



Maryland's Comprehensive State Crime Control & Prevention Plan 2015-2017

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pursuant to Executive Order 01.01.2005.36, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention is charged with drafting a three-year Comprehensive State Crime Control & Prevention Plan (Plan) for the State of Maryland, and submitting annual updates in each of the following two years. The first Plan was drafted and submitted in 2005. Since the initial Plan was written and submitted, updates were submitted each year thereafter. Now, pursuant to the mandate in Executive Order 01.01.2005.36, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention is pleased to submit Maryland's Comprehensive State Crime Control & Prevention Plan 2015-2017.

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, to include real-time information sharing and the use of best and promising practices.

Although crime rates have declined significantly over the past decade, Maryland faces a heroin crisis that threatens the health and safety of our citizens across the State. In fact, our largest City saw a spike in violent crime after making national news for both peaceful protests and violent riots last year. In addition, the cost of corrections continues to climb. In response to these challenging times, Maryland needs a coherent, proactive strategy to protect our communities and create a criminal justice system that is more accountable to both victims and taxpayers.

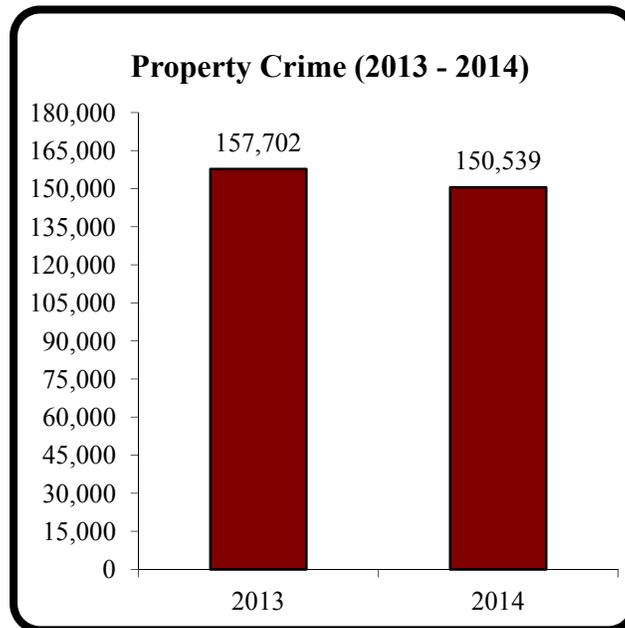
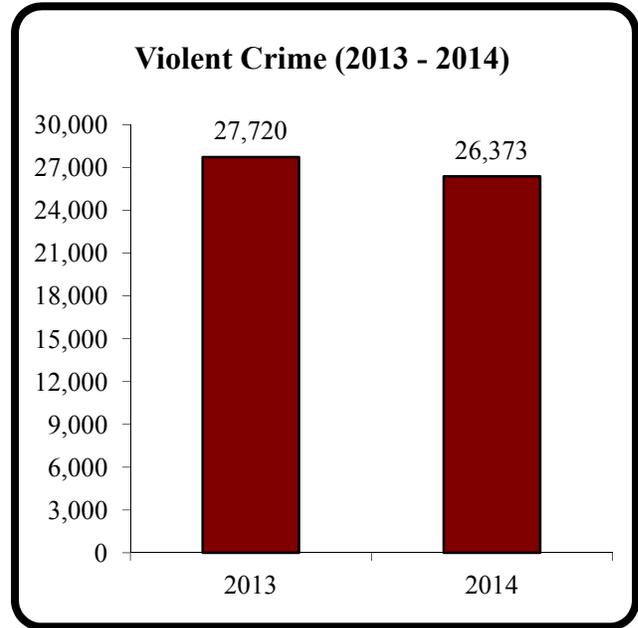
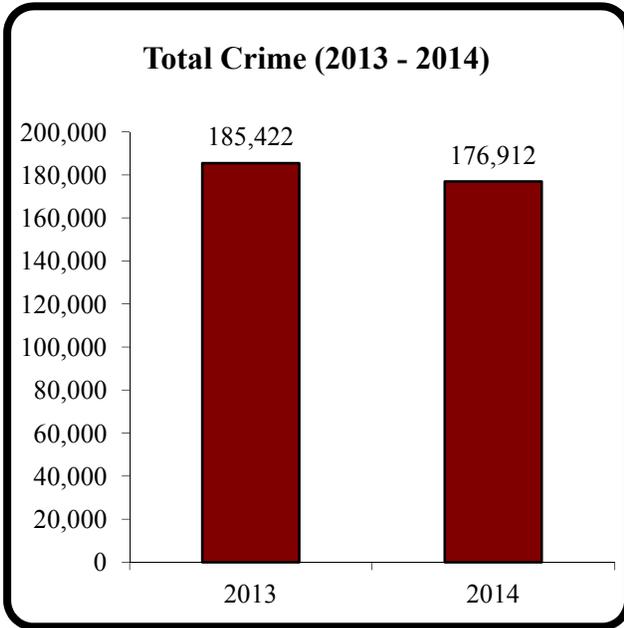
During the first year of the Hogan-Rutherford Administration, great strides to reform the criminal justice system were taken:

- In February 2015, Governor Hogan announced the establishment of the Heroin and Opioid Emergency Task Force and the Inter-Agency Heroin and Opioid Coordinating Council to develop strategies to reduce heroin use and opioid misuse in Maryland. The Task Force's final recommendations were submitted to the Governor on December 1, 2015.
- The Second Chance Act, allowing individuals convicted of certain nonviolent crimes to petition the court to shield their record three years after satisfying any mandatory supervisory obligations, became law on October 1, 2015.
- In June 2015, Maryland launched the Justice Reinvestment Coordinating Council, established to develop a statewide framework of sentencing and corrections policies to improve public safety, reduce corrections spending, and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease crime and reduce recidivism.
- Governor Hogan budgeted for the Maryland State Police to hire 100 new troopers, 50 of whom are currently in training. In November 2015, Governor Hogan also reopened the Maryland State Police Barrack "J" in Annapolis.

These actions signify a commitment to reforming the criminal justice system to create safer communities, hold programs and practices accountable for results, restore victims of crime, and expand economic opportunities for Marylanders.

CRIME IN MARYLAND

The Uniform Crime Report issued by the Maryland State Police for calendar year 2014 (i.e., the last year for which complete crime data are available) showed continued reductions in crime when compared with 2013.



Despite the reductions cited above, much work remains to make Maryland's communities safe for all of its citizens. This Comprehensive State Crime Control & Prevention Plan identifies Maryland's strategic plans for continuing these efforts through effective partnerships at the federal, state, and local level, as well as an ongoing commitment to using best and promising practices throughout the state. The key components to continue our efforts, which will be provided in detail in the following pages, have been categorized to various areas:

Corrections / Supervision

- *Justice Reinvestment Initiative:* To improve public safety, reduce corrections spending, and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease crime and reduce recidivism.
- *Prison Security:* To improve the safety and security of Maryland's jails and prisons.
- *Strategic Planning for Re-Entry:* 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.

Drug Treatment / Overdose Prevention

- *Heroin and Opioid Epidemic:* To prevent, treat, and reduce heroin and opioid abuse in Maryland.
- *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.
- *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.
- *Mental Health Courts:* To decrease the barriers mentally ill offenders often face in receiving treatment through traditional courts.

Victims

- *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).
- *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.

- *Maryland State Board of Victim Services*: To ensure that crime victims and their families receive a seamless delivery of services.
- *Victims of Crime Act*: To measure the needs of crime victims, the condition of current services, as well as current victim service providers within the State of Maryland.

Juvenile Initiatives

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

Crime Analysis

- *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.

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.
- *Safe Streets*: To expand the use of the Safe Streets model.
- *Project Safe Neighborhoods*: To provide assistance to state prosecutors in reviewing and identifying gun cases that are eligible for federal prosecution.
- *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.

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.
- *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.

- *License Plate Reader*: To expand the State's inventory of License Plate Reader systems and to strategically deploy them as valuable assets in Maryland's crime fighting and homeland security mission.
- *CAD / RMS / AVL / Mobile*: To develop a statewide system to provide data sharing across jurisdictional boundaries with interface accessibility to state databases and other information, allowing for true interoperability.
- *700 MHz Radio - Maryland FiRST*: To develop and implement an interoperable radio system throughout the State.
- *Firearm Background Check Program*: To recover missing dispositions for 20,000 arrest records, and develop an automation process, to the extent possible, for the purpose of performing a background check for regulated firearms applications.
- *Body Worn Cameras*: To examine best and promising practices within the State of Maryland for the potential use and implementation of body-worn cameras in the future.
- *Technology Innovation for Public Safety*: To provide real-time notification of gunshot locations, as well as improve response times and capture pertinent information to ensure investigations of gun-related violence.

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.

CORRECTIONS / SUPERVISION

Justice Reinvestment Initiative

Objective: To improve public safety, reduce corrections spending, and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease crime and reduce recidivism.

The Justice Reinvestment Initiative is a data-driven approach to improve public safety, reduce corrections spending, and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease crime and reduce recidivism. In the process, policymakers, experts, and stakeholders work together to analyze a variety of state-specific data to develop practical policies which are designed to generate cost savings, a portion of which can then be reinvested in correctional community-based programs. The Justice Reinvestment Initiative also frees up prison space and other resources to supervise and contain the truly violent offenders that prey on neighborhoods and communities.

Seeking to maximize the public safety returns on Maryland's corrections spending, the 2015 General Assembly passed, and Governor Hogan signed into law, Senate Bill 602 which established the bipartisan, inter-branch Justice Reinvestment Coordinating Council (Council) to develop a statewide framework of sentencing and corrections policies to further reduce the State's incarcerated population, reduce spending on corrections and reinvest in strategies for specified purposes, and report its findings and recommendations on or before December 31, 2015.

Beginning in June 2015, and extending through the end of the calendar year, the Council met six times, with four additional meetings for each of the three subcommittees (i.e., Sentencing, Release and Re-Entry, and Supervision) to analyze the trends in Maryland's prison population, review research regarding effective strategies to reduce recidivism, examine best practices and models on sentencing and corrections from other states, and develop policy recommendations for a comprehensive package of reform.

The Council sought input from a variety of stakeholders during four stakeholder meetings in Cambridge, Catonsville, Annapolis, and Suitland. At these gatherings, the Council received testimony from individuals representing faith-based groups, re-entry and community mediation organizations, civil rights advocates, local labor unions, and communities disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system, among others. In addition, the Council hosted two roundtable discussions in Upper Marlboro and Millersville, to solicit the views and key priorities of crime victims, survivors, and victim advocates. The Council also received input from members of the Judiciary, the Parole Commission, behavioral health experts, and other criminal justice stakeholders during subcommittee meetings.

The Council received technical assistance from the Public Safety Performance Project of The Pew Charitable Trusts and its partner, the Crime and Justice Institute at Community Resources for Justice. This assistance was provided as part of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative, a collaborative effort between The Pew Charitable Trusts and the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Justice Reinvestment Initiative has provided similar assistance to two dozen states by helping to analyze sentencing and corrections data in order to develop research-based, fiscally sound policy options that protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, and contain corrections costs.

Policy Recommendations

Over the last six months of 2015, the Council analyzed the drivers of Maryland's prison population, reviewed research on evidence-based strategies to reduce recidivism, and studied criminal justice innovations in others states. Based on that data and research, the Council developed a comprehensive, tailored package of sentencing and corrections policies. These recommendations included the following:

- Focus prison beds on serious and violent offenders
- Strengthen probation and parole supervision
- Improve and enhance release and re-entry practices
- Support local corrections systems
- Ensure oversight and accountability

During the 2016 legislative session, the Council's recommendations were considered by the Maryland General Assembly. The Council called for the establishment of an oversight group to ensure fidelity to the reforms, evaluate their efficacy, and determine how best to reinvest savings gained from averted corrections costs into programs and practices proven to safely reduce the prison population. As a result of the Council's hard work and dedicated efforts, Senate Bill 1005 (Justice Reinvestment Act) passed during the legislative session and was signed into law on May 19, 2016 by Governor Hogan.

This bill implements many of the recommendations of the Council by altering provisions relating to sentencing, corrections, parole, and the supervision of offenders. Among other things, it (1) modifies criminal penalties; (2) requires the use of a validated screening tool and a risk and needs assessment, as specified; (3) modifies provisions regarding drug treatment; (4) specifies graduated sanctions for certain violations; (5) establishes an administrative release process; (6) expands expungement provisions; and (7) provides for the reinvestment of savings. Most of the bill's provisions take effect on October 1, 2017.

Prison Security

Objective: To improve the safety and security of Maryland's jails and prisons.

Under the leadership of Governor Hogan, and in response to the facility's long history of corruption and appalling conditions the Men's Detention Center at the Baltimore City Detention Center was closed on July 30, 2015.

In 2013, the Baltimore City Detention Center made national and international headlines when it was revealed that a number of employees at the state-run facility had allegedly collaborated with a Baltimore jail gang, the Black Guerrilla Family, to smuggle drugs, cell phones, and other banned items into the jail. It was also discovered that gang members were using contraband and intimidation to orchestrate crimes inside and outside jail walls. More than 40 people were indicted, and last February, five were convicted in this massive jailhouse corruption scheme.

The Baltimore City Detention Center, a patchwork maze of a dozen buildings, dates to the 1850s and has been added onto many times over the years, including 11 renovations. Repairs in the past five years cost more than \$10 million and several housing areas have been closed due to significant structural issues and chronic plumbing problems. The facility's age far pre-dates modern penal facility standards

and best practices that make its blind corners, dark corridors, and other hazardous conditions extremely dangerous.

Because of this, Governor Hogan directed the immediate closure of the Men's Detention Center at the Baltimore City Detention Center and the transfer of approximately 750 male detainees to other facilities in the region.

Cell Phone Interdiction

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 previously awarded a grant to the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services to purchase two CelleBrite machines which are now being used to perform forensic data extractions from phones seized in our prisons. The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services also created a special database to help store and analyze information extracted from seized phones. In 2015 (January 1, 2015 – December 9, 2015), 306 cellular phones were confiscated and seized compared to 290 in 2014 (January 1, 2014 – December 9, 2014). These contraband phones hold information that is potentially valuable to correctional officials, law enforcement, and prosecutors around the state.

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services 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 98 cell phone investigations were opened by the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services' Intelligence & Investigation Division compared to 73 cell phone investigations in 2015 (January 1, 2015 – November 30, 2015).

City Corrections Investigative Unit Prosecutor

In 2015, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention continued to provide funding to the Office of the State's Attorney for Baltimore City for a City Corrections Investigative Unit (Unit) Prosecutor. This Unit exists to combat corruption in Baltimore City detention facilities using a collaborative investigation and prosecution model. The Unit works closely with the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services' Intelligence and Contraband Interdiction Teams, the Baltimore Police Department, and the Maryland State Police Apprehension Team. This Unit successfully employs

Stephen T. Moyer, Secretary of the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, praised his 11,000 employees, and called closing the Baltimore City Detention Center the fulfillment of a promise, "I have visited many of our correctional facilities and parole and probation offices in my six months here," he said, "and I have promised my staff that my priority is to improve the safety of my employees and the detainees and inmates they supervise. This move is a critical part of keeping that promise."

proactive investigative strategies to successfully prosecute corrupt correctional officers who contribute to gang-related and violent crime within the facilities and on the streets of Baltimore City.

Within the first quarter of FY 2015, the Unit worked on 31 active investigations to include 22 investigations of possible staff corruption. There have been five arrests of correctional officers and three inmate arrests resulting in four indictments.

The Unit is also working with other agencies such as ATF and the Baltimore Police Department to develop strategies to investigate corruption inside the prison. This partnership allows each agency to effectively use the resources of the other in order to enhance criminal investigations.

Strategic Planning for Re-Entry

Objective: To better prepare inmates for their eventual return to society.

In 2015, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services continued to prepare inmates for their eventual re-entry into society through strategic planning which involved a risk/needs assessment, case planning, cognitive-based programming, vocational/educational services, transition services, and community partnerships. The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services has partnered with other state agencies, to include the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the Motor Vehicle Administration, and the Department of Human Resources to assist inmates in their transition to the community upon release. Some of the re-entry services provided by the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services' employees or through its partners include: job readiness, vital documents (e.g., Motor Vehicle Administration IDs), mediation services, and exit orientation (i.e., inmate receives information on housing, available benefits, and access to community-based services).

Maryland's Correctional Enterprises

In FY 2015, Maryland's Correctional Enterprises provided over 2.99 million hours of inmate employment/training and touched the lives of 2,990 inmates in 29 business units across the State. Additionally, Maryland's Correctional Enterprises implemented CARES (Continuing Allocation of Re-entry Services) in 2008 as an option for interested inmate workers to be involved in an intense career readiness training that would increase their opportunity to secure civilian employment upon release. CARES is a robust six-month voluntary attitudinal and career readiness training program that introduces participants to over 70 hours of the certificate based soft skills program, Thinking-For-A-Change. Program participants also receive over 70 hours of intense career readiness training, as well as 15 hours of basic computer training and 10 hours of financial literacy.

Maryland Community Services Locator

The Maryland Community Services Locator 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, the Center for Substance Abuse Research 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.

The Maryland Community Services Locator 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 the Maryland Community Services Locator was launched and outreach conducted to support and encourage users, more than 156,929 searches for resources were conducted on the Maryland Community Services Locator in the first 11 months of 2015. This reflects more than 14,266 searches per month. The Maryland Community Services Locator's ongoing partnership with numerous state, local, and community organizations, particularly within the correctional institutions, is a clear indication that the Maryland Community Services Locator provides a valuable service to Maryland's citizens.

Throughout the year, the Center for Substance Abuse Research staff conducted outreach to community providers across the state to promote the site. In 2015, more than 1,935 new users were trained by the Maryland Community Services Locator staff at 11 webinars and 11 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. The Center for Substance Abuse Research presented at four large community training events (in Anne Arundel County, Montgomery County, Baltimore City, and Baltimore County) and participated in seven large resource fairs in Baltimore City.

As of December 17, 2015, the Maryland Community Services Locator staff disseminated approximately 404,600 informational cards to Maryland providers, 70,421 posters/flyers, 130,783 brochures, 22,300 promotional pens, and other promotional materials to increase awareness of the site. As part of this distribution, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services was provided with approximately 65,000 Maryland Community Services Locator informational cards for parole and probation offices across the State of Maryland, 7,500 brochures, and 7,500 pens for use at inmate exit orientations.

The Maryland Community Services Locator is available for use by inmates "inside the walls" of approximately 20 Maryland facilities. This 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 2016, the Center for Substance Abuse Research will work to maintain the information in the Maryland Community Services Locator and continue outreach efforts to service providers around Maryland.

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 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). Offenders under this type of supervision are subject to intensive supervision, mandatory specialized psychotherapeutic treatment, polygraph examination, computer monitoring, and electronic GPS tracking. They are supervised using a collaborative approach which incorporates the efforts of specialized Division of Parole and Probation agents, the court system, police agencies, treatment providers, polygraph examiners, and others. As a result of this approach, the number of cases closed due to technical violations (detected high-risk, pre-offense behavior) has increased, while the number of cases closed due to convictions for new sexual offenses has decreased.

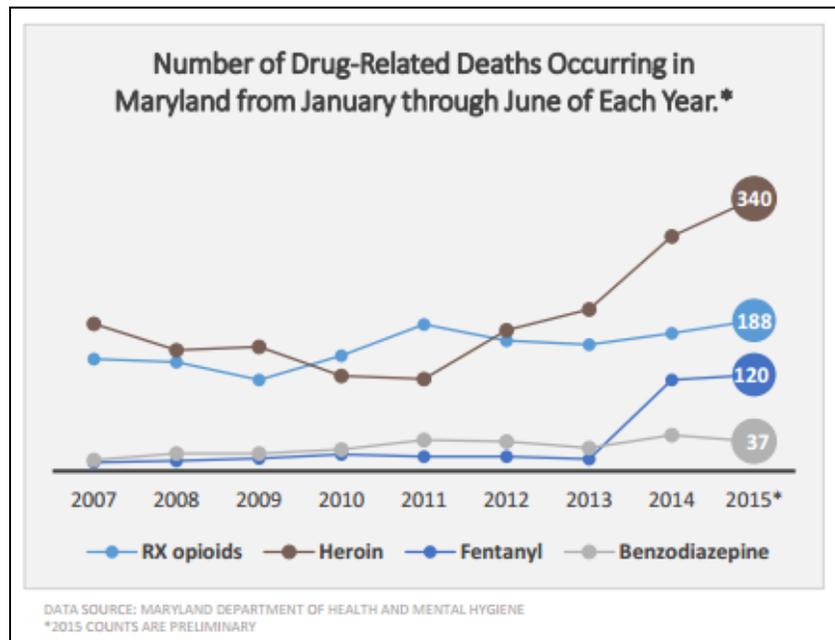
As of December 1, 2015, there were 2,797 sexual offenders under specialized COMET supervision.

DRUG TREATMENT / OVERDOSE PREVENTION

Heroin and Opioid Epidemic

Objective: To prevent, treat, and reduce heroin and opioid abuse in Maryland.

In 2013, there were 464 heroin overdose deaths versus 387 homicides and 482 motor vehicle fatalities. In 2014, there were 578 heroin overdose deaths versus 363 homicides and 511 motor vehicle fatalities. There has been a 60% increase in the total number of fatal drug and alcohol-related overdoses in Maryland, from 649 deaths in 2010 to 1,039 deaths in 2014. There is growing evidence that many new heroin addictions stem from the abuse of prescription painkillers. Once addicted to these opioids, individuals may switch to increasingly cheap and “available” heroin.



Heroin and Opioid Emergency Task Force

Established by Executive Order 01.01.2015.12, the Heroin and Opioid Emergency Task Force was created to prevent, treat, and reduce heroin and opioid abuse in Maryland, as well as to advise and assist the Governor in setting up a coordinated statewide course of action. In 2015, the Task Force held six regional summits throughout the State to hear testimony from those with substance abuse disorders, addiction treatment professionals, and other stakeholders. Pursuant to the Executive Order, the Task Force was required to submit recommendations by December 1, 2015, to which 431 stakeholders contributed. The final report included thirty-three recommendations:

- Eight related to expanding access to treatment
- Five related to enhancing quality of care
- Two related to boosting overdose prevention efforts
- Six related to escalating law enforcement options
- Six related to re-entry and incarceration alternatives
- Four related to promoting education tools for youth, parents, and school officials
- Two related to improving state support services

In May 2015, Governor Hogan approved the resource allocation of \$2 million in additional funding for FY 2016 to combat the heroin and opioid crisis in Maryland. Allocations in FY 2016 included:

- \$800,000 to the A.F. Whitsitt Center to restore capacity to 40 beds, allowing an additional 240 patients to receive treatment each year. In addition, the Center received an additional \$45,149 for equipment and furniture for patient group rooms, to update restrooms, purchase supplies for the medical room, and for staff phones and computers.
- \$500,000 in supplemental grant awards to local health departments to support overdose response program trainings and to support the purchase of naloxone and related supplies, personnel time, and promoting and implementing training events.
- \$300,000 toward establishing a pilot Overdose Survivor Outreach Program in Baltimore City to coordinate and supplement programs that identify and intervene with addicted individuals in hospital emergency rooms, to ensure ongoing, in-community follow-up and engagement with overdose survivors after discharge.
- \$150,000 through supplemental awards to three southern Maryland local health departments - Calvert County, Charles County, and St. Mary's County - to implement overdose education and naloxone distribution programs for individuals released from those counties.
- \$100,000 for recovery housing, prioritizing those jurisdictions that currently do not have recovery housing for women with children and those with a significant waiting list.
- \$50,000 available to continue operations of programming in Baltimore City to provide residential detoxification programs with childcare services on site.
- \$100,000 to conduct targeted outreach and education for practitioners identified as engaging in high-risk prescribing practices.
- Governor Hogan directed the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention to allocate:
 - \$24,700 to Dorchester County for overtime
 - \$40,000 to the Maryland State Police Gang/Heroin Disruption Project
 - \$124,635 to the Ocean City Police Department for Licenses Plate Readers

In addition to the \$341.9 million in the FY 2017 budget dedicated to existing substance use disorder and additional programs, \$4.8 million in new funding will be used to implement recommendations set forth by Maryland's Opioid and Heroin Emergency Task Force, chaired by Lt. Governor Rutherford. These new funds will be used to enhance quality of care, expand access to treatment and support services, boost overdose prevention efforts, and strengthen law enforcement options.

To bolster these efforts, Lt. Governor Rutherford announced, on October 7, 2015, that the following nine new grants, totaling \$608,832 aimed at tackling the opioid and heroin crisis, would be administered through the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention:

- The Allegany County State's Attorney's Office received \$55,532 for the Prosecution Partnership Targeting Priority Offenders program which will support the Cumberland Safe Streets Program in targeting priority drug offenders, cover the costs of a prosecutor, as well as provide technical capabilities to target, track, and successfully prosecute those offenders identified as high target drug offenders.
- The Family Recovery Program, Inc. in Baltimore City received \$100,000 to fund the Parents in Recovery Together project which will help Family Recovery Program clients work with peer

recovery advocates to gain support and skills targeting relapse, crime prevention, parenting, and trauma.

- The Hampstead Police Department in Carroll County received \$18,150 for a Mobile License Plate Reader Technology program to scan license plates and give law enforcement real-time knowledge, a crucial investigative tool in identifying and tracking drug traffickers coming into and through Maryland.
- The Center for Children, Inc. in Charles County received \$69,000 to run an Adolescent Substance Use Disorder Integration Initiative and to provide training for a new co-occurring Department of Health and Mental Hygiene licensed treatment program in Southern Maryland.
- The Charles County Circuit Court received \$98,554 to fund the Family Recovery Court program which is designed to serve parents with a Charles County Circuit Court case where substance abuse is identified as a barrier preventing them from providing safe, appropriate care for their children.
- The Howard County Department of Corrections received \$49,706 for a Targeted Re-Entry Services program which will enhance the County's Transition from Jail to the Community initiative to reduce recidivism by targeting offenders who have been identified as having medium to high risk of re-offending and placing them in programs specific to their assessed risk factors.
- The St. Mary's County Detention Center received \$52,000 to partner with Walden Sierra to institute a Vivitrol option for opiate addicted individuals participating in treatment and re-entry services.
- The Montgomery County Police Department received \$35,000 for their Heroin Overdose Prevention & Education program which offers a comprehensive approach to address the heroin problem by supporting additional personnel time, law enforcement training, and heroin awareness messaging.
- The Somerset County Local Management Board received \$130,890 to fund their Anti-Gang Enforcement and Strategies Initiative to enhance enforcement and prosecution of gang-related crimes and support anti-gang community outreach initiatives.

Inter-Agency Heroin and Opioid Coordinating Council

In addition, Governor Hogan signed Executive Order 01.01.2015.13 officially establishing the Inter-Agency Heroin and Opioid Coordinating Council. This Council includes multiple state agencies and will provide the opportunity to share data for the purpose of supporting public health and public safety responses to the heroin and opioid crisis. It also serves to develop recommendations for policy, regulations, and legislation to facilitate improved sharing of public health and public safety information among state agencies.

In an effort to continue our fight against the heroin epidemic, and to reduce the number of heroin overdoses within the State, the Hogan-Rutherford Administration is committed to furthering our efforts by examining the following potential solutions:

- Create a central repository for all overdose cases handled or responded to by police.
- Train police on how to investigate overdose cases with the ultimate objective of identifying dealers and connections between and among drug trafficking organizations, to include cases that span jurisdictional boundaries.

- Ensure that information on all other heroin overdose cases, to include ER cases and EMT runs, are reported.
- Provide support for drug addicted inmates as they emerge from prison and jails, as they are most susceptible to relapse at that time.

Maryland State Police Interdiction Units

The Maryland State Police is in the process of expanding current interdiction units with the mission of slowing and stopping the flow of illicit drugs into our state. The Maryland State Police is intercepting large amounts of illegal narcotics by focusing interdiction efforts on drug traffickers transporting heroin and other illegal substances across jurisdictional boundaries using Maryland's highways and roadways.

The Maryland State Police is also working in conjunction with the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) to focus their efforts on trains, planes, ships, motor vehicles and other conveyances. This enforcement strategy also allows troopers to identify mid to upper level drug trafficking organizations that may otherwise take local law enforcement months to identify and dismantle.

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 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 ([Chapter 661, Acts of 2010](#)).

Effective October 1, 2015, the Maryland State Drug and Alcohol Abuse Council was abolished and replaced by the Behavioral Health Advisory Council ([Chapter 328, Acts of 2015](#)). Under the provisions of Senate Bill 174, the Council shall promote and advocate for:

- Planning, policy, workforce development, and services to ensure a coordinated, quality system of care that is outcome-guided and that integrates prevention, recovery, evidence-based practices, and cost-effective strategies that enhance behavioral health services across the State; and
- A culturally competent and comprehensive approach to publicly funded prevention, early intervention, treatment and recovery services that support and foster wellness, recovery, resiliency, and health for individuals who have behavioral health disorders and their family members.

In addition, and in accordance with Senate Bill 174, Chapter 328 of the Acts of 2015, and § 2-1246 of the State Government Article, the Council shall submit an annual report to the Governor and the General Assembly on or before December 31st of each year.

Overdose Response Program

In March 2014, Maryland launched its Overdose Response Program to train and certify qualified individuals (e.g., family members, friends, and associates of opioid users; treatment program and transitional housing staff; and law enforcement officers) most able to assist someone at risk of dying from an opioid overdose when emergency medical services are not immediately available. Successfully trained individuals receive a certificate allowing them to obtain and have filled a prescription for naloxone (Narcan©), a life-saving medication that can quickly restore the breathing of a person who has overdosed on heroin or prescription opioid pain medication like oxycodone, hydrocodone, morphine, fentanyl, or methadone.

The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene authorizes private or public entities to conduct educational training programs using a core curriculum that includes information about prescription and non-pharmaceutical opioids and training on how to recognize and respond to an opioid overdose, proper rescue breathing techniques, and how to properly administer naloxone and care for the individual until emergency medical help arrives. The training also stresses the importance of calling 911 for the person in distress and reporting the naloxone administration event to the Maryland Poison Center.

Private or public entities such as local health departments, community organizations, public safety organizations, substance use disorder treatment programs, and other health care providers are eligible to apply for approval as authorized training entities under the Overdose Responses Program. A licensed physician or nurse practitioner must either directly conduct, or supervise employees or volunteers who conduct, an authorized entity's educational training program. Under the law, physicians and nurse practitioners may also prescribe naloxone to certificate holders and may dispense naloxone according to authorized entity protocols.

As of January 15, 2016, a total of:

- 15,616 people were trained on how to respond to an opioid overdose
- 16,975 doses of naloxone were dispensed at the time of training
- 293 administrations of naloxone were reported to the Behavioral Health Administration

As of March 1, 2016, 49 organizations were authorized to provide training as local overdose response programs.

On December 14, 2015, Dr. Howard Haft, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Deputy Secretary for Public Health Services, issued a statewide standing order allowing all Maryland-licensed pharmacists to dispense naloxone without a prescription to individuals trained and certified under the Overdose Response Program. Certificate holders need only present their certificate at participating pharmacies to receive naloxone.

The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene is committed to expanding the Overdose Response Program's reach and impact in FY 2016, with an even greater focus on people at risk of overdose and their loved ones.

Medication Assisted Treatment Re-Entry Program

On June 2, 2015, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention awarded \$500,000 to programs in local jails and detention centers across Maryland for Medication Assisted Treatment re-entry programs utilizing Vivitrol. The Anne Arundel County Department of Detention Services, Carroll County Health Department, Calvert County Health Department, Cecil County Sheriff's Office Law Enforcement Facility, Frederick County Detention Center, Howard County Department of Corrections, Montgomery County Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation, St. Mary's County Detention Center, and Washington County Detention Center all received funding for this initiative. The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention also provided grant funding to the Kent County Health Department on October 1, 2015 for the Medication Assisted Treatment re-entry program. Inmates who qualify for the program must be housed within county detention centers, be identified as opiate users, and be within three months of release. Uninsured program participants are enrolled in Medicaid immediately upon release in order to pay for the post-release injections of Vivitrol.

The Medication Assisted Treatment re-entry programs combine drug treatment with extensive behavioral health counseling, and monthly injections of Vivitrol, a non-narcotic and non-addictive substance that blocks the euphoric effects of heroin, other opiates, and alcohol. Vivitrol's manufacturer, Alkermes, Inc., has trained county detention centers and community health providers on the use of the drug. Alkermes donates the initial dose of Vivitrol, which is administered in the jail or detention center just before inmates are released. Subsequent injections are administered by local health departments, cooperating practitioners in the community, or by the original local detention centers. Unlike opioid-based medications such as methadone or buprenorphine, which require daily administration, Vivitrol is a once-a-month injection.

To ensure the best possible outcomes, comprehensive post-release treatment programs are established for each ex-offender. They include intensive treatment for substance use disorders, and community-based support services such as housing, mental health treatment, education, and employment. Each jurisdiction has developed a program to track and monitor the offenders' post-release progress, program compliance, recidivism, and subsequent substance use.

As of December 1, 2015, approximately 334 clients have been evaluated and 90 accepted into the various programs. Forty-five injections have been given in the detention centers and 35 injections in the community.

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention hosts monthly performance review calls and bi-monthly program director meetings with the funded agencies to share best practices and emphasize what is being done by high performing agencies. In addition, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, in partnership with Alkermes, hosted an advanced training in Cecil County on November 19, 2015 for program directors and administrators to provide a refresher clinical overview and accelerate projects. This training also included various partnering agencies and stakeholders in the criminal justice system. Additional advanced trainings will be scheduled in 2016.

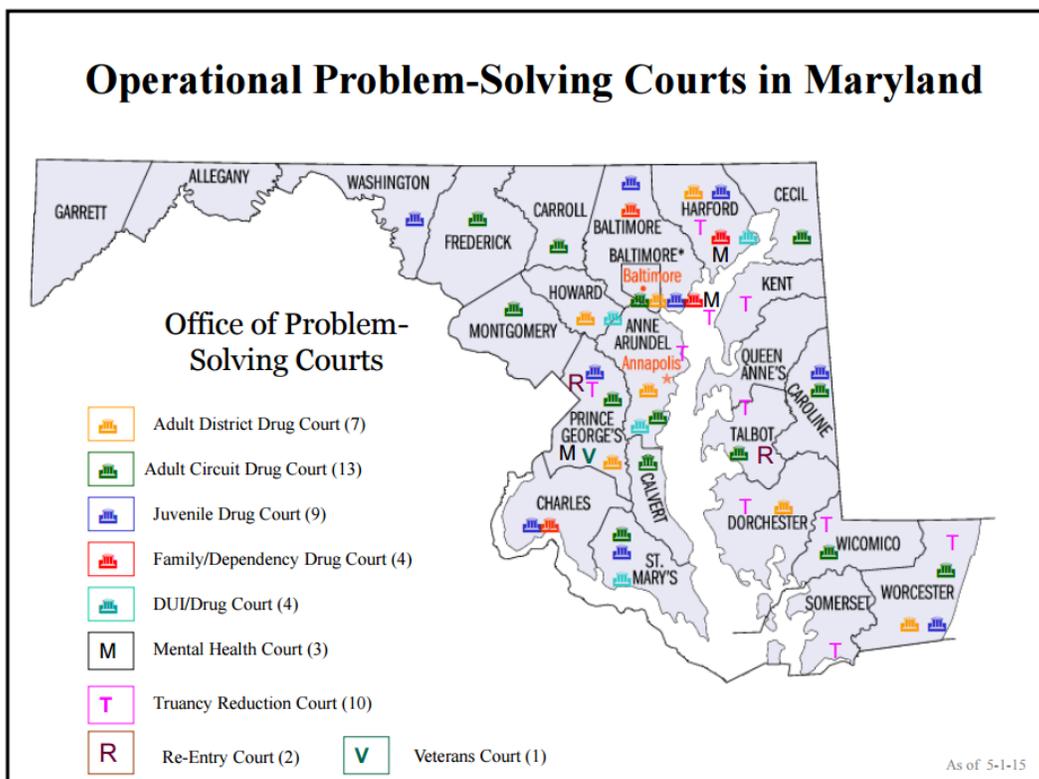
Drug Courts

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.

Drug treatment courts are specialized court dockets that target criminal defendants and offenders who have alcohol or drug dependency problems. As opposed to traditional courts, drug treatment courts emphasize a collaborative partnership between the drug court team, led by the judge and the offender. While drug treatment courts are a far less expensive alternative to incarceration, the challenge exists of expanding the reach of drug courts and maintaining costs without weakening their efficacy.

According to Maryland's Uniform Crime Report, there were 237,835 arrests in Maryland in 2014, and of these arrests, 43,705 were made for drug offenses (8,363 for sales/manufacture and 35,342 for possession). This represents 18.3% of all arrests in 2014.

At the present time, there are 37 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.



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.

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.

Mental health courts are made up of collaborative efforts to include various stakeholders within the state and local region. For example, the Baltimore City Mental Health Court is a collaborative effort of:

- District Court for Baltimore City
- Circuit Court for Baltimore City, Medical Services Division
- Office of the Public Defender
- Office of the State's Attorney
- Division of Parole and Probation
- Division of Pretrial Detention Services
- Forensic Alternative Services Team
- Community Forensic Aftercare Program
- Baltimore City Police Department
- Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration
- Baltimore Mental Health Systems, Inc.
- Baltimore Substance Abuse Systems
- Developmental Disabilities Administration
- Mental Hygiene Administration
- Office of Problem Solving Courts

The court works to direct eligible offenders with serious mental illness away from incarceration and into appropriate community treatment. The Mental Health Court has four broad purposes:

1. To preserve public safety
2. To reduce inappropriate incarceration of mentally ill offenders and promote their safety and well being
3. To reduce repeated criminal activity by offenders with mental illness (legal recidivism)

4. To reduce length and frequency of hospitalization of mentally ill offenders (clinical recidivism)

Participation is voluntary and is subject to review by the Forensic Alternative Services Team (FAST). Once accepted into the court, the defendant is assisted in developing an appropriate community-based treatment plan that addresses his/her specific behavioral and mental health needs. The treatment plan is presented to the court for approval. If approved, the treatment recommendations are court-ordered as conditions of pretrial release or probation.

The defendant, the clinical court coordinator, and the supervising agent attend review hearings to report on progress, along with various members of the treatment team. If noncompliance occurs, the court may adjust the plan to motivate adherence, employ non-jail-based sanctions or order incarceration. Participants who are successful in complying with their treatment plan may be eligible for a nolle pros, stet, probation before judgment, probation in lieu of incarceration, or early termination of probation.

The Hogan-Rutherford Administration is committed to reducing the number of mentally ill offenders in local jails and detention centers and by focusing resources on the following strategies:

1. Use of crisis intervention teams to divert mentally ill offenders at the “front door” of the criminal justice system
2. Use of sequential intercept modeling to identify and divert mentally ill offenders
3. Expanding the number of inpatient treatment beds for mentally ill offenders
4. Expanding outpatient mental health counseling for mentally ill offenders

VICTIMS

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 2015, the total amount awarded to Child Advocacy Centers was \$247,394.32.

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.

The objective of Child Advocacy Center Services is to:

- Establish, enhance or expand the availability of direct services to children of sexual abuse and their families through designated categories and eligible services.
- Assure that children of sexual assault and abuse, and their families are apprised of their rights and available services.
- Assure that child victims and their families receive information about and assistance in filing for Victim's Compensation.
- Target un-served and underserved populations for provision of crime victim services.

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.

In 2012, House Bill 1146 / Senate Bill 647 “Domestically Related Crimes” was signed into law to help improve the recording and tracking of domestic violence crimes. To better align with Maryland Law, the Maryland Uniform Crime Report Program expanded the definition of domestic violence to include ten additional relationships in 2013. Prior to 2013, the only reported relationships between domestic violence victims and offenders were husband, wife and cohabitant. The title of the reporting program was also changed to the Maryland Domestically Related Crime Reporting Program.

Under the Maryland Uniform Crime Report Program, the definition for a domestically related crime mirrors House Bill 1146 / Senate Bill 647: “any crime committed by a suspect (respondent) against a victim who is a person eligible for relief, as defined in §4-501 of the Family Law Article or who had a sexual relationship with the suspect within 12 months before the commission of the crime. This also includes homosexual relationships.”

A “person eligible for relief,” as defined in §4-501 of the Family Law Article includes:

- The current or former spouse of the respondent;
- A cohabitant of the respondent;
- A person related to the respondent by blood, marriage, or adoption;
- A parent, stepparent, child, or stepchild of the respondent or the person eligible for relief who resides or resided with the respondent or person eligible for relief for at least 90 days within one year before the filing of the petition;
- A vulnerable adult;
- An individual who has a child in common with the respondent.

Year	Domestic Violence Crimes (old definition)	Domestic Violence Crimes (new definition)
2005	22,092	N/A
2006	21,965	N/A
2007	19,391	N/A
2008	18,926	N/A
2009	18,556	N/A
2010	17,931	N/A
2011	18,209	N/A
2012	17,615	N/A
2013	16,817	27,785
2014	15,055	27,242

In 2014, there were 15,055 domestic violence crimes reported in Maryland which represents a 10.5% decrease from 2013 and a 31.9% decrease from 2005 which was based on the previous definition of a domestic violence crime.¹ Also in 2014, there were 27,242 domestic violence crimes reported which were based on the expanded definition of a domestic violence crime. This represents a 2% decrease from 2013.

¹ In 2013, to reflect changes in Maryland law, domestic violence data reporting was expanded to include additional relationships. This change explains the increase in the total number of domestic violence crimes reported.

Domestic Violence Risk Assessment Tools

In order to reduce domestically related crimes and improve the quality of life for Maryland's citizens, the Hogan-Rutherford Administration has committed to utilizing domestic violence risk assessment tools to identify victims of domestic violence, as well as to identify repeat offenders of domestic violence and hold them accountable.

The State of Maryland currently utilizes the Lethality Assessment Program – Maryland Model, created by the Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence in 2005, which is an innovative strategy to prevent domestic violence homicides and serious injuries. It provides an easy and effective method for law enforcement and other community professionals – such as health care providers, clergy members, case workers, and court personnel – to identify victims of domestic violence who are at the highest risk of being seriously injured or killed by their intimate partners, and immediately connect them to the local domestic violence service program. The Lethality Assessment Program is a multi-pronged intervention that consists of a standardized, evidence-based lethality assessment instrument and accompanying referral protocol that helps first responders make a differentiated response that is tailored to the unique circumstances of High-Danger victims.

The Lethality Assessment Program is initiated when a trained officer arrives at the scene of a domestic call – or when a community professional believes a victim of abuse may be in danger – and assesses the victim's situation. If there is any doubt about the risk of lethality a victim may be facing, the officer or community professional will ask the victim to answer an evidence-based series of eleven questions known as the Lethality Screen for First Responders. If the victim's response to the questions indicates an increased risk for homicide, the officer or community professional places a phone call to the local 24-hour domestic violence hotline to seek advice and encourage the victim to speak with the specially trained hotline advocate. Talking on the phone is always the victim's decision.

In Maryland, there are 100 agencies that utilize the lethality assessments, covering 99% of the state's population. This includes the Baltimore Police Department 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. This program has also been recognized by Harvard University's Ash Institute as one of the "Top 50" Innovations in American Government programs.

Within the State of Maryland, a diverse workgroup of stakeholders are in the process of analyzing various tools that may be used by the courts in reference to domestic violence. This evaluative effort will allow the State to identify and determine which tool (or tools) will be most effective for use within the court system. One of such tools that is currently being examined is the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment tool. The primary use of this tool is to assist attorneys in determining which cases of spousal-partner violence should be given special attention. Although this is but one of the many tools that will be evaluated for efficiency, the State of Maryland will continue to identify those tools resulting in best and promising practices.

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.

The Hogan-Rutherford Administration is committed to preventing and reducing domestic violence and has advocated strongly for victims of family violence by supporting the work of the Governor's Family Violence Council (Family Violence Council). The Family Violence Council has accomplished a broad range of projects to improve accountability, awareness, and research in statewide family violence policy.

2015 Accomplishments Summary

Abuse Intervention Programs

In May 2015, the Family Violence Council received three applications for Abuse Intervention Program certification. The applications were reviewed by peer reviewers in June 2015 and two of the three programs certified. There are now 36 certified programs in Maryland.

Lethality Assessment Program

There are 100 law enforcement agencies statewide, including the Baltimore City Police Department, using the lethality assessments, covering 99% of Maryland's population. Two hospitals in Maryland have a Lethality Assessment Program and through a Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention grant to the Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence, the Lethality Assessment Program was implemented into the Department of Juvenile Services, the Department of Human Resources, and the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

Victim Information Notification Everyday (VINE) Protective Order

VINE Protective Order trainings were held at various victim service and law enforcement agencies throughout the year. Four VINE Protective Order Webinars and four statewide training sessions were also held throughout the year. Approximately 250 people including law enforcement, parole and probation agents, and victim advocates have been trained during this calendar year. As a result of these trainings, the usage of VINE Protective Order has increased over the past year from 12% to 17%.

Legislative Enhancements

During the 2015 Legislative Sessions, the Family Violence Council supported key pieces of legislation that were enacted into law:

- *Senate Bill 269 – Domestic Violence – Additional Relief*: Expands the relief that may be awarded in a final protective order to include any other relief that a judge determines is necessary to protect a person eligible for relief from abuse.
- *Senate Bill 315 – Domestic Violence – Two Year Protective Order*: Specifies that a court may issue a protective order for a period not to exceed two years by consent of the respondent under specified circumstances; and authorizing a judge, under specified circumstances, to extend the term of a protective order for a specified period of time if the respondent names in the protective order consents to the extension.

- *Senate Bill 477 – Domestic Violence – Persons Eligible for Relief*: Alters, for specified purposes relating to domestic violence, the definition of “person eligible for relief” to include an individual who has had a sexual relationship with the respondent within one year before filing the petition; establishing a specified exception to a provision that authorizes the court to include in a final protective order a requirement that specified individuals participate in specified counseling or a domestic violence program.
- *House Bill 263 – Domestic Violence – Permanent Protective Orders – Conspiracy or Solicitation to Commit Murder*: Expands the circumstances under which a court is required to issue permanent final protective order to include the conviction of an individual for conspiracy or solicitation to commit murder under specified circumstances.
- *House Bill 390 – Protective Order and Peace Order Petitions – Maryland Residents*: Authorizes the filing of a protective order petition if the abuse is alleged to have occurred in the State or if the person eligible for relief is a resident of the State; and authorizes the filing of a peace order petition if a specified act is alleged to have occurred in the State or if the petitioner is a resident of the State; declaring that it is the intent of the General Assembly that an order for protection issued by a court of this State shall be accorded full faith and credit by a court of another state; etc.

The Family Violence Council will pursue the following goals in the upcoming year:

- Deliver recommendations for Best Practices - Family Justice Centers.
- Deliver workgroup recommendations for Abuser Intervention Programs Certification and Audit Process Review.
- Deliver 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 VINE Protective Order by providing more training and outreach.
- Build capacity of Maryland domestic violence organizations.
- Advocate for key legislation: The Family Violence Council is committed to developing the momentum and awareness necessary for a successful legislative session in 2016 and has already begun this process by meeting as a full council and discussing potential legislation. There are several pieces of legislation expected for the upcoming session, to include:
 - *Stalking and Electronic Harassment*: Removing malice from the stalking definition and adding serious emotional harm.
 - *Peace Order*: Adding all forms of harassment and visual surveillance crimes to the Peace Order statute.
- Complete certification and review of Abuser Intervention Programs.
- Identify and appoint additional members to the Family Violence Council.

Campus Sexual Assault Project

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

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention provided funding, in the amount of \$71,288, to the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault to fund its Sexual Assault on College Campus program. The program has two goals: to develop Maryland-specific training, curricula and technical assistance materials, and create model policies and protocols to ensure that victims of campus sexual assault are given accurate information about their legal options in Maryland's criminal justice system.

This past spring, the Maryland General Assembly passed and Governor Hogan signed into law House Bill 57, which requires colleges to pursue agreements with local rape crisis centers, Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault, or both, for the purpose of developing a working relationship between the rape crisis centers and the college campus they serve. In addition, Maryland colleges are required to develop agreements with their local law enforcement entities and college law enforcement entities to set in place a system to preserve evidence of sexual assault so cases can be pursued in court.

Last year, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention provided funding to cover the costs of 15,000 copies of a 12-page booklet, *Students & Sexual Assault: Legal and Practical Issues*, on college sexual assault that was distributed to 55 colleges and universities across Maryland.

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 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, the Prison Rape Elimination Act Coordinators are located within the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, the Department of Juvenile Services, and the Maryland State Police. In addition, there are 20 Prison Rape Elimination Act Compliance Managers located within facilities throughout the State of Maryland.

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention will continue to collaborate with partnering agencies and provide assistance, as needed, to those impacted by the Prison Rape Elimination Act standards to ensure that Maryland achieves and maintains compliance.

Human Trafficking

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

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, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, the Maryland State Police, and the Department of Human Resources took the initiative to deploy screening tools, conduct agency-wide trainings, and engage in multi-disciplinary partnerships. In May 2012, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention and the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force 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. The conference brought together attendees from various sectors and fields including state agencies, law enforcement, non-profit organizations, education, and health services.

In order to maintain momentum and engage additional stakeholders in the discussion, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention held second, third, and fourth conferences in 2013, 2014, and 2015 respectively. Each conference convened representatives from 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 the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and the Maryland State Department of Education.

The Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force, in partnership with the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, and the Maryland State Police, holds human trafficking trainings which generally consist of approximately 50 law enforcement officers. These one-day training courses are presented several times per year and designed to increase the capacities of patrol officers and detectives to identify and assist victims of human trafficking. These trainings include subject matter expertise and principal instructors from various partners including the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, the Maryland State Police, and more.

In addition to these efforts, the Maryland State Police incorporates human trafficking trainings in new trooper classes, as well as active, in-service troopers so as to provide training in human trafficking victim and trafficker identification. The Maryland State Police actively collects and shares its human trafficking investigation data with local law enforcement agencies. This year, the two investigators that are assigned to these cases have identified 14 human traffickers and approximately 140 survivors of trafficking.

Safe Harbor Workgroup

Chapter 91 of 2015 established the **Workgroup to Study Safe Harbor Policy for Youth Victims of Human Trafficking (Workgroup)**. Under the provisions of this Act, the Workgroup was charged with compiling existing information on, and identifying the needs of youth victims of human trafficking, and identifying the public and private-sector programs and resources that are currently available to meet those needs. The Workgroup was also charged to report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly by December 1, 2015.

The Workgroup consisted of 23 members and met five times over the course of two months to discuss and develop recommendations to restore victims and bring traffickers to justice. In an effort to reduce human trafficking, partnering agencies will continue to collaborate to address the identified recommendations, as well as potential strategies aimed at reducing such crimes.

One strategy to reduce human trafficking under consideration is a replication of the Laurel Human Trafficking Initiative. This initiative consisted of partnering efforts at the local, state, and federal level to help stop human trafficking and improve the quality of life in the Laurel, Maryland area. This initiative involved investigations of all human trafficking related activity within the Laurel area, regardless of jurisdiction. As a result of this partnered effort, all identified victims were turned over to victim service providers who were on call during the operations, and criminal cases generated from such operations were handled in the appropriate jurisdiction. Cases involving federal crimes were also presented to the U.S. Attorney's Office for federal prosecution.

In addition to these efforts, and in partnership with the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, the U.S. Attorney's Office and the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force intend to host the first annual Maryland Human Trafficking Investigators Conference in March or April of 2016. This conference will provide expert, up-to-date training by experienced human trafficking investigators at the local, state, and federal level. Participants will receive insight regarding various components of human trafficking to include: sex trafficking, labor trafficking, victimization, investigative techniques, and case preparation. Not only will this training conference give investigators the tools to more effectively investigate human trafficking cases, but also allow individuals to network with fellow investigators across the State.

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 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 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

Maryland State Board of Victim Services

Objective: To ensure that crime victims and their families receive a seamless delivery of services.

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention has taken steps to improve the delivery of services to Maryland's crime victims through numerous changes. There was a new Chair appointed to the Maryland State Board of Victim Services and the creation of a dedicated Victim Services Unit within the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention. The Victim Services Unit incorporates the Governor's Family Violence Council, which continues to provide the Governor with timely and accurate information on family violence, and recommends strategies to reduce and eliminate abusive behaviors.

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention continually strives to ensure that all funding sources for victims are coordinated. These include the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) fund, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) fund, and the Maryland Victims of Crime (MVOC) fund, as well as other funding sources. This coordination achieves maximum efficiency and provides Maryland's victims of crime with every available resource. The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention will continue to work closely with the Victim Services Unit to learn about the needs of communities throughout Maryland and work to ensure that crime victims and their families receive a seamless delivery of services.

Victims of Crime Act

Objective: To measure the needs of crime victims, the condition of current services, as well as current victim service providers within the State of Maryland.

As part of a substantial increase in the FY 2015 Victims of Crime Act funding, the State of Maryland issued a Request for Proposal for the purpose of conducting a Statewide Victim Services Needs Assessment. This Assessment will serve as a template for funding decisions, as well as to ensure that programs and services are responsive and equitable to the needs of crime victims throughout the State of Maryland. In addition, it will measure the needs of crime victims, the condition of current services, as well as current victim service providers within the State of Maryland.

The requirements included:

- Identifying the types of services crime victims currently receive and assess the effectiveness and efficiency of such services.
- Identifying gaps in services, the impediments to provide services, and the characteristics that hinder more effective services.
- Identifying new needs related to changing demographics or populations (e.g., human trafficking, LGBTQ, non-English speaking populations, hospital-based violence intervention ethnic minorities, etc.).

As a result of the Statewide Victim Services Needs Assessment, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention hopes to identify the following:

- What type of victim services are provided within the community and how accessible are these services (e.g., hours, location, language capacity, etc.)?
- Are non-traditional service providers and community members familiar with issues being addressed by the State of Maryland? If so, how familiar are they?
- What are some training needs that should occur for service providers in the State of Maryland?
- Which organizations, current and new, are currently working with victims who are also being (trying to be) helped by the State of Maryland?
- Gap analysis of unmet needs in populations and geographical areas.

JUVENILE INITIATIVES

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

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

Accountability and Incentives Management

In July 2015, the Department of Juvenile Services implemented the Accountability and Incentives Management (AIM) Program throughout the entire State of Maryland. AIM is a system of graduated responses (sanctions and incentives) designed to promote youths' compliance with the terms of their court ordered community supervision. The goals of AIM are to:

- Reduce detention admissions and commitments for technical violations when consistent with public safety;
- Create greater consistency, accountability, and equity in case managers' supervision of youth;
- Reduce racial and ethnic disparities by utilizing an objective tool to evaluate infractions;
- Improve the Department of Juvenile Services' case management responses to problem behaviors;
- Provide comprehensive documentation of case managers' responses to positive and negative behavior for the court to review; and
- Increase successful probation and aftercare completion rates.

Cross-Over Youth Model

The Department of Juvenile Services, in collaboration with the Georgetown University Center of Juvenile Justice Reform, has implemented the Crossover Youth Practice Model in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties to address the unique needs of youth that fluctuate between and are known to the child welfare and juvenile justice system. The Crossover Youth Practice Model focuses on:

- Reducing the number of youth crossing over and becoming dually-involved;
- Reducing the number of youth placed in out-of-home care;
- Reducing the use of congregate care; and
- Reducing the disproportionate representation of minorities, particularly in the crossover population.

Re-Entry Strategic Plan

The Department of Juvenile Services has developed a re-entry strategic plan containing goals, objectives, and strategic activities that emphasize the Department of Juvenile Services, family, and community service provider engagement and interaction to increase communication among those most essential to our youths' success during the placement and community re-entry process. Contemporaneous with carrying out the Department of Juvenile Service's essential function of making direct contact with the youth they serve, the case management teams will increase communication

among those stakeholders who are most essential to the youths' success from initial placement to their return home.

Safe Measures

The Department of Juvenile Services 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. This tool continues to evolve to increase accountability and oversight of the Department of Juvenile Services' community supervision practices.

Multidisciplinary Assessment Staffing Team

The Department of Juvenile Services has augmented the placement process for cases of youth at risk of being committed to out-of-home placement by creating a specialized diagnosis team responsible for assessing youth who are detained and at risk of placement prior to court disposition. The process has been in place statewide since December 2013. The diagnostic team includes a psychologist, social worker, community case manager, detention facility case manager supervisor, resource specialist, Maryland State Department of Education representative, and representatives from other disciplines, as needed. Youth who require more specialized assessments (e.g., a neurological, psycho-sexual, or medical assessment) are referred for evaluation. Following this in-depth review, the team submits a report for the juvenile court to consider at disposition, including security and treatment recommendations.

Human Sex Trafficking

Beginning in 2012, the Department of Juvenile Services implemented a human sex trafficking screening tool at the Department of Juveniles Services' youth detention centers to identify potential trafficking victims and refer victims to appropriate services. Additionally, to ensure that possible victims are identified in the community, the Department policy requires case management staff to screen youth supervised in the community who present a concern for possible trafficking victimization. All confirmation of human sex trafficking are referred to appropriate service providers.

Evidence-Based Services / Promising Practices

The Department of Juvenile Services implemented Evidence-Based Services (EBS) in 2007 to provide services to youth who have needs that would ordinarily require treatment in an out-of-home placement. Instead, youth who agree to participate in an EBS can live at home in their communities. These programs have been scientifically validated to reduce anti-social behavior and recidivism at a fraction of the cost of treating a youth in a facility. Additionally, the Department of Juvenile Services utilizes promising practices (programs that have some evidence of desired outcomes) that help expand program offerings in the community.

The Department of Juvenile Services utilizes two different EBS therapies to treat youth and their families in the community (*listed below*):

- Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) is a type of therapy that occurs in the community with the youth and his/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 anti-social behavior. MST may intervene in any one or all of these networks to address negative influences on the youth.

- Functional Family Therapy (FFT) is a type of therapy that occurs in the community that is a family-based intervention for youth. The goal of FFT is to improve the communication and relationships between the youth and his/her family members. A therapist assigned to the family works with the youth and his/her adult caregiver to develop effective communication and problem solving skills. The therapist also works with the parent to develop stronger parenting skills.

Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative

The Department of Juvenile Services, in collaboration with the Annie E. Casey Foundation, implemented the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) in Baltimore City and Prince George's County. JDAI is a comprehensive system reform initiative that seeks to reduce unnecessary use of secure detention, reduce racial and ethnic disparities, redirect resources to more efficient and effective forms of supervision, and improve conditions within secure detention facilities, all while continuing to ensure public safety. The objectives of JDAI are accomplished through adoption of the following eight core interconnected strategies:

- Collaboration between juvenile justice agencies, governmental entities, and community organizations that undertake joint planning and policymaking to address reforms;
- Use of Data to accurately diagnose system issues and assess the impact of implemented reforms;
- Objective Admission Criteria and Instruments to guide detention decisions through objective evaluation of relevant risk factors;
- Alternatives to Detention that offer new or enhanced non-secure alternatives to detention;
- Case Processing Reforms to expedite the flow of cases through the system, reduce lengths of stay in custody, expand non-secure slots, and ensure timely and appropriate interventions;
- Reduce Special Cases admitted to secure detention for youth behavior that is not delinquent, but rather for matters that are technical in nature;
- Reducing Racial Disparities with strategies that eliminate intentional and unintentional bias and the disparate treatment of youth of color involved in the juvenile justice system; and
- Improving Conditions of Confinement through application of rigorous protocols and standards pursued through a multi-disciplinary team of professionals and community members to ensure health and well-being of facility youth and staff.

High Intensity Community Supervision / Violence Prevention Initiative

The Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI) is an intensive supervision program intended to reduce the number of juvenile homicides and non-fatal shootings. The VPI program focuses on youth under supervision (either probation or aftercare) who are believed to be at high-risk of violent offending. The program combines intensive surveillance (i.e., frequent contact with youth during non-traditional hours

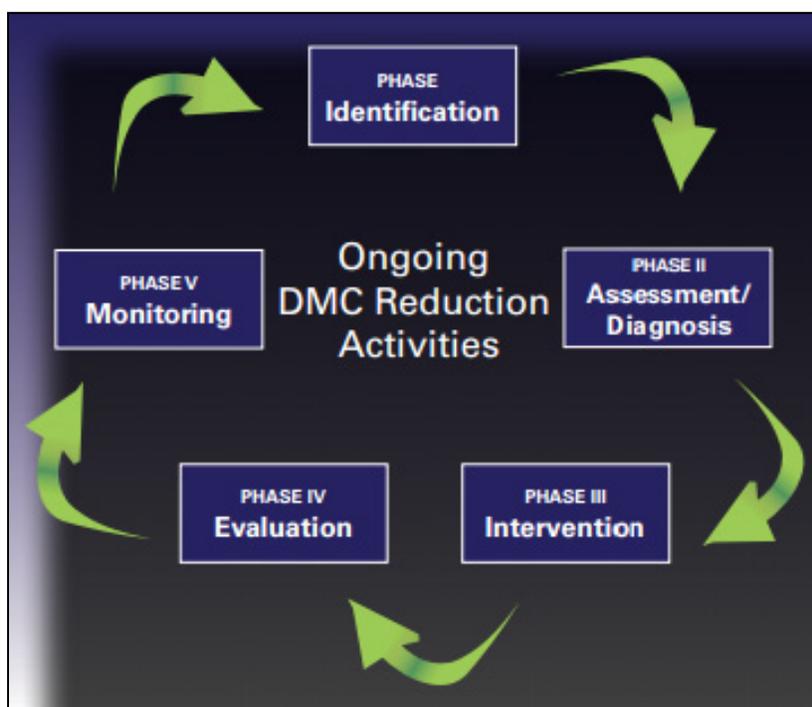
such as evenings and weekends, GPS monitoring) with enhanced service delivery (i.e., drug or mental health treatment). Youth are sanctioned swiftly when non-compliant in order to ensure the earliest possible intervention.

Family Engagement

The Department of Juvenile Services is committed to engaging families of the youth at every level of contact in the juvenile justice system. The Department of Juvenile Service created an Office of Family Engagement aimed at actively involving families to improve resources, access, and outcomes for system-involved youth.

Disproportionate Minority Contact

Disproportionate Minority Contact 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 disproportionate minority contact to a core requirement for states, requiring states to formally address the issue of disproportionate minority contact through the State Advisory Group. States participating in the Formula Grants Program address disproportionate minority contact on an ongoing basis by moving through the following phases (*as illustrated below*).



Maryland’s State Advisory Group and the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention continue to focus on six jurisdictions that contribute most to the disproportionate representation of minorities across system contact points. To ensure quantitative results in disproportionate minority contact reduction, these six local jurisdictions will receive Title II funding from the State Advisory Group to:

- Reduce disproportionate representation of minorities at the juvenile arrest and referral contact points by decreasing the number of school-based arrests and referrals;

- Increase minority case diversion through targeted use of school-based and other community diversion services and programs for identified populations of minorities; and
- Reduce the disproportionate representation of minorities at the detention contact point through the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI).

The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention collaboratively works with the Department of Juvenile Services and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) through the Disproportionate Minority Contact Web-based Data Entry System to ensure that disproportionate minority contact data are accurately collected and consistently reported for the State of Maryland.

While data deficiencies, racial stereotyping, and longstanding policies are certainly barriers to reducing overrepresentation, there is an urgent need to adopt deliberate, data-driven strategies that identify policies that impact disproportionate minority contact and to implement interventions that reduce the disparate treatment of system-involved youth, and thus their disproportionate representation across contact points.

The State Advisory Group will streamline disproportionate minority contact reduction priorities to focus more intently on front-end reforms in each of the six local jurisdictions referenced previously, but will also expand its focus to other jurisdictions in Maryland to ensure a more equitable system of justice.

The refined focus on front-end disproportionate minority contact strategies also creates more uniformity in strategy development and implementation, and includes much needed focus on school-based juvenile arrest reforms. Front-end strategies include increased use of diversion programs and services to prevent juvenile arrests, such as Community Conferencing, Community Mediation, and Teen Court.

These front-end strategies will also focus on the arrest contact point with emphasis on the accurate collection and reporting of arrest data. Failure to capture this key data significantly inhibits the ability of disproportionate minority contact coordinators to adequately assess the scope of the problem. Further, it skews data and causes a lack of uniformity amongst counties.

CRIME ANALYSIS

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.

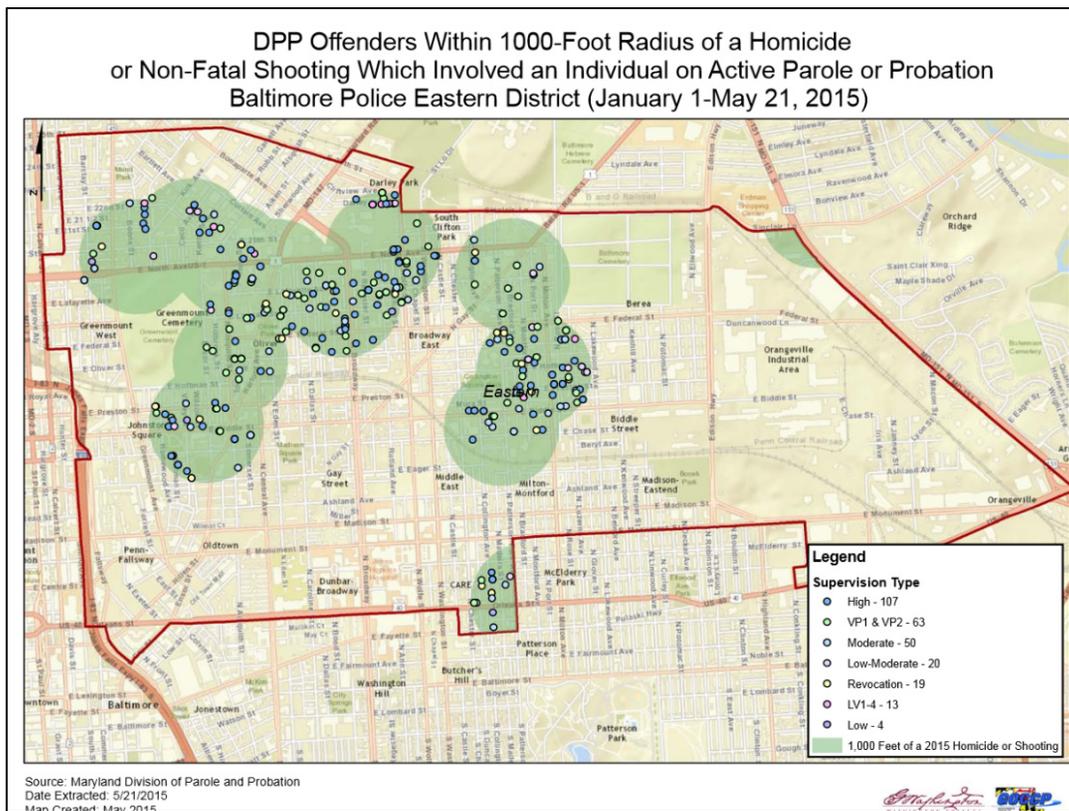
Rather than relying on instincts and incomplete, anecdotal information, law enforcement and public safety professionals need data-driven methods for identifying those areas where crime is most prevalent. Crime mapping and analysis makes it possible for professionals to see the spatial distribution of 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 with federal funding from the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant, 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 an 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. Comprehensive training and technical support in crime mapping and analysis
3. Research and analysis for current criminal justice issues
4. Enterprise level criminal justice situational awareness and analysis

Crime Analysis On-Demand

In 2015, the Maryland Crime Mapping and Analysis Program team produced over 2,600 mapping and 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 in their communities. There are many types of analysis products requested. Working with the Division of Parole and Probation, maps and analysis are used to identify supervised offenders in proximity to homicides and non-fatal shootings to help promote cooperation between the Division of Parole and Probation and local law enforcement agencies. Ongoing analysis services also include monthly reports such as the Department of Corrections Release Maps, which assist local law enforcement by providing them with reports on current releases of the Department of Corrections offenders back into their communities. Additional examples include analysis support related to Safe Streets efforts in Harford County, analysis of county correctional facilities releases in Anne Arundel County, and analysis requests from the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention that will assist the administration in making informed decisions to protect the health and safety of Maryland citizens. Special ongoing 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.



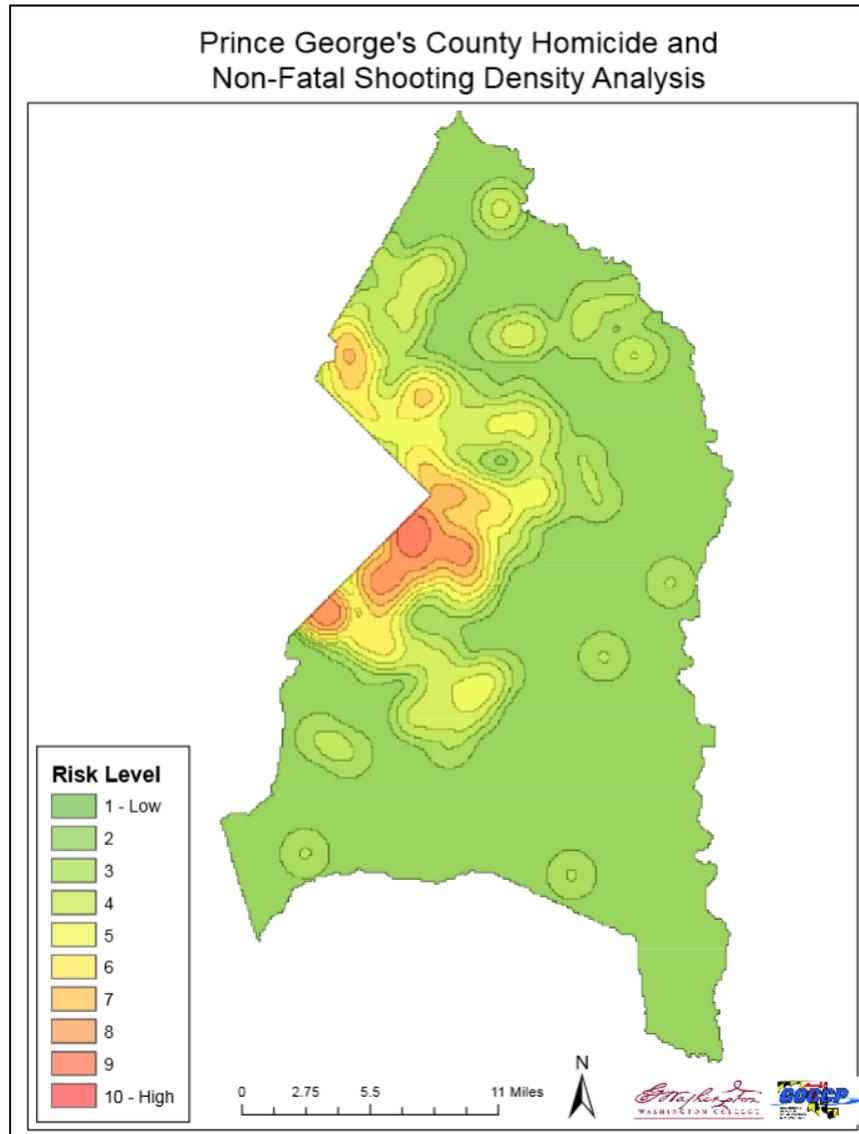
Comprehensive Training and Technical Support in Crime Mapping & Analysis

Washington College made training available on their online Crime Analysis GIS course to 26 crime analysts and other public safety professionals from 11 agencies to enhance their crime mapping capabilities in 2015. 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. Technical support is also available on demand to any crime or intelligence analyst statewide. Some analysts choose to work directly out of the CMAP offices in Chestertown for intensive training and support and CMAP will also do on-site visits to provide hands-on technical support and assessment of crime analysis efforts upon request. Plans for 2016 include additional online training sessions in Crime Analysis for ArcGIS and enhanced on-site training for personnel on how to use existing tools such as the Maryland Offender Management System to provide data for analysis purposes.

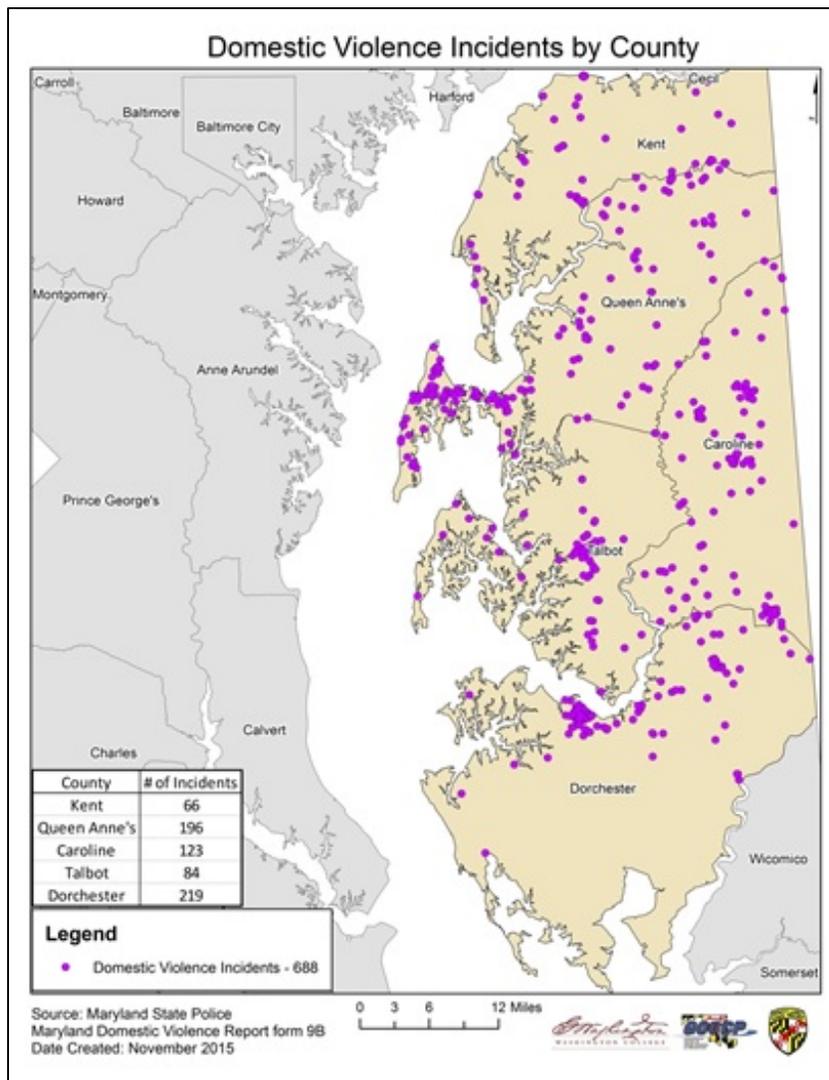
Research & Analysis for Current Criminal Justice Issues

The research and analysis team at Washington College is constantly working on criminal justice issues of importance to Maryland. Analysis of community organizations in Baltimore is being used by the Division of Parole and Probation to increase community outreach efforts and additional data is being added to the Maryland Offender Management System on drug treatment facilities that can be used by Division of Parole and Probation agents to help find local resources needed by supervised offenders to increase their chances of a successful reintroduction back into their local communities. Additional analysis conducted for the Division of Parole and Probation has been used to help them reorganize their caseloads to more efficiently and effectively manage the supervision of offenders in Baltimore City and increase cooperation and coordination with local law enforcement.

Another example would be the homicide and non-fatal shooting risk analysis map produced for the Prince George's County Police Department. These zones are now part of the Maryland Offender Management System and permit users to identify offenders living in close proximity to areas with high levels of these crimes. These data can be used to identify offenders at risk and also to permit agents to know when they are conducting visits in close proximity to these types of crimes.



Washington College has also developed the first multi-year statewide analysis of domestic violence and intimate partner violence to provide spatial analysis of this important issue. Working with the Maryland State Police Uniform Crime Report Form 9B data and protective order data from the Maryland Judiciary, the team is able to identify areas of concern in Maryland. A new memorandum of agreement with the Mid-Shore Council on Family Violence has enabled more in-depth analysis to compare these data with actual victims seeking help and to help develop national standards for the analysis and assessment of efforts to reduce both domestic violence and intimate partner violence. Additional MOU's are also being sought to improve the availability of datasets relevant to this issue.



Through the investments of the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention 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 and improve traffic records. In 2015, analysis support was provided to local law enforcement agencies to help them implement Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS). 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.

Over three million dollars since 2007 has been invested into the CMAP 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.

Maryland Statistical Analysis Center

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

In 2015, the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center (Center) continued to coordinate criminal and juvenile justice statistics and information, and provide objective analyses of criminal justice problems. This Center supplied ongoing support to the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, as well as statistical analyses of state and local crime and delinquency data. In 2015, the Center worked on a variety of projects, to include:

Crime Statistics: The Center continues to conduct thorough analyses of Maryland's Uniform Crime Report data and create various statistical reports, charts, graphs, and other documents for the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, criminal justice partners, and the general public, as requested. Various statistical documents were also posted to the Center's website.

Criminal Citations: Through Maryland law, the Center 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. The Center receives annual data from the Maryland State Police and submits all data analyses in a report to the General Assembly by September 1st of each year.

Deaths Involving a Law Enforcement Officer: As required by House Bill 954, the Center is responsible for developing the reporting format, annual collection of data, data analysis, and reporting results to the General Assembly on every "officer-involved death" and "death in the line of duty" that involved a law enforcement officer employed by an agency. The Center will submit all data analyses in a report to the General Assembly by October 15, 2016, based on data provided by local law enforcement agencies during the previous three calendar years.

DNA Survey: In accordance with Maryland Annotated Code, Public Safety Article, Section 2-514, law enforcement agencies in Maryland must submit a report related to DNA crime scene evidence collection and analysis to the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention. These reports are only necessary every other year. Subsequently, the Department of Legislative Audits submits these reports, provided by the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, with comments to the Maryland General Assembly.

Domestically Related Crimes Data Tracking: In 2012, Maryland passed House Bill 1146 requiring the court, on request of the State's Attorney, to make a specified finding as to whether a crime for which a defendant is convicted of, or receives probation before judgment disposition, is a domestically related crime. There is no crime of domestic violence in the State of Maryland, so this law provides the only mechanism to track these convictions in the State and identify repeat domestic abusers. The Center currently tracks and audits the number of monthly domestically related crimes.

Electronic Control Device: As required by House Bill 507, the Center 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 use of Electronic Control Devices. All law enforcement agencies using Electronic Control Devices within the state are required to submit annual data to the

Center by April 1st. The Center conducts a full analysis of the data and presents the findings in an annual report by September 1st of each year.

Interrogation Room Survey: As required by Maryland law, the Center compiles a survey of law enforcement on their progress of establishing interrogation rooms capable of creating audio and/or visual recordings of custodial interrogations. An annual report is due each year by December 31st.

Juveniles Charged as Adults: Maryland law requires the Central Repository – Criminal Justice Information System to report information to the Center on data pertaining to juveniles charged as adults in Maryland. This data includes the gender, race, and age of each juvenile charged as an adult. By June 30th and December 31st of each year, the Center submits a report to the Governor and the General Assembly on its research, evaluation, and statistical analysis of the data.

Race-Based Traffic Stop Data Reporting: The Center continues to serve as the repository for traffic stop data collection in Maryland. Traffic stop data is submitted to the Center annually on March 1st by law enforcement agencies. The Center analyzes the data and presents the findings in a report to the General Assembly by September 1st of each year. Recently, the Center collaborated with the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commission and the Maryland State Police to improve the data collection process for law enforcement agencies. All data are now automated and maintained by the Maryland State Police and submitted to the Center for analysis on an annual basis.

Surveys: The Center serves as the creator and data repository for all surveys issued by the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention through an electronic Survey Monkey subscription. The Center tracks respondents, and analyzes all findings. These surveys serve as an important resource to the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention, including sub-recipient information and program evaluations, to help guide and inform future initiatives.

The Governor’s Family Violence Council’s Abuser Intervention Program (AIP) Evaluation: The Governor’s Family Violence Council is responsible for Abuser Intervention Programs in Maryland. Such programs are specifically designed as interventions for perpetrators of intimate partner abuse. While national research appears to confirm the notion that completion of an Abuser Intervention Program, combined with appropriate police and court interventions, reduces abuser recidivism, there is no research to show the efficacy of these programs. To date, there has been no formal evaluation of the effectiveness of these programs in Maryland. As a result, the Center is currently working with the Family Violence Council, the University of Baltimore, and the University of Maryland Baltimore County, to design and conduct a process evaluation of Abuser Intervention Programs in Maryland.

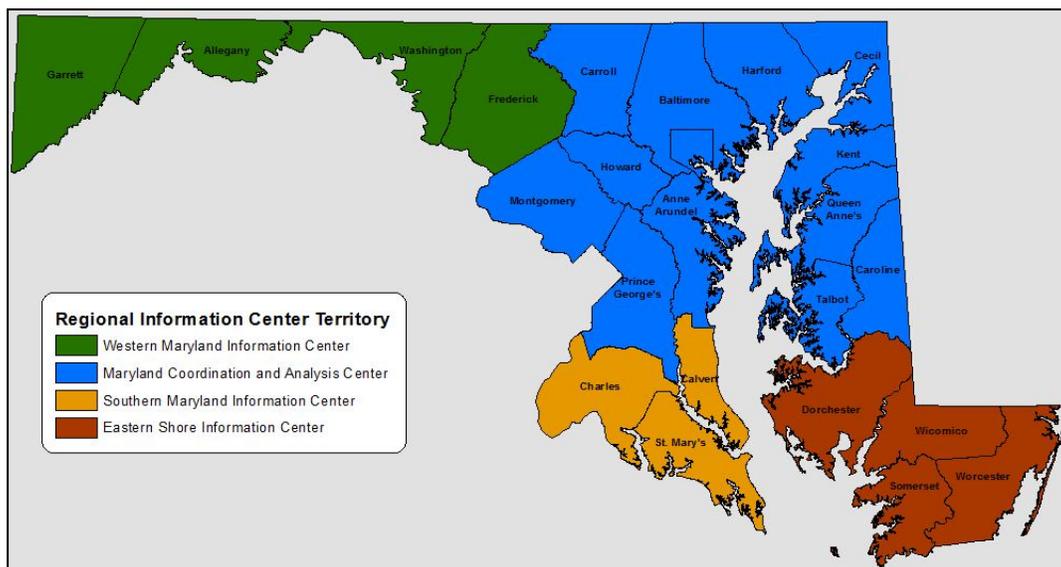
Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center

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 (Center) was established as a model facility for the analysis and dissemination of information in statewide support of law enforcement, public health and welfare, public safety and homeland security. It is one of the four components of the Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council of Maryland (*as illustrated below*).

1. Facilitate intelligence and information sharing among federal, state, and local authorities and with relevant private sector participants.
2. Prevent and disrupt terrorism activity within the state through aggressive investigation and prosecution.
3. Assure that the organizational structure and plans exist to effectively prepare for, and respond to, any future terrorist incidents in the state.
4. Provide relevant training to its members in order to better equip them to perform their anti-terrorism responsibilities more effectively.

The Center provides strategic analysis to better focus the investigative activities being conducted by law enforcement agencies within the state and to better enable public health and safety agencies to perform their important protective functions. By design, the Center is not an investigative body, but is meant to address a serious analytical deficiency in the state. In addition, the Center, through its Watch Division, enables public and private entities within our state to more efficiently receive and disseminate critical information to other similar entities established by other states, as well as with any national centers created by the federal government.



The Center 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. The Center's analytical energies are designed to enhance statewide law enforcement efforts to reduce violent crime that impacts our communities.

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. 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 other states so they can match the feed against their own parole and probation files.

Maryland continued working with the National Criminal Justice Association and the Bureau of Justice Assistance to develop the protocol for information-sharing in the Northeastern region of the country. Maryland is working 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. In 2015, this partnership created a virtual hub server to serve as a single point of query for all federated searches. During this time, this partnership successfully tested the federated person queries between Maryland and Washington D.C. This partnership will continue to build upon these efforts to connect the remaining two states to this hub serve, as well as continue to test the federated person queries as each state becomes connected.

Safe Streets

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

Safe Streets is an offender-based model, established to dramatically reduce crime through seamless coordination, consistent interagency collaboration, and information sharing. This model focuses on that core group of offenders who commit the majority of violent crimes locally. In an effort to contain these offenders and deter them from future criminal involvement, the Safe Streets Initiative was designed to institute a partnership amongst federal, state, and local agencies, as well as coincide with one of the state's core crime fighting strategies – to identify high-risk offenders and hold them accountable. The first Safe Streets Initiative was implemented in Annapolis in October 2008 and a second Safe Streets was implemented in Salisbury in 2010.

Annapolis Safe Streets

Since the implementation of Safe Streets, Annapolis has seen a significant 56.7% reduction in violent crime. The city has also had significant reductions in:

- Robberies (-64.5%)
- Aggravated assaults (-50.6%)
- Burglaries (-57.3%)
- Larceny/thefts (-39.5%)
- Motor vehicle thefts (-70.3%)

Salisbury Safe Streets

Since the implementation of Safe Streets, Salisbury has seen a significant 55.3% reduction in violent crime. The city also had significant reductions in:

- Robberies (-64.1%)
- Aggravated assaults (-52.8%)
- Burglaries (-57.2%)
- Larceny/thefts (-16.3%)
- Motor vehicle thefts (-56.2%)

In 2014, Salisbury turned its focus toward offender re-entry. This included the formation of a re-entry council in which a large portion of the collaboration stemmed from citizen relationships that were initiated through Safe Streets.

Recognizing the success of the Safe Streets model in Annapolis and Salisbury, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention expanded the Safe Streets program to the following additional sites: Cumberland, Frederick, Hagerstown, Harford County, Cecil County, Dorchester County, and Northern Anne Arundel 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 communities.

Maryland Safe Streets Initiative				
<i>Site</i>	<i>Applicant</i>	<i>Start Date</i>	<i>Years in Operation</i>	<i>FY 2016 Grant Award</i>
Annapolis	Annapolis Police Department	October 1, 2008	7	\$ 174,242.00
Salisbury	Salisbury Police Department	January 1, 2010	5	\$ 208,000.00
Cumberland	Cumberland Police Department	July 1, 2012	3	\$ 170,000.00
Frederick	Frederick Police Department	July 1, 2012	3	\$ 182,366.00
Hagerstown	Hagerstown Police Department	July 1, 2012	3	\$ 161,025.00
Harford County	Harford County Sheriff's Office	July 1, 2012	3	\$ 208,248.00
Cecil County	Maryland State Police	July 1, 2013	2	\$ 153,000.00
Dorchester County	Dorchester County Council	July 1, 2014	1	\$ 133,920.00
Anne Arundel County	Anne Arundel County Police Department	May 1, 2015	Less than one year	\$ 249,305.00
Total Amount Awarded (FY 2016)				\$ 1,640,106.00

Cumberland Safe Streets

As a result of this multi-agency collaborative effort, the violent crime in the City of Cumberland has decreased by 10.2%. Using grant funding, the Cumberland Safe Streets Team has successfully conducted numerous warrant sweeps that have resulted in significant crime reductions. The Cumberland Police Department and Allegany County Sheriff's Office have also reduced the backlog of warrants from nearly 2,400 in 2012 to approximately 1,100 in 2015 which has been the lowest in the county in twenty years.

Frederick Safe Streets

Since the inception of this model, the Frederick Safe Streets Team has witnessed a 24.3% reduction in violent crime. In 2014, while utilizing Safe Streets funds, 48 Safe Streets Priority Offenders were arrested and 623 warrants were served.

Hagerstown Safe Streets

On July 1, 2012, the Hagerstown Police Department implemented the Safe Streets Initiative. 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 high priority offenders. The Hagerstown Safe Streets Team has increased their focus on juvenile offenders because some of the recent increase in crime has contributed to juvenile gang-related offenses. As a result, a law enforcement officer has been assigned to follow-up on serious juvenile offenses and to collaborate with the Safe Streets Teams' Department of Juvenile Services representative regarding all intelligence information.

Harford County Safe Streets

The Harford County Safe Streets Team focuses on the Edgewood area which has shown a significant 15% reduction in total crime.

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 identify crime trends. This Safe Streets site focuses on the Elkton area, and within only nine months of inception, this multi-agency collaboration conducted 422 warrant arrests, 42 on-view-arrests, and seized 29 firearms. Law enforcement also arrested 44 documented criminal street gang members.

Dorchester County Safe Streets

The Dorchester Safe Streets Team was implemented in July 2014 and focuses on the Cambridge area, and is working to drive down violent crime in the area.

Anne Arundel County Safe Streets

The Anne Arundel County Safe Streets site began implementation in May 2015 and focuses its violent crime reduction efforts primarily in the area of Brooklyn Park, Glen Burnie, and Odenton.

Thanks to the overwhelming success of this model, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention is currently looking to implement Safe Streets in other areas of the state. In addition to reducing violent crime, the Hogan-Rutherford Administration is strongly committed to combating the heroin overdose problem. This strategy will be incorporated into the Safe Streets program moving forward.

Project Safe Neighborhoods

Objective: To provide assistance to state prosecutors in reviewing and identifying gun cases that are eligible for federal prosecution.

The U.S. Attorney's Office administers and promotes the Project Safe Neighborhoods initiative sponsored by the Department of Justice. Building on the Maryland EXILE Program and working with the Maryland Safe Streets Initiative, these efforts are having a state-wide impact.

Assistant U.S. Attorneys coordinate the prosecutorial efforts of Project Safe Neighborhoods within both the Northern and Southern Divisions of the District of Maryland and are primarily responsible for ensuring that Maryland's state prosecutors have access to federal prosecutorial resources for gun cases. The U.S. Attorney's Office provides assistance to state prosecutors in reviewing and identifying gun cases that are eligible for federal prosecution pursuant to the referral procedures established by the office. The Assistant U.S. Attorneys work directly with local Project Safe Neighborhoods Task Force personnel and state prosecutors in reviewing potential prosecutions.

Maryland's Project Safe Neighborhoods program, EXILE, is available to any jurisdiction in the state. However, specific Project Safe Neighborhoods Task Forces operate locally in Baltimore City, Prince George's, Wicomico, and Harford Counties and in the municipalities of Annapolis, Cumberland, Frederick, and Hagerstown. In each of these jurisdictions, the Project Safe Neighborhoods effort is supported by state and federal grant funds, providing resources for police and prosecutors. These local Task Forces meet monthly to discuss crime problems and issues and to coordinate cases and investigations with Assistant U.S. Attorneys.

Project Safe Neighborhoods has enhanced the communication of federal prosecutors with state prosecutors and local law enforcement through Maryland EXILE. Maryland's Project Safe Neighborhoods initiative works closely in supporting the prosecutorial and investigative efforts of gun, violent crime and gang prosecutors across Maryland. The U.S. Attorney's Office has cross-designated Baltimore City prosecutors to assist in prosecuting many of the city's most violent criminals in federal court, and a Maryland Assistant Attorney General to bring federal prosecutions anywhere in the state. In

addition, the U.S. Attorney's Office and ATF receive federal gun case referrals directly from state and local law enforcement agencies throughout Maryland.

The expansion of key partnerships, and the presence of the Project Safe Neighborhoods and other public safety resources, has made it possible for Maryland's Project Safe Neighborhoods Task Force to pursue a wide array of innovative approaches to gun crime:

- Joint federal-local prosecution screening of firearms cases
- Increased federal prosecution of firearms-related cases
- Increased state or local prosecution of firearms related cases
- Deployment of street-level firearms enforcement unit(s)
- Offender notification meetings
- Directed police patrol in high crime areas
- Investigations of criminal organizations and gang violence
- Clergy outreach to offenders
- Substance abuse programs
- Education programs

Since 2009, the U.S. Attorney's Office's Law Enforcement Coordination program has provided approximately 83 training programs to state and local law enforcement involving more than 3,800 officers, deputies and troopers on the use of federal firearms laws to remove violent repeat offenders from their communities.

Call-In Program Evaluation

In partnership with the U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Maryland and the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, the University of Maryland's Institute for Governmental Services and Research are in the process of evaluating the "call-in" program which is a component of Maryland EXILE – Maryland's Project Safe Neighborhood. The call-in program is a collaborative effort that includes several criminal justice partners from the federal, state, and local level, as well as service providers to help deter recent releasees from entering the revolving door of the criminal justice system. Specifically, individuals on parole or probation are required to attend a call-in meeting. During the meeting, offenders are advised of the potential consequences if new crimes are committed. In addition to being told about the potential consequences for continued criminal behavior, offenders are offered services such as housing, employment, counseling and other support to help them become productive members of society. Although prior research and anecdotal information has shown a positive outcome as a result of the call-in program, the University of Maryland is in the process of evaluating this program to identify its affect in Maryland.

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.

The Maryland State Police entered into a partnership with the U.S. Marshals Service's Capital Area Regional Fugitive Task Force in October 2008 with a mission of reducing violent crime in Prince George's County by targeting fugitives wanted on felony warrants. The Maryland State Police assigned four people to the Capital Area Regional Fugitive Task Force. The Maryland State Police team is primarily responsible for violent fugitives wanted by the Prince George's County Sheriff's Office.

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services' Parole and Probation Warrant Apprehension Unit (Unit) are responsible for the service of parole retake warrants throughout the State of Maryland. During FY 2015, the Unit received 2,365 warrants for offenders who had been mandatorily released and violated the terms of their community-based supervision. As a result in FY 2015, the Unit cleared 2,233 warrants. The Unit 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 Unit has received 6,848 VPI parole retake warrants from the Maryland Parole Commission. As of November 30, 2015, the Unit has cleared 6,737 of the VPI warrants assigned. The Unit Detectives arrested 3,465 of the total number of VPI warrants cleared, and the overall clearance rate for VPI parole retake warrants is 98%. The outstanding VPI warrant service rate being achieved by the Unit Detectives on a daily basis has a direct impact on the reduction of violent crime in the State of Maryland. In addition to these efforts, the number of warrants cleared (served) for VPI offenders in 2015 was 697.

In an effort to reduce violent crime in the State of Maryland, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention will continue to partner with the Maryland State Police and the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services to enhance warrant service to support local jurisdictions.

Clear priorities for service will be established, based on the following:

1. Local crime trends
2. Targeted offenders
3. Charges on warrants
4. Warrants for domestic violence offenders

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, 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.

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, with a monthly high of 28,100 per day for March 2015. These daily averages include weekends and holidays where usage is dramatically lower.

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.

During 2015, the following enhancements were added to the Dashboard:

- Detention Center Information for Washington County Detention Center: Allows the Dashboard user to retrieve real-time information on individuals currently in the Washington County Detention Center. Information on demographics, booking, aliases, conditions (e.g., detainer, victim notification, and sex offender data), scars, marks, and tattoos are returned.
- Reports on Demand: Provides the Dashboard user with an on-demand automated reporting tool. This tool allows the user to request a customized report for open warrants or protective orders, which can also be matched to Maryland's correctional facilities population, Maryland's registered sex offenders, or offenders under the Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI).

Maryland Offender Management System

Washington College developed and maintains the Maryland Offender Management System through numerous MOU's for the sharing of sensitive criminal justice data. The Maryland Offender Management System 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

- Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (D.C.) Offenders
- Baltimore Gun Offender Registry
- Prince George’s County Gun Offender Registry
- Sex Offender Registry
- Sex Offender Travel Routes
- Department of Corrections and Maryland State Police Databases

During 2014 and 2015, Maryland Offender Management System users performed 254,087 searches for offenders. Every month, law enforcement performs an average of 10,586 searches in the Maryland Offender Management System. Since January 2014, the Maryland Offender Management System 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.

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.

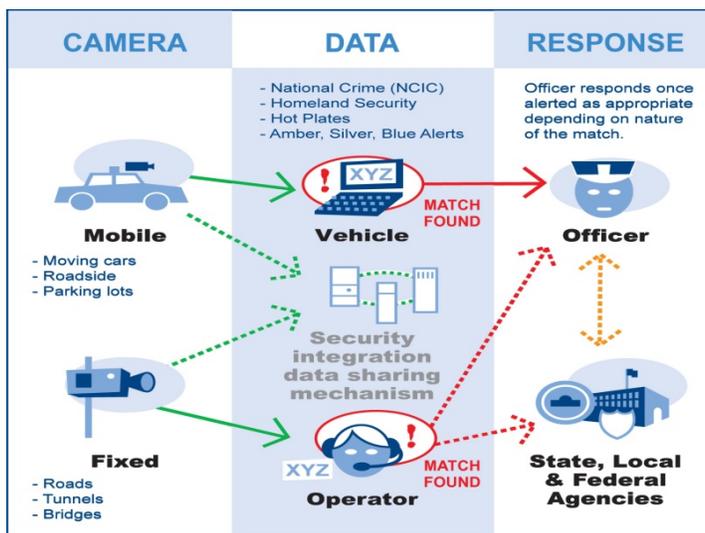
The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services is now the only state prison system in the country with a single database containing all information from booking to incarceration to community supervision. The Offender Case Management System was fully implemented July 1, 2014 and is now the system of record for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. The goal was to consolidate the numerous stand-alone, offender-based systems of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services into one centralized offender system.

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services continues to work with the vendor on enhancements and change notes to the system. Some of the significant accomplishments that have been made include the following:

- The creation of a centralized data repository for all offenders data;
- The improvement of timely access to integrated offender information;
- The reduction of data redundancy and the improvement of data integrity;
- The standardization of business processes for effective and efficient offender management; and
- The provision of data recovery in the event of a disaster.

License Plate Reader

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



License Plate Reader technology provides Maryland law enforcement with automated detection of a vehicle's license plate as they pass the reader. The license plate reader system consists of a high-speed camera, mounted either at a fixed location or on a mobile patrol vehicle, and a computer to convert data from electronic images of vehicle license plates into a readable format, and then compare the information against specified databases of license plates. The system attaches camera identification, date, time, and location information, to include

GPS coordinates, to the digital image and it is maintained electronically in a central location to provide a means of ensuring the license plate number was properly converted. The digital image can include additional information such as:

- The vehicle's make and model
- The vehicle's driver and passengers
- Distinguishing features (e.g., bumper stickers, damage)
- State of registration

License plate readers have been used to identify stolen vehicles and wanted persons, and have also been used as an investigative tool in serious criminal cases to include homicides.

CAD / RMS / AVL / Mobile

Objective: *To develop a statewide system to provide data sharing across jurisdictional boundaries with interface accessibility to state databases and other information, allowing for true interoperability.*

The Computer-Aided Dispatch/Records Management System/Automatic Vehicle Located/Mobile CAD (CAD/RMS/AVL/Mobile) project has completed the implementation phase and has been successfully deployed at all Maryland State Police Barracks, the Mass Transit Administration Police, the Department of Natural Resources Police, and the Maryland Transportation Authority Police. The cloud-based RMS enables all of these agencies to share data. The RMS also correlates data, and allows for any user to easily map incidents by date range, type, and geographic area. A data sharing agreement allows data sharing with other county, local and out-of-state users of the system across the country. Several Maryland counties and municipalities have implemented the system, or have plans to implement the system, which will further expand the Maryland State Police's and other State agency's data sharing capabilities.

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

Unlike most CAD/RMS systems, which are locally driven and limited to jurisdictional boundaries, the statewide system provides data sharing across jurisdictional boundaries and interfaces with state databases and other information, allowing true interoperability.

700 MHz Radio - Maryland FiRST

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

The construction and roll-out of a statewide interoperable P25 700 MHz system for voice communications to be used by all authorized² State agencies is being constructed in multiple phases and, when completed, will allow first responders in every region of the State to communicate with each other using a single radio system. The Maryland Transportation Authority Police and the JFK Highway Barrack of the Maryland State Police went live on the system in 2012 in an area called Region 1-A. This is the Maryland Transportation Authority's service area and covers a portion of Central Maryland that is home to about one-third of the State's population and much of its critical infrastructure. Additionally, in 2012, Kent County joined Maryland FiRST enabling its fire, EMS, and law enforcement providers to operate on the new system. In December 2013, the second phase of the project was turned on providing coverage for the eastern shore. Baltimore County, Cecil, Harford, Carroll and Frederick Counties went live in 2015 and the Anne Arundel and Howard cells of Maryland FiRST will be complete by mid 2016.

Allegany and Garrett Counties have joined Maryland FiRST and Allegany, Garrett, and Washington Counties will go live in early 2017. Talbot, Caroline, and Queen Anne's Counties have joined Maryland FiRST and other localities are also considering joining that state system as local radio systems reach the end of their service life.

In summary, Maryland FiRST provides a unique capability not found in any other radio system in the State. Once completed, the system will provide local, regional, and when needed, statewide communications interoperability for all first responders including fire, EMS and law enforcement. Several federal agencies including the FBI, ATF and Federal Protective Services are on the system with Baltimore City officials, but had instant access to critical communications centers in State government such as the MEMA Joint Operations Center ("MJOC") and MIEMSS' SYSCOM.

² Please refer to 47 U.S.C. §337(f)(1)(a).

Firearm Background Check Program

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

In 2013, the State of Maryland received \$964,400 from 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*. Using these funds, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention allocated \$380,000 to the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services and \$584,400 to the Maryland State Police to accomplish the goals of this grant solicitation.

Using grant funding, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services 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 allowed for the completion of an arrest cycle event which could then be shared with the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). Since this time, and as of November 21, 2014, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services successfully researched the anticipated 20,000 missing disposition records.

The Maryland State Police received funding to develop automated processes to enable the Maryland State Police Licensing Division to conduct federated searches across the multiple justice systems referenced while performing a criminal background check for regulated firearm purchase. On January 27, 2014, the Maryland State Police successfully went into production for 7-day processing using the Information System for Application Background & System (ISABL) – this is the first step in the Super Query automation. ISABL receives electronic copies of all incoming FAXed 77R applications (firearm applications) and provides a display of those images for data entry of the applicant's basic demographic information into the ISABL system. The use of ISABL has eliminated the need for printing and tracking firearms applications.

Also, in 2014, the Maryland State Police officially went live with the first automated background check query of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene data file.

The Maryland State Police was able to deliver all of the above functionality and, due to strict funding management, remain significantly under budget. Because of this sound fiscal management, the Maryland State Police received approval from the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention to use remaining grant funds to address the following additional projects:

- Develop a tool that would allow the Handgun Qualification License (HQL) and Professional License Teams to access the automated Department of Health and Mental Hygiene functionality.
- Rewrite and improve the Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA) photo query utility and make the utility available to the other license/permit sections within the Licensing Division.
- Automate the Form 208/Automate payment process.

Body Worn Cameras

Objective: To examine best and promising practices within the State of Maryland for the potential use and implementation of body-worn cameras in the future.

Chapters 128 and 129 (2015), *Public Safety – Law Enforcement Officers – Body-Worn Digital Recording Device and Electronic Control Device*, established the **Commission Regarding the Implementation and Use of Body Cameras by Law Enforcement Officers (Commission)**. Under the provisions of these emergency Acts, the Commission was directed to study and make findings and recommendations as to best practices regarding the use of body cameras by law enforcement officers and to report its findings and recommendations to the Maryland Police Training Commission and the General Assembly by October 1, 2015.

Because the Commission was required to report its findings and recommendations within a very short period of time, several model policies were examined and compared to identify similarities and differences. To assist the Commission in meeting its goals, various components of these model policies were analyzed and compiled into a “Working Document,” with respect to the criteria established in the *Public Safety Article, § 3-510*. That document, the model policies, and other background documents were reviewed by the Commissioners and voted on. These adopted and final best practices findings were captured in the *Commission Regarding the Implementation and Use of Body Cameras by Law Enforcement Officers Final Report* which was submitted to the Maryland Police Training Commission and the General Assembly on September 16, 2015. This Report is available at the following: http://goccp.maryland.gov/bodycameras/documents/Body_Camera_Commission_FINAL.pdf.



Technology Innovation for Public Safety

Objective: To provide real-time notification of gunshot locations, as well as improve response times and capture pertinent information to ensure investigations of gun-related violence.

In 2015, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, in partnership with the Baltimore Police Department, submitted a grant application to the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance in response to *Technology Innovation for Public Safety (TIPS) FY 2015 Competitive Grant Announcement*. This grant application proposed the implementation of an automated gunshot detection technology system which would work in consort with Baltimore's existing CitiWatch closed circuit television camera network so as to target the times and locations of gunfire, as well as improve investigations of gun-related crimes. As a result of this proposal, the State of Maryland received federal funds to implement this gunshot system. Using these funds, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention allocated \$368,130 to the Baltimore Police Department to implement this automated gunshot detection system, throughout the city, based on analytical evaluations to determine where such acoustic sensors ought to be deployed. Strategically placing acoustic sensors throughout the City of Baltimore will increase our ability to identify and apprehend those offenders who are responsible for gun-related violence.

The goal of this project coincides with the Hogan-Rutherford Administration's goal to improve the quality of life for Marylanders. Moving forward, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention will continue to partner with the Baltimore Police Department to assist in the implementation and deployment process.

GRANT FUNDING

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

In 2015, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention continued to explore various opportunities for investing grant funds in programs with enduring, long-term value to improve the State's public safety infrastructure. The Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention provides grant funding for various programs and initiatives to include, but not limited to, the following:

- Technology projects to improve public safety include:
 - Closed circuit television 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 GPS tracking and monitoring equipment
 - License Plate Reader equipment
 - Mobile Data Transfer Units
 - 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
- 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

As of December 1, 2015, the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention was managing 723 active grants totaling \$121,905,537.05 in combined federal and state funds, including \$67,277,260 in funding to law enforcement agencies throughout Maryland under the State Aid for Police Protection Program.

Evidence-Based Practices

The Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention is committed to using evidence-based practices to ensure that scarce resources are allocated in order to maximize efficiency and operational impact. This commitment coincides with one of the Governor’s identified pillars to ensure fiscal responsibility. Over the upcoming years, the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention will continue to work with its federal, state, and local partners to identify projects and initiatives that are worthy of grant funding, as well as promote best and promising practices. In an effort to reduce violent crime and recidivism for the well-being of Marylanders, the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention is committed to identifying funding opportunities to:

1. Provide grant funding to serve warrants for priority offenders
2. Enhance law enforcement technology to reduce crime via grant funding
3. Ensure forensic science is fully utilized as a crime scene fighting tool by reducing forensic backlogs
4. Provide grant funding to support “hot spot” policing based on articulated need
5. Maintain current Safe Streets sites and expand into new sites based on underlying crime

LEGISLATION

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

During 2015, 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 2015 session of the Maryland General Assembly that will help protect Maryland's citizens and assist criminal justice stakeholders in their fight against crime.

2015 Enacted Legislation

Vehicle Laws - Race-Based Traffic Stops: House Bill 339/Senate Bill 413 requires the Police Training Commission, in consultation with the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center, to develop a model policy against race-based traffic stops that a law enforcement agency can use in developing its own policy.

Justice Reinvestment Coordinating Council: This emergency bill (Senate Bill 602/House Bill 388) establishes the Justice Reinvestment Coordinating Council in the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention. The bill delineates the membership of the Council and requires the Executive Director of the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention to be the chair.

Study Safe Harbor Policy: House Bill 456/Senate Bill 521 establishes the Workgroup to Study Safe Harbor Policy for Youth Victims of Human Trafficking which will review the legal protections and the provision of services for youth victims of human trafficking.

Victims of Crime - Notification Regarding DNA Profile: House Bill 501/Senate 427 requires an investigating law enforcement agency, upon written request, to give the victim of a violent crime, or the victim's representative, timely notice regarding DNA evidence and matches under certain circumstances. The bill also requires the State Board of Victim Services to develop pamphlets to notify victims and their representatives about how to request information regarding an unsolved case.

Public Safety - Deaths Involving a Law Enforcement Officer: House Bill 954 requires each local law enforcement agency, by March 1, 2016, and by March 1 of each subsequent year, to provide the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention with information for the previous calendar year about each "officer-involved death" and "death in the line of duty" that involved a law enforcement officer employed by the agency. In accordance with this bill, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention must develop specified procedures, analyze, and disseminate the information it receives from local law enforcement agencies, and meet specified reporting requirements. Further, on or before October 15, 2016, the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention shall report to the General Assembly on the number of officer-involved deaths and deaths in the line of duty that occurred during the previous 3 calendar years.

Public Health - Substance Abuse Treatment Outcomes Partnership Fund: House Bill 971/Senate Bill 641 expands the scope of the Substance Abuse Treatment Outcomes Partnership (S.T.O.P.) Fund in the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to include "eligible functions" that may be funded under S.T.O.P: transportation to and from treatment services; treatment, prevention, or coordination staff; data sharing services among counties and other appropriate treatment providers; education or outreach programs and materials' in-community emergency behavioral health services or crisis stabilization units;

and behavioral health programs in schools. This bill also adds drug offenders under the supervision of the problem solving courts to the “eligible population” who are authorized to receive S.T.O.P. funding. The bill states the intent of the General Assembly that the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention, as part of its duties, make it a priority to support the substance abuse treatment and preventions programs that help contribute to increased public safety outcomes.

Law Enforcement Officer - Body-Worn Digital Recording Device and Electronic Control Device: This emergency bill (Senate Bill 482) requires the Police Training Commission, by January 1, 2016, to develop and publish online a policy for the issuance and use a body-worn camera by a law enforcement officer that addresses specified issues and procedures. The bill makes it lawful for a law enforcement officer in the course of the officer’s regular duty to intercept an oral communication with a “body-worn digital recording device” or an “electronic control device” capable of recording video and oral communications under specified circumstances. The bill also established a Commission Regarding the Implementation and Use of Body Cameras by Law Enforcement Officers to study and make recommendations to the Police Training Commission and the General Assembly, by October 1, 2015, regarding the best practices for the use of body cameras by a law enforcement officer. The bill specified the membership and duties of the commission, which must be staffed by the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention.

CONCLUSION

Taken together, these strategies will move Maryland toward safer communities and a criminal justice system more accountable to both victims and taxpayers. Interagency cooperation and information sharing will not only play a large role, but will be vital, to these endeavors.