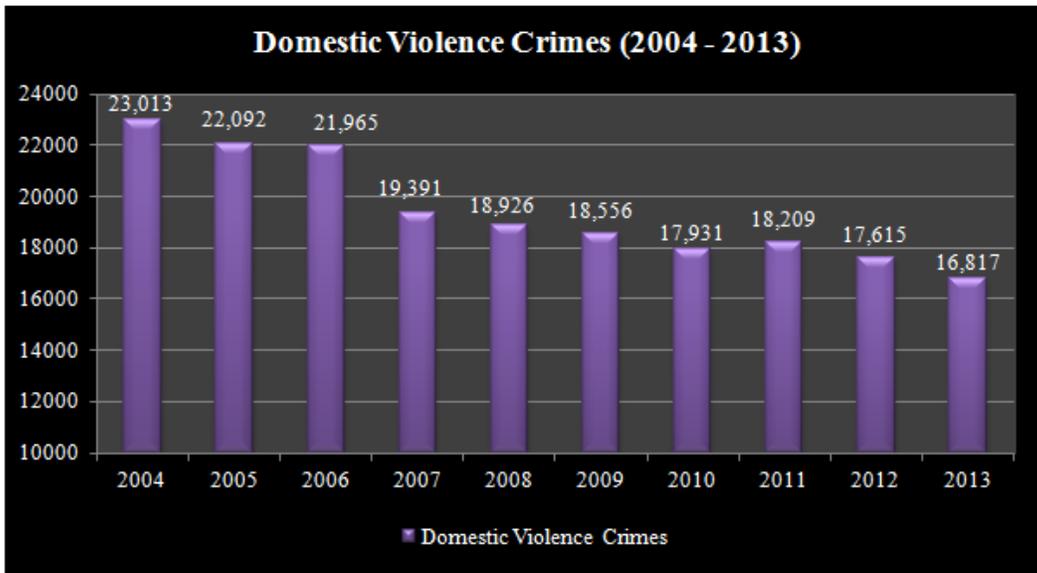
Domestic Violence

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.

In 2006, Maryland recorded a total of 21,965 domestic violence crimes as reported under the UCR program. During 2013, the last year for which crime statistics are available, Maryland saw a 23.4% decrease in domestic violence crimes compared to 2006.

⁵ Grant funding was only provided to jurisdictions with Child Advocacy Centers.



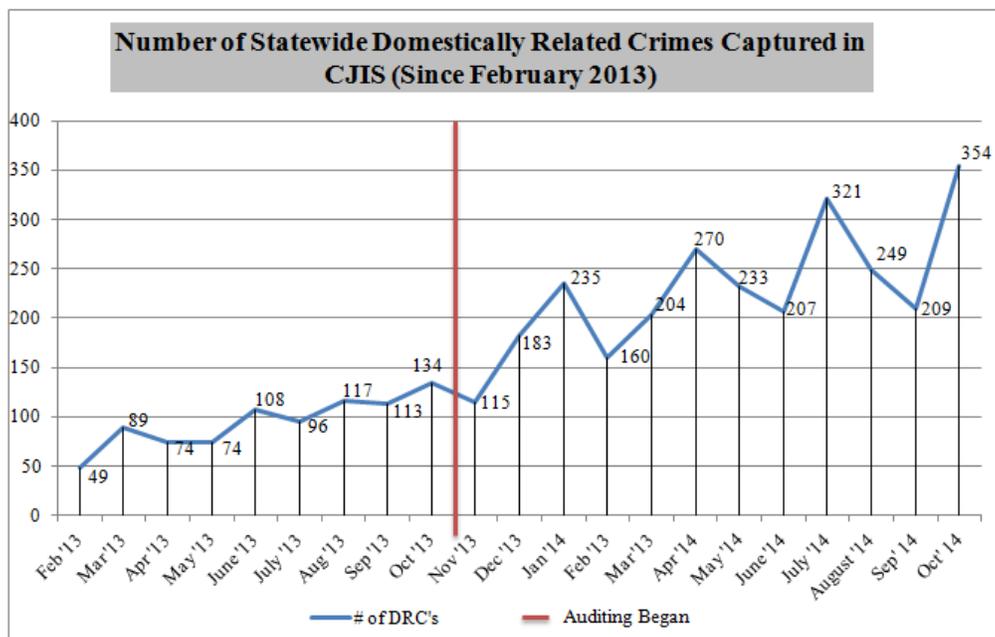
In 2013, DPSCS added an alert on the Criminal Justice Dashboard for domestically related offenders. Parole and probation agents are notified so they may be proactive in enforcing departmental offender and victim policies. In addition, Washington College has been mapping and analyzing the information provided by local law enforcement to the Maryland State Police on addresses where domestic violence offenses occurred. Data has been mapped since 2010, allowing for trend analyses on increases and decreases in domestic violence incidents. This information may be used by law enforcement to identify areas with higher rates of domestic violence and may also be used by GOCCP and local non-profits to determine where additional support services may be needed.

Domestically Related Crime

On October 1, 2012, Senate Bill 647, Maryland's Domestically Related Crimes (DRC) reporting law took effect. Maryland does not have a separate crime of domestic violence, so the purpose of this law was to give Maryland a more complete picture of domestically related crimes in the state. The law requires an offender's criminal history to be flagged as having been found guilty of any crime that is domestically related.

- Offender Accountability: repeat domestic violence perpetrators are no longer anonymous to the system.
- System Accountability: the law creates a new level of accountability for prosecutors, judges, supervising agencies, and law enforcement agencies to increase victim safety.

Under the new law, once a defendant has been found guilty or been sentenced to Probation Before Judgment, a prosecutor may ask the judge to rule that the crime was domestically related. The standard for making this ruling is preponderance of the evidence. To ensure that this new tool is being used to its fullest, GOCCP has been working with state's attorney's offices throughout Maryland to evaluate the use of this law. Since this collaborative process began, the number of domestically related findings has increased from 40 - 50 cases per month to an average of 283 cases per month during the second half of 2014.



Lethality Assessment Program

Maryland is a national leader for using lethality assessments to prevent domestic violence. The Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) identifies victims of domestic violence who are at-risk of being seriously injured or killed by their intimate partners and connects them to the domestic violence service providers in their area. This program has been recognized by Harvard University’s Ash Institute as one of the “Top 50” Innovations in American Government programs.

In Maryland, there are 100 agencies that utilize the lethality assessments, covering 99% of the state’s population. This includes the Baltimore Police Department (BPD) which uses lethality assessments in all nine police districts. It is the only program of its kind in the nation that makes use of a screening tool *and* an accompanying response and referral protocol. It was created by the Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence (MNADV) in 2005. Jurisdictions within 32 states, including Maryland, currently use this program.

New LAP Initiatives

GOCCP provided grant funding to MNADV to strategically implement LAPs and train staff within the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS), the Department of Human Resources (DHR), and the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS). This project began in January 2013 and was implemented in 2014. As a result of grant funding, 120 staff members were trained and an additional 48 members were retrained.

GOCCP also provided grant funding to MNADV to provide domestic violence policy and curriculum review, intensive training, and technical assistance on domestic violence and LAP for DJS, DHR, and DPSCS. The goal of the project is to ensure appropriate domestic violence policies and procedures within department programs to improve victim safety and abuser accountability, provide information and resources to staff and abuse victims, and promote implementation of the LAP to identify and refer high risk victims to services.

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.

Abuser Intervention Programs

This past May, the Family Violence Council (FVC) received eight applications for Abuser Intervention Program certification. This includes three applications for recertification and five applications for first time certification. A review was held on July 19, 2014 and five programs were certified (i.e., all three of the applications were approved and two of the five new applications were certified). There are now 34 certified programs in Maryland.

Hospital-Based Domestic Violence Program

Health care providers often overlook domestic violence as a possible underlying cause of health problems. As a result, the health care system spends billions of dollars each year treating the consequences of domestic violence, rather than addressing the underlying cause. By utilizing domestic violence screening and assistance programs, Maryland hospitals have seen a significant savings by reducing hospitalizations and related chronic illnesses.

Hospital-Based Domestic Violence Programs are a priority within the State of Maryland. Since 2010, five new Hospital-Based Domestic Violence Programs have been supported, bringing the number of programs to ten statewide. Hospital-Based Domestic Violence Programs are available at:

- Anne Arundel Medical Center
- Greater Baltimore Medical Center (GBMC)
- Howard County General Hospital
- MedStar St. Mary's Hospital
- Mercy Medical Center
- Meritus Medical Center in Hagerstown
- Northwest Hospital
- Prince George's Hospital Center
- Shock Trauma
- Sinai Hospital

These hospitals provide care for victims of intimate partner violence by providing screening and documentation of abuse, mandated reporting, crisis intervention, safety planning, emotional support, danger assessments, and referrals to resources in the community, such as shelters and counseling. These programs also assist hospitals in training their medical staff on recognizing domestic violence and proper screening procedures. Fifteen of Maryland's 46 hospitals currently offer some type of domestic violence screening. Since 2006, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) has provided over \$2 million in grant funding to domestic violence initiatives at hospitals. Also, in FY 2015,

GOCCP awarded over \$800,000 in funding to Hospital-Based Domestic Violence Programs, representing a 25.98% increase over FY 2014.

VINE Protective Order (VPO)

Funding was secured in 2013 to continue VINE Protective Order (VPO), a service that provides protective order case information. VPO trainings were held at various victim services and law enforcement agencies throughout the year, and a statewide training was held on October 14, 2014 and October 15, 2014. Approximately 431 people have been trained this year, including law enforcement, parole and probation agents, and victim advocates. As a result of these trainings, the usage of VPO has increased over the past year from 8% to 12%.

In 2014, Maryland averaged 3,283 orders, 379 new registrations, and 1,144 notifications each month. As a result, 28,529 orders were entered, 4,012 registrations, and 12,088 notifications issued during the year.

The use of VPO has provided significant benefits for victims of domestic violence:

- The time immediately after a respondent has been served with a protective order can be a very critical and dangerous time for the petitioner.
- Knowing when the respondent has been served helps ensure that the petitioner has time to enact a safety plan to protect his or herself.
- More importantly, it notifies the victim that the respondent is on notice and if he/she contacts her, the victim can immediately call the police and the respondent will be arrested for violation of the order.

Legislative Enhancements

During the 2014 Legislative Session, the Council supported key pieces of legislation that were enacted into law:

- *HB 397 – Peace Orders and Protective Orders – Consent Orders - Shielding*: Authorizes a respondent who consents to the entry of a peace or protective order to file a written request to shield court records relating to the peace order or protective order proceeding under specified circumstances; requires the court, under specified circumstances, to order the shielding of all court records relating to a peace or protective order proceeding if the respondent consent to the entry of the order.
- *SB 333/HB 307 – Peace Orders and Protective Orders – Burden of Proof*: Alters the standard of proof by which a judge in certain peace order hearings must make certain findings before a judge may issue a final peace order or mutual peace orders; alters the standard of proof by which a judge in certain protective order hearings must make certain findings before the judge may grant a final protective order or mutual protective order or extend the term of a protective order; and generally relates to the standard of proof in certain peace order and protective order hearings.
- *SB 334/HB 309 – Family Law – Domestic Violence – Permanent Protective Orders*: Requires the court to issue a permanent final protective order against an individual who is sentenced to serve at least five years and has served at least 12 months of the sentence, instead of who served and expands the number of victims eligible for a final permanent protective order by adding the

crime of assault in the second degree to the list of crimes, the commission of which subjects an individual to the issuance of a permanent final protective order against the individual under certain circumstances.

- *SB 337/HB 306 – Crimes – Committing a Crime of Violence in the Presence of a Minor – Penalties*: Prohibits a person from committing a certain crime of violence when the person knows or reasonably should know that a minor of a certain age is present in a residence and establishes a certain enhanced penalty for a violation of this Act.
- *SB 369/HB 352 – Peace Orders and Protective Orders – Penalties – Second or Subsequent Offense*: Makes violations for failing to comply with an interim, a temporary, or a final protective order a prior offense for the purpose of determining penalties for a second or subsequent offense for failing to comply with an interim, a temporary, or a final peace order.
- *SB 434/HB647 – Peace Orders and Protective Orders – Extension*: Requires the court, if a motion to extend the term of a final peace order or a final protective order is filed during the term of the order, to hold a hearing within 30 days after the motion is filed; and requires the court, if the hearing is scheduled after the original expiration date of the order, to extend the order and keep the terms of the order in full force and effect until the hearing.
- *SB 790 – Health Insurance – Communications Between Carriers and Enrollees - Conformity with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA)*: Increases privacy and confidentiality for domestic violence victims by requiring the Maryland Insurance Commissioner to develop and make available a specified form for enrollees to use to request confidential communications from health insurance carriers.

In 2015, the FVC will pursue the following goals:

- Deliver workgroup recommendations for Best Practices for Family Justice Centers.
- Deliver workgroup recommendations for Abuser Intervention Programs Certification and Audit Process.
- Deliver final workgroup recommendations for Abusers Not Meeting Conditions of Court Order.
- Deliver final workgroup recommendations for Domestic Violence in the Presence of a Child.
- Increase usage of VPO by providing more training and outreach.
- Expand Maryland Hospital-Based Domestic Violence Programs.
- Build capacity of Maryland domestic violence organizations.
- Advocate for key legislation.
- Complete certification and review of Abuser Intervention Programs.
- Identify and appoint additional members to council.

Campus Sexual Assault Project

Objective: To combat sexual assault, dating violence, stalking and other violent crimes at colleges and universities.

Following reports from the White House regarding sexual assaults on college campuses, GOCCP met with the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MCASA), the Maryland Higher Education Commission (MHEC), and the Governor's Center for School Safety to assess the current status of services, training, prevention efforts and policies in place throughout the state. Additionally, GOCCP presented at MHEC's Segmental Advisory Council meeting, informing members of federal and state funding available to colleges and universities to combat sexual assault, dating violence, stalking and other violent crimes.

GOCCP provided funding to the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MCASA) to distribute 15,000 copies of the booklet, *Students & Sexual Assault: Legal and Practical Issues* to every college and university across Maryland. Prior to GOCCP's funding, this brochure was out-of-print and in high demand. The booklets provide sexual assault survivors with information about legal issues, including, pressing criminal charges, seeking civil remedies such as peace orders, pursuing a school's internal student judicial conduct procedures, or all of the above. It educates students about their rights, responsibilities, and legal options while ensuring that they have access to services. Every college and university in Maryland had the booklets on hand in September, during the beginning of the fall semester. GOCCP will continue to monitor the need for additional brochures throughout the academic year and respond accordingly.

In order to ensure compliance with a series of federal legislative changes and policy concerns over the last several years, the Office of the Attorney General reviewed the University System of Maryland's (USM) policies on sexual harassment and sexual assault and developed a sexual misconduct policy that follows best practices nationally. This policy was presented to all stakeholder groups including MHEC for review and comment. Revisions were made and the USM Board of Regents approved the policy in June, 2014. USM has provided MHEC with period updates throughout this process.

Prison Rape Elimination Act

Objective: To “provide for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in federal, state, and local institutions and to provide information, resources, recommendations, and funding to protect individuals from prison rape” (Prison Rape Elimination Act, 2003).

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was passed in 2003 with unanimous support from both parties in Congress. The purpose of the act was to “provide for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in Federal, State, and local institutions and to provide information, resources, recommendations, and funding to protect individuals from prison rape” (Prison Rape Elimination Act, 2003). In addition to creating a mandate for significant research from the Bureau of Justice Statistics and through the National Institute of Justice, funding through the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the National Institute of Corrections supported major efforts in many state correctional, juvenile detention, community corrections, and jail systems.

Within the State of Maryland, PREA Coordinators are located within the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS), and the Maryland State Police (MSP). In addition, there are twenty PREA Compliance Managers located within facilities throughout the State of Maryland.

GOCCP will continue to collaborate with partnering agencies and provide assistance, as needed, to those impacted by PREA standards to ensure that Maryland achieves and maintains compliance.

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.

As illustrated below, VINE Registrations continued to steadily increase in FY 2014.

- 239,798 outgoing phone call notifications made on behalf of Maryland to crime victims and the community
- 121,791 email notifications sent
- 30,230 incoming calls received by MD VINE toll free number
- 54,627 new registrations for the year
- 1,149,988 total Site Searches which includes VINELink, VINEWatch, phone, and VINEMobile

	FY 2008 Registrations	FY 2009 Registrations	FY 2010 Registrations	FY 2011 Registrations	FY 2012 Registrations	FY 2013 Registrations	FY 2014 Registrations
July	2,312	2,367	2,955	5,149	3,534	4,575	5,172
August	2,536	2,517	2,762	4,141	4,002	5,125	4,596
September	2,391	2,460	2,769	3,721	4,034	4,257	4,318
October	3,051	2,751	3,379	3,913	3,921	4,358	4,533
November	2,103	2,082	2,586	5,169	3,612	3,998	4,137
December	1,838	2,121	2,664	4,598	3,389	3,431	3,240
January	2,221	2,522	2,850	3,327	3,747	4,292	4,406
February	1,967	2,371	2,317	3,750	4,012	4,029	4,225
March	2,157	2,863	3,733	4,350	4,336	4,750	5,445
April	2,399	2,544	3,872	3,797	4,558	4,875	5,069
May	2,157	2,472	3,486	3,627	4,677	4,733	4,405
June	2,222	2,884	4,185	3,694	4,656	4,330	5,081
TOTALS	27,354	29,954	37,558	49,236	48,478	52,753	54,627

Human Trafficking

Objective: To effectuate statewide strategies to combat human trafficking through public awareness, legislative and protocol development and resource building.

Annual Governor's Conference on Combating Human Sex Trafficking

In 2012, Maryland began developing a statewide strategy and framework for identifying and responding to victims of trafficking through training and data collection. The state's public safety agencies, the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS), the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), the Maryland State Police (MSP), and the Department of Human Resources (DHR) took the initiative to deploy screening tools, conduct agency-wide trainings, and engage in multidisciplinary partnerships. In May 2012, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) and the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force (MHTTF) hosted the Governor's Conference on Combating Human Trafficking in Maryland. The two-day Conference drew over 400 participants including 54 presenters from four different states and Washington, D.C. It involved 17 workshops and three general sessions over the course of two days and a day-long session specifically for law enforcement on the second day. The conference brought together attendees from various sectors and fields including state agencies, law enforcement, non-profit organizations, education, and health services. In the wake of the conference, MHTTF established a Steering Committee to serve as its policy making and coordinating entity and invited GOCCP, DJS, DHR, DPSCS, and MSP to become members.

In order to maintain momentum and engage additional stakeholders in the discussion, GOCCP held second and third annual conferences in 2013 and 2014, respectively. Each conference convened over 400 representatives of local, state, and national organizations, which included law enforcement investigators, criminal justice professionals, human service providers, and human trafficking survivors. They discussed topics such as first responder and victim interaction, trafficking in males, labor trafficking, state agency response, law enforcement response, and advanced treatment and services. The state reported on continued progress from our public safety agencies and the initiative was expanded to include DHMH and MSDE.

Department of Juvenile Services Screening Tool Pilot and Expansion

The Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) continues to screen for possible victims of human sex trafficking at its female detention facilities, specifically the Thomas J.S. Waxter Children's Center in Laurel and the Alfred D. Noyes Children's Center in Rockville. Currently, Turnaround and Safe House of Hope provide services to victims at Waxter, Noyes, and the central region of Maryland. DJS plans to expand beyond those two service providers to meet the growing need. The screening tool was added to intake at the Charles H. Hickey School in Parkville in 2014. In 2013, agency-wide trainings were provided to over 1,097 staff at the 12 DJS facilities through over 40 trainings. In 2014, DJS provided follow-up training for staff. As a result of trainings, staff working in DJS field offices are identifying possible victims among DJS youth residing in the community and referring them to DJS's experts. DJS expects to see an increased number of victims identified and in need of services as the screening tool is implemented in more detention facilities and community offices. Since 2013, DJS facility and field staff, and the Turnaround program have identified 66 minors as victims of human sex trafficking.

Department of Human Resources Screening Tool and Training Protocol

DHR developed a screening model based on the DJS risk assessment tool. In cooperation with TurnAround, DHR staff tailored the protocol to its specific needs. As of March 2014, DHR out-of-home caseworkers were mandated to screen every child age 12 and over in their care.

Training continues to be an integral component of increasing awareness of the issue and DHR's anti-trafficking policy. In early 2014, DHR implemented mandatory webinar training for all child welfare workers on topics ranging from basic human trafficking awareness to identification tools specific to children supervised by DHR. The mandatory webinar is available on the DHR intranet to all DHR staff. To date, approximately 1,000 staff members have taken the webinar.

DHR has recently been awarded a grant in conjunction with the University of Maryland, School of Social Work that will assist in funding training efforts and will allow the School of Social Work to hire a human trafficking social worker to provide oversight to case workers that identify trafficking survivors.

Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services Screening Tool and Expansion

DPSCS serves primarily adult populations. In 2013, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the Maryland Correctional Institute for Women (MCI-W) and DPSCS' community partner, Safe House of Hope. Safe House of Hope also partners with the MHTTF; its Executive Director is the Co-Chair of MHTTF's Victim Services Subcommittee. The MOU outlines how MCI-W and Safe House of Hope will coordinate the implementation of:

1. Human trafficking awareness seminars for inmates 60 days before release;
2. Implementation of a self-assessment tool by Safe House of Hope to identify possible victims of human trafficking; and
3. Post-release referral of identified victims to Safe House of Hope to provide trauma care, mental health services, transitional housing, and life skills training.

DPSCS is also working to coordinate a screening tool at BCDC that will be implemented with the PREA screen. This will assist survivors that are arrested for crimes related to their victimization to attend survivor group sessions intended to provide support to trafficking survivors.

Beginning in 2014, MPCTC offered a course on human trafficking for the Division of Parole and Probation (DPP) agents. Trainings were scheduled throughout the year with a maximum enrollment of 1,000. This class is the result of a collaborative effort between DPSCS and members of MHTTF and its Training subcommittee. The participants learned human trafficking definitions, key indicators of human trafficking activity, and procedures for notifying authorities. The training includes skills for identifying and assisting survivors who may also be under community supervision.

Maryland State Police

MSP continues to have quarterly human trafficking trainings, which are coordinated with the MHTTF. Enrollment is generally between 30 and 40 law enforcement officers. Additionally, new trooper classes receive training in human trafficking victim and trafficker identification.

MSP actively collects and shares its human trafficking investigation data with local law enforcement agencies. This year, the three investigators that are assigned these cases have identified 14 human traffickers and approximately 140 survivors of trafficking.

Maryland State Department of Education

MSDE asked for the assistance of GOCCP and MHTTF to create a protocol for teachers and school staff to identify survivors of trafficking within their student population. MSDE has identified 30 schools to pilot the protocol in Baltimore City, Baltimore County and Prince George's County. The full project includes data gathering, consulting and training. The anticipated completion date is in the spring of 2016.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

DHMH has two prongs that have been working actively to combat trafficking in Maryland. The first is through the Mental Health Administration (MHA). The MHA amended their protocol to include trafficking survivors as a special needs population, which allows them to access Supplemental Security Income (SSI)/Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) Outreach, Access and Recovery (SOAR). This is an initiative within the Office of Special Needs that helps to increase access to mainstream benefits for individuals who are homeless or at risk of homelessness through training, technical assistance and strategic planning. Additionally, the MHA is working with DJS to identify appropriate services for their population.

In the second prong, DHMH is expanding their Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) hospital protocol to extend into human trafficking. The protocol will be piloted in two key areas of the state and will include training, strategies to identify survivors and service providers.

Maryland Human Trafficking Policy Manager

In 2014, GOCCP hired a human trafficking policy manager with the aim of building capacity for a sustainable statewide response to this insidious crime. The policy manager provides leadership on state-wide policy initiatives implemented by state agencies and state-wide coordination of anti-trafficking efforts. The primary responsibilities of the policy manager are:

- Collaborate with the MHTTF on victim identification, services, training, and data collection;
- To provide leadership and oversight for state agencies regarding anti-human trafficking efforts;
- To coordinate state agency participation on the task force; and
- To apply for grant funding to sustain MHTTF operations.

Survivors of Homicide Victims Grant Program

Objective: To provide support to survivors of homicide victims in ways not otherwise covered by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

In the 2014 Legislative Session, House Bill 355 was signed into law which established a grant program within the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP) to address the specific needs of family members and other survivors of homicide victims whose lives have been traumatized by these violent acts. In FY 2015, \$500,000 in State General Funds was made available for this grant program. The purpose of the Survivors of Homicide Victims Grant Program (SOGH) is to provide support to survivors of homicide victims in ways not otherwise covered by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. Priority was shown for projects that focus on the following needs of survivors of homicide victims:

- Legal services
- Counseling and crisis intervention
- Services in rural areas (statistics must support need for funding)
- General support groups
- Victim support for cases without a defendant
- Law enforcement training and notification services
- Forensic interviews for children
- Technology that facilitates and enhances the ability to serve survivors
- Training for service providers in meeting the needs of this unique victim group

CONCLUSION

Within the State of Maryland, there has been a fundamental transformation in the structure, culture and philosophy of criminal justice. The Comprehensive State Crime Control and Prevention Plan submitted in December 2011 articulated a clear strategy for protecting Maryland's citizens, and by continuing to implement that strategy in 2014, Maryland has been able to achieve significant crime reductions. Maryland will continue to work with our federal, state, and local partners to further reduce crime and protect the citizens of Maryland.