

State of Maryland Sexual Offender Advisory Board

**2009 Annual Report
to the Governor and Maryland General Assembly**



J. Joseph Curran, Jr., Chairman

June 2010

June 1, 2010

The Honorable Martin O'Malley
Governor of Maryland
100 State Circle, Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Governor O'Malley:

The Maryland Sexual Offender Advisory Board has assumed responsibility for reviewing existing policies and procedures associated with the management of the state's sexual offender population, with the goal of ensuring that our approach remains consistent with the best current research and the most effective practices in the nation.

While sentencing and supervision strategies relative to sexual offenders vary considerably from state to state, there is widespread agreement that a collaborative containment model of sexual offender management appears to have the greatest potential for reducing recidivism among this population. It is this model that was implemented throughout the state within months of the passage of Chapter 4 of the Acts of the Maryland General Assembly's First Special Session of 2006, which created this Board and also made available some of the tools which are proving to be essential to the effective management of these offenders.

The more relevant details of that implementation and of the specific initiatives associated with it are noted in this report, as are significant developments in the areas of offender registration and community notification, and services focused on the victims of sexual assault and abuse. The report also provides a statistical overview of sexual offenders in Maryland – those in the custody of the Division of Correction, those under the supervision of the Division of Parole and Probation, and those required to comply with the requirements of the Sexual Offender Registry.

The Sexual Offender Advisory Board will continue to meet during the year ahead to review available research, to investigate promising developments, to propose necessary modifications to existing practices, to establish appropriate standards, and – most importantly – to continually monitor the effectiveness of our ongoing efforts to protect our communities from the devastating effects of sexual abuse

Sincerely,

J. Joseph Curran, Jr.
Sexual Offender Advisory Board, Chair

Table of Contents

Board Membership	4
Chapter 4 of the Acts of the MD General Assembly’s 2006 Special Session	5
Sex Offender Management in Maryland	7
Sexual Offender Supervision: COMET	
Clinical Polygraph Examination	
Computer Monitoring	
Electronic Tracking	
Special Conditions	
Collaboration	
Performance Measures	
Extended Sexual Offender Parole Supervision	
Sex Offender Registration in Maryland	13
The Maryland Online Sexual Offender Registry—MOSOR	
Sex Offender Registry Website—WebSOR	
Community Notification	
Mapping the Registry	
Reimbursement and Assistance to Local Law Enforcement	
Sex Offender Populations in Maryland	18
Services for Victims of Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse	21
Rape Crisis and Recovery Centers	
Prison Rape Elimination Act	
SALI: The Sexual Assault Legal Institute	
Child Advocacy Centers	
Criminal Injury Compensation Board	
Summary	25

In Maryland, one out of every eight adult women, or about 260,000 adult women, has been the victim of forcible rape sometime in her lifetime¹.

Board Membership and Composition

Chapter 4 of the Acts of the Maryland General Assembly's 2006 Special Session specifies the membership and duties of the Sexual Offender Advisory Board. Chapter 4 outlines the Board's obligation review existing Maryland law, laws and programs in other states, and to make legislative recommendations to the Maryland General Assembly and Governor. The Board is composed of the following members:

Ex Officio

Gary D. Maynard

Secretary
Department of Public Safety and
Correctional Services

Colonel Terrence B. Sheridan

Superintendent
Maryland State Police

Patrick G. McGee

Director
Division of Parole and Probation

Brian Hepburn, M.D.

Executive Director
Mental Hygiene Administration of the
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

David Blumberg

Chairman,
Maryland Parole Commission

Appointed by the Governor

General J. Joseph Curran, Jr.

Private Citizen (Chair)

Laura Estupinan-Kane, PhD

Sex Offender Treatment Provider

Vickie T. Murphy

Assistant Director
Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice
Polygraph Examiner

Annette L. Hanson, M.D.

Department of Health and Mental
Hygiene
Mental Disorders Expert

Patricia Smoot, Esquire

Private Citizen

Michele J. Hughes

Executive Director
Life Crisis Center, Inc.
Victim's Advocacy Group

Arthur R. Smith

Chief
Hagerstown City Police Department
Law Enforcement Officer

David Walsh-Little, Esquire

Assistant Public Defender
Office of the Public Defender, Baltimore
Criminal Defense Lawyer

Karla Smith, Esquire

Assistant State's Attorney
Montgomery County
State's Attorney

Chapter 4 of the Acts of the Maryland General Assembly's 2006 Special Session

During the 2006 Special Session the Maryland Legislature passed emergency legislation entitled, House Bill 2 — **Sexual Offenders - Supervision, Notifications, and Penalties**. Once signed by signed, by then Governor Ehrlich on June 22, 2006, the bill became Chapter 4 of the Acts of the Maryland General Assembly. The new law established the following:

Extended Sexual Offender Parole Supervision for offenders that will start at the completion of any imprisonment, probation, parole, or mandatory supervision. The Extended Sexual Offender Parole Supervision shall be for a minimum of three years to a maximum of a term of life;

Submitted legislation for 3 years to modify and correct difficulties in the law. Successful law change in 2010

Mandatory minimum sentence of 25 years for an offender who commits first-degree rape or sexual assault in the first degree of a child under the age of 13 years;

Implemented June 2006

Mandatory minimum sentence of 5 years for an offender who commits second-degree rape or sexual assault in the second degree of a child under the age of 13 years;

Implemented June 2006

Sex Offender Management Teams under the supervision of the Division of Parole and Probation;

Implemented Winter 2007

Child Sex Offenders must register in person, every six months with local law enforcement;

Implemented Fall 2006

Offenders and Sexually Violent Offenders must register in person (instead of registering by mail) every, six months with local law enforcement;

Implemented Fall 2006

Sexually Violent Predators must register in person, every three months, for life;

Implemented Fall 2006

Registrants will provide DNA samples to the supervising authority to be included in the State DNA Database System of the Department of State Police's Crime Laboratory;

Completed Backlog in Spring 2007—ongoing collection is timely

Local law enforcement is required to provide **written notification to the superintendent of county schools** as well as the non-public primary and secondary schools within a one-mile radius of the residence or work of a child sexual offender if that offender changes addresses;

Implemented Fall 2006—ongoing notification is timely

Sex Offender Advisory Board

The superintendent of a county school must provide **written notification of registrants in the area to the principals** of the schools in their district within 10 days of receipt from law enforcement;

Implemented Fall 2006—ongoing notification is timely

The local law enforcement unit responsible for registration in that county must provide **written notice of all registrants to all police departments of the municipalities in that county**;

Implemented Fall 2006—ongoing notification is timely

Local law enforcement may **notify family day care** homes or childcare centers, child recreation centers, and faith-based institutions;

Implemented Fall 2006—ongoing notification is timely

DPSCS will allow the **public to provide information about registrants to the Sex Offender Registry** Unit electronically via the Sex Offender Containment Enforcement, and Management (SOCEM) Website;

Implemented Fall 2006 by enabling a WebResponse Email Address on the SOCEM Website

Members of the **public allowed to receive electronic notification of the release of an offender** from incarceration in their immediate area;

Implemented Spring 2007 by enabling VINELink to take registrations via the SOCEM Website

Enhanced the penalty for failure to register on the Sex Offender Registry to include a increased penalty for subsequent offenses;

Implemented Fall 2006

Non-registration of a sex offender be a reportable event to the Central Repository for Criminal History Record Information;

Implemented Fall 2006

Restricts sex offenders from entering real property owned or used for a public or non-public elementary or secondary school, or a family day care, or child care home or institution;

Implemented Summer 2006

Prohibits public and non-public schools from knowingly employing or contracting with a registered sex offender; and

Implemented Summer 2006

Sexual Offender Advisory Board of 14 members.

Implemented Winter 2009 - Submitted legislation for 3 years to modify the law and recharge the Board and membership. Successful law change in 2010

Sexual Offender Management in Maryland

Sexual Offender Supervision: COMET

The legislation passed during the 2006 Special Session of the Maryland General Assembly mandated, among other things, the use of collaborative containment teams for the management of sexual offenders under the supervision of the Maryland Division of Parole and Probation (DPP). This legislation also authorized the imposition of special conditions allowing the use of offense-specific psychotherapy, polygraph examination, computer monitoring, and electronic tracking for these offenders.

Within months of the implementation of Chapter 4 of the Acts of the Maryland General Assembly's First Special Session of 2006, DPP had established specialized COMET (Collaborative Offender Management / Enforced Treatment) teams throughout Maryland. These teams, based on the collaborative containment model, consist of specially trained parole and probation agents and sexual offender treatment providers, along with local law enforcement officers, State's attorneys, polygraph examiners, victim advocates, and others.

In February 2007, DPP obtained a technical assistance grant from the Office of Justice Programs through the Center for Sex Offender Management (CSOM) to create a Maryland-specific sexual offender management training curriculum. Training was then provided to all agents assigned to these specialized caseloads during intensive two-day sessions at sites throughout the state. These sessions covered such subjects as sexual offender laws and relevant agency policies, sexual abuse incidence and prevalence, typology, etiology, victimology, treatment domains and relapse prevention, collaborative team development and operation, interviewing protocols and management strategies. Training in the use of sex-offender specific risk assessment instruments was provided by psychologists from Patuxent Institution. By April 2007, all specialized agents assigned to COMET teams had received this training.

These specially trained agents then configured COMET teams to include a variety of participants, including representatives from the judicial, law enforcement, treatment, polygraph, and victim advocacy communities. Offender-to-agent caseload ratios were reduced to 30-to-1, and efforts commenced to acquire and develop the procedures necessary for the effective implementation of new tools and techniques. As of January 2010, seventy-one dedicated COMET agents, along with twelve mixed containment (COMET and Violent Prevention Initiative) agents supervise approximately 2300 individuals designated by agency policy as sexual offenders. This population includes not only those individuals currently being supervised for sexual offenses, but also those under supervision for non-sexual offenses, who are registered sexual offenders on the basis of past convictions.

The risk level of every sexual offender is determined through the use of the STATIC-99, a specialized risk assessment instrument, and offenders are reassessed at ninety-day intervals using the ACUTE-2000, another specialized instrument. All sexual offenders are initially supervised at the highest level – which includes weekly face-to-face contacts, daily telephone contact, mandatory risk-based treatment referrals, and at least monthly verification of residence, treatment, and supervision condition compliance, as well as compliance with Maryland Sexual Offender Registry requirements. Offenders are moved to lower supervision levels only on the basis of consistent successful compliance with all requirements and satisfactory risk assessment scores.

The management of sexual offenders now includes the use of technology to augment other proven supervision strategies. Included in this approach are:

Clinical Polygraph Examination

Polygraph examination is a highly effective tool for exploring the type and severity of offender's abusive behavior patterns and for investigating compliance with treatment and supervision conditions. Polygraph testing can also be useful in determining the need for changes in levels of supervision and treatment, and can improve treatment outcomes by minimizing the extent and duration of denial typical of many sexual offenders. Polygraph testing can increase the accountability of sexual offenders for past behaviors as well as those which may occur while under supervision; ensuring compliance with supervision and treatment requirements and serving as an additional deterrent to re-offending. Polygraph testing also assists ongoing monitoring efforts through the early identification of supervision rule violations and criminal behavior. All sexual offenders released on parole or mandatory release supervision are required to undergo an initial polygraph test within thirty days of release and at least two subsequent examinations at six month intervals.

Computer Monitoring

A special condition for monitoring an offender's computer involves the installation of software designed to provide an agent with access to the contents of the computer as well as the ability to monitor and record all of the activity conducted on that computer. It can be programmed to restrict access to particular activities (such as chat rooms and file sharing programs) or designated web sites (including social networking sites), or to block Internet access altogether. It is used to help inform COMET agents about the deviant interest and arousal patterns of offenders, and for controlling access to potential victims through Internet communication. As a result, such monitoring can be useful in preventing victimization, in more accurately assessing risk level, and for determining the need for changes in levels of supervision, treatment and Internet access, or the initiation of violation proceedings. Agency policy requires computer monitoring for any sexual offender released from the Division of Correction who is required to register with the Maryland Sexual Offender Registry as a Child

Sexual Offender. In addition, computer monitoring is used for any sexual offender whose criminal history includes an offense involving child pornography, or behavior in which access to the victim was accomplished through the use of the internet. Sexual offenders with special conditions mandating computer monitoring who deny having access to a computer are referred for periodic polygraph examination to confirm their compliance with the imposed restrictions.

Electronic tracking

DPP specifically uses Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking, as a means of monitoring an offender's whereabouts on a continuous (twenty-four hours per day, seven days per week) basis. The passive system used by the Division of Parole and Probation records an offender's location throughout the day and, through a daily download of accumulated data, provides details regarding the offender's location and movement at regular time intervals (a minimum of every ten minutes). The system provides agents with the ability to establish, modify, and monitor curfews for offenders. It also enables them to set geographic exclusion and inclusion zones unique to each specific offender and his or her criminal behavior patterns, and generates alerts when a sexual offender violates the rules established by the agent. Current agency policy requires a minimum of ninety days of GPS tracking for any sexual offender upon release from the Division of Correction, but tracking can be extended for as long as deemed appropriate.

Special Conditions

In February of 2009, the Maryland Parole Commission began imposing a number of standard special conditions on *all* offenders released from the Division of Correction, among them a condition specifically applicable to the sexual offender population. It reads as follows:

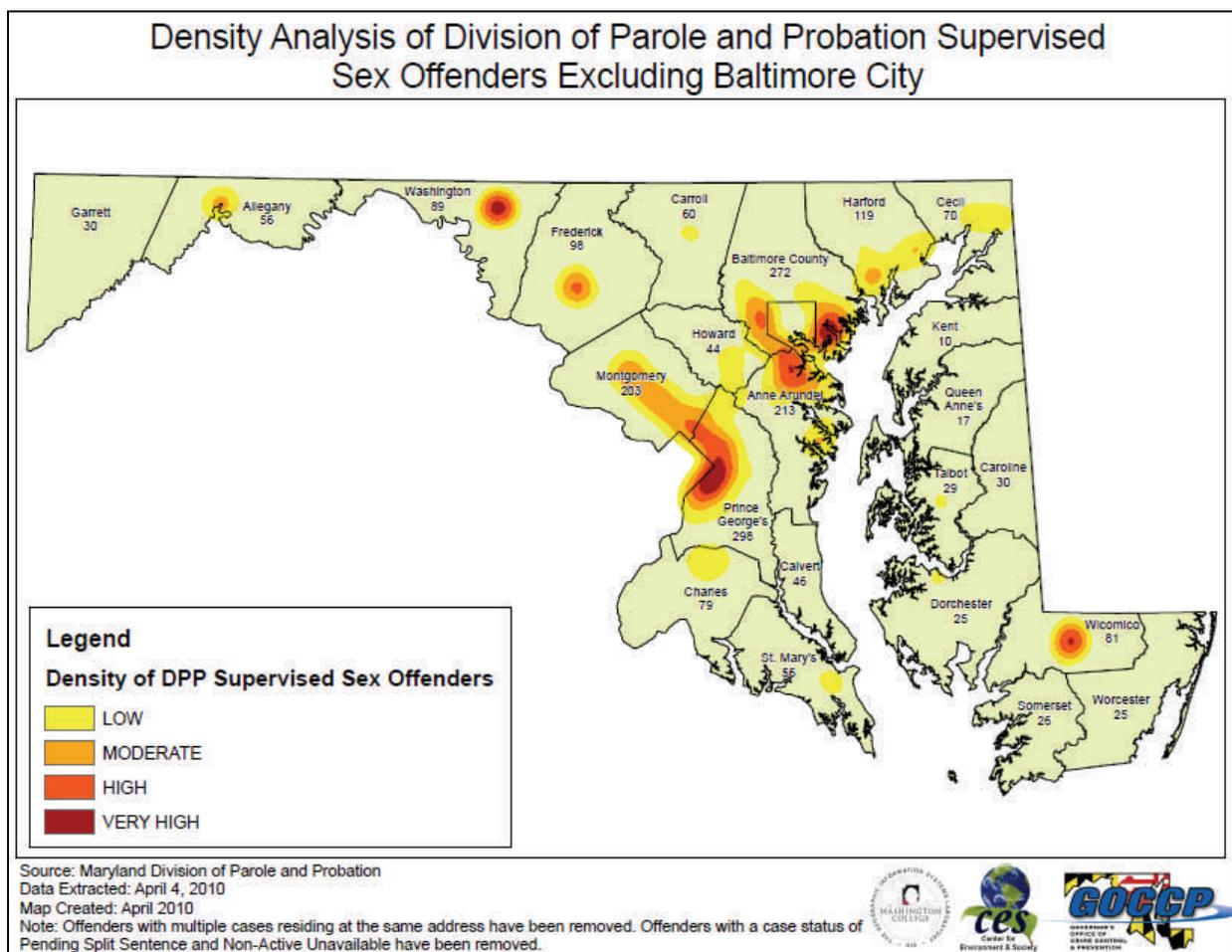
Comply as directed by your parole/probation agent with the Division of Parole and Probation sexual offender management program, which may include intensive reporting requirements, specialized sex offender treatment, electronic monitoring, medication, polygraph testing, and computer monitoring.

The most significant benefit of this strategy of applying "as directed" conditions at the point supervision commences is that the various tools discussed herein are available to agents supervising these high-risk, high-impact, sexual offenders at the instant that a clear need for their implementation is discovered. The need for the time-consuming modification reports and hearings previously required simply to implement proven, appropriate, and effective management tools has been eliminated.

In addition, this approach has enabled the Division of Parole and Probation to give consideration to both research-based risk assessment instruments and resource allocation factors in utilizing these tools, while simultaneously simplifying the procedure for activating, de-activating and re-activating them when appropriate.

Collaboration

The Division of Parole and Probation has been involved in a number of important collaborative efforts relative to sexual offender management. The agency worked with the Maryland State Police in the collection of DNA samples from all convicted sexual offenders, an additional requirement of the 2006 legislation. As a part of this effort, DPP modified its online Case Notes System to help track the submission and processing of these DNA specimens. This resulted in a significant expansion of the DNA Database and also led to a number of successful criminal prosecutions.



DPP also established or continued formal relationships with other statewide entities: with the Maryland State Police in the development of a post-conviction sexual offender polygraph testing program; with the University of Maryland Medical System in the continuation of an integrated sexual offender specific supervision and treatment program, and with the Division of Correction in the creation of a planning and tracking system designed to follow a sexual offender throughout his transition through the various components of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

Performance Measures

During the eighteen months from July 2008 through December 2009, between 87% and 94% of sexual offender cases closed each month were closed either in satisfactory status or by revocation in response to a technical violation. Whether these individuals chose not to engage in further unlawful behavior, or a DPP agent intervened to possibly prevent such behavior, they were not convicted of subsequent offenses while under supervision. Of those who did incur subsequent arrests during this period, less than *one-third of one percent* of the sexual offenders under active supervision were charged with subsequent *sexual* offenses.

In addition, the number of arrests for sexual offenses declined from 24 during the initial six-month period, to 21 during the second six-month period, to 14 (7 of which were misdemeanor offenses) during the six-month period ending December 2009.

SEX OFFENDER INTAKES, CLOSINGS, AND SEX OFFENSE ARRESTS: JULY 2008 THROUGH DECEMBER 2009			
	July 2008 to December 2008	January 2009 to June 2009	July 2009 to December 2009
Sex Offender Cases Opened	721	692	689
Sex Offender Cases Closed	724	747	650
Case Closed Satisfactorily	77%	78%	78%
Revocation for a Technical Offense	12%	11%	14%
Revocation for a New Criminal Offense	9%	11%	9%
New Arrests for Sexual Offenses	24	21	15

Extended Sexual Offender Parole Supervision

One of the more problematic elements of the 2006 sexual offender legislation was the creation of a totally new form of supervision referred to as “extended sexual offender parole supervision”. Extended sexual offender parole supervision, which was to be applied to offenders convicted of sexually violent offenses, provided for the extension of the supervision term for a period of three years to life beyond the expiration of the court-imposed sentence.

There were a number of barriers to the successful implementation of extended sexual

offender parole supervision. The law was unclear as to whether the special conditions associated with such supervision were to be imposed upon release from incarceration or upon the expiration of the probation term. Sentences were to be imposed by the courts, but special conditions were to be imposed by the Maryland Parole Commission, and the Maryland Parole Commission would have had jurisdiction over offenders whose parole or mandatory release terms had reached expiration, or who had never been in the custody of the Division of Correction at all. Moreover, the law provided no penalty for violating the terms of extended sexual offender parole supervision, thus rendering the extended supervision process meaningless.

No court in Maryland ever imposed extended sexual offender parole supervision as part of the sentence for a convicted sexual offender.

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services submitted corrective legislation during the 2007, 2008, and 2009 Maryland General Assembly sessions, but those efforts were unsuccessful. However, bills proposed by the current administration and passed during the 2010 legislative session resolved the problems in the earlier law and also provided for the lifetime supervision of certain sexual offenders.

Sex offender Registration and Community Notification

The Maryland Online Sexual Offender Registry (MOSOR)

MOSOR is a web-based program used by all local law enforcement agencies, the Division of Parole and Probation, and the Division of Correction to review and record sexual offender registration information. Local law enforcement agencies enter all initial registration and re-registration data which is then forwarded within the secure MOSOR system to the State

Centralized Sexual Offender Registry for review, approval and posting to the State's Sexual Offender Registry Website.

Maryland Online Sex Offender Registry (MOSOR)
 Apr 7, 2010 3:28:31 PM EDT
 You are logged in as BARTHOLOMEW, ELIZABE Home | Search | My Folder | My Account | Admin | User Guide | Logoff

Back to Search Result [Browse Wizard: Previous Next](#)
 This record currently in New Registration action. [Click here to take over this action.](#)

Action: **New Registration** Status: **CJIS Review** Comments | Update History | Forms | Publish to: Public Site | NCIC

Overview Preview and Print this Screen
 Registration Statement *

Demographic	Name:	BURROS, CLARENCE EUGENE
Registration Info	Alias Name:	BURROS, CLARENCE; BURROS, CLARENCE E
Alias Info/Internet ID	Address:	18593 WHALEY'S CORNER RD, GEORGETOWN DE 19947
Addresses	Employment/School:	CHESAPEAKE SHIP BUILDERS 5 N FITZWATER ST, SALISBURY MD 21801
Employment/School	Date of Birth:	05/31/1958
Mugshots	Registration Term:	Lifetime
Vehicles	Offender Category:	Child Sexual Offenders
Fingerprints	Height: 6'00" Race: White Eye Color: Brown	
Selected Offender: BURROS, CLARENCE EUGENE	Weight: 210lbs Sex: Male Hair Color: Brown	



Initial Registration Date:	01/27/2010
Current Registration Date:	01/27/2010
Next Registration Date:	07/27/2010
Registering Agency:	Wicomico County Sheriff's Office
Jurisdiction County:	SUSSEX
Information Contact:	SORU

Registration Offense	
Offense:	(CLA 3-306) SEX OFFENSE 2ND DEGREE (3-306)
Offense Date:	06/01/1991
Conviction Date:	04/16/1993

Known Vehicles:

* The information contained on this form has been approved for public release.

In 2007, MOSOR replaced an antiquated legacy database system that communicated only with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Sexual Offender Registry file (NSOR). The new system automatically updates not only NSOR, but also the National Public Sexual Offender Registry Website (NSORP); APPRIS, VINE, and the Towson University Center for Geographic Information Services (CGIS).

The MOSOR database has experienced rapid growth as a result of the collection of the additional registrant information required under state and federal law.

Sex Offender Registry Website - WebSOR

The Maryland Sexual Offender Registry Website was designed to allow members of the public to review pertinent information about those individuals with qualifying sexual offenses who reside in the areas where the user lives, works or attends school. It is one of a number of tools which community members, especially parents, can use to keep informed about individuals who may pose a threat, and thus better protect themselves and their families from victimization.

Sex Offender Advisory Board

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Maryland Sex Offender Registry Search results. Three offender profiles are listed, each with a mugshot and a 'larger picture' link.

Offender ID	Name	Address Change Date	Category	Status
5	JONES, ANTOINE JERMAINE	11/26/2008	Child Sexual Offenders	COMPLIANT
6	JONES, ARCHIE JEROME	08/28/2007	Child Sexual Offenders	ABSCONDER +
7	JONES, BRANDON COREY	09/14/2009	Child Sexual Offenders	INCARCERATED

In 2008, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services received a grant from the Office of Justice Programs to begin the implementation of Title I of the federal Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (AWA), more commonly known as SORNA (Sexual Offender Registration and Notification Act). SORNA requires that all states and federal jurisdictions adopt a standardized set of

registration laws that will not only enhance communication between jurisdictions when a sexual offender moves, but can also help to prevent sexual offenders from “state shopping” for the most lenient registration laws. SORNA also requires the state to collect more offender information and to post more of that information on the website than in the past.

DPSCS is already collecting most of the data that the federal government requires and has begun posting the required information on the website including an offender’s employment address and any temporary addresses. In the near future, the registry will also make available to the public an offender’s vehicle information as well as a “plain language” description of the crime for which the offender was required to register

The screenshot shows the VINE Link website interface. The offender details for Archie Jerome Jones are displayed, including his ID, date of birth, age, custody status, reason, date, race, and gender. There is a section for registering for notification with checkboxes for phone and email.

Offender Details:

- Offender Name: ARCHIE JEROME JONES
- Offender ID: 3812196
- Date of Birth: 07/05/1966
- Age: 43
- Custody Status: Registered
- Reason: Absconder
- Date: 06/12/2009
- Race:
- Gender:

Register for Notification:

Please select the method(s) of how you want to be notified.

Phone
 Email

CONTINUE

(though the Sexual Offender Registry is prohibited by law from disclosing any identifying victim information).

Community Notification

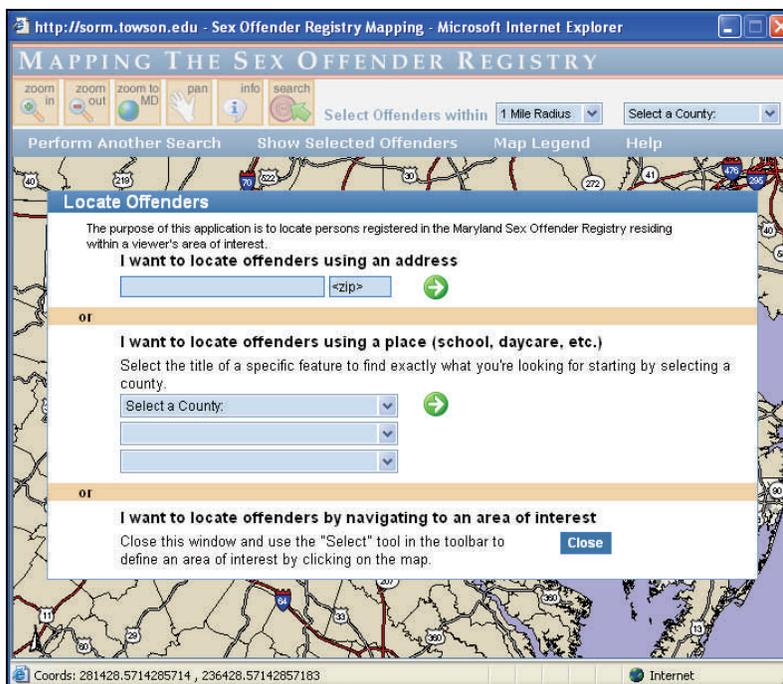
Whenever a registered sexual offender begins living, working or attending school in Maryland, it is the responsibility of the local law enforcement unit to complete the in-person registration of that offender and to make the necessary community notifications. The DPSCS provides reimbursement to these agencies (at the rate of \$200 per offender) for the costs incurred in conducting these activities in their jurisdictions.

Written notification of the presence of a registered sexual offender in the community is provided by the local law enforcement unit to the Superintendent of the county school system, who must then – within ten days – provide such notification to the principals of each of the schools in that county. Notification is also provided to all non-public primary and secondary schools within a one-mile radius of the sexual offender’s residence, and to all other local law enforcement agencies in that county. Local law enforcement officers may also notify family day care homes or child care centers, child recreation centers, and faith-based institutions of a sexual offender’s residence in the community.

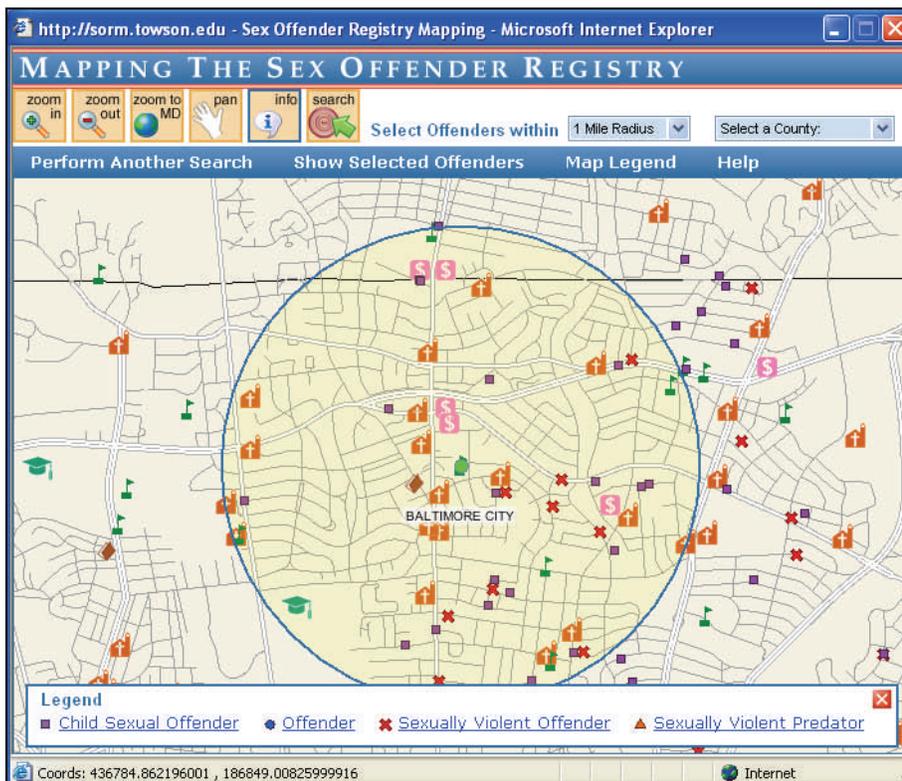
Since early 2007, through the use of the Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) system, the Sexual Offender Registry has made it possible for victims and other members of the public to receive automatic notification – by telephone or e-mail – when a specified registered sexual offender is released from incarceration or changes his or her address. Another automated system – the APRISS Alert Express System – which was implemented in March 2007, enables members of the public to receive automatic notification – by telephone or e-mail – whenever a registered sexual offender moves into their zip code (or any other zip code of interest). The number to use to register for that service is **1-866-559-8017**.

Mapping the Registry

In 2006 the Maryland Sex Offender Registry entered into an Interagency Agreement with



Towson University's Center for Geographic Information Services (CGIS). Under this agreement, CGIS augmented the Sexual Offender Registry website (WebSOR) through the creation of a link to a publicly accessible, map-enabled interface through which users can search for and visualize the location of registered sexual offenders in the context of their home or neighborhood. By 2008, a geographical mapping system enabled any member of the public to type in an address and see all of the registered sexual offenders within a one, five, or ten mile radius of that address, as well as the proximity of each offender's residence to schools, churches and public parks.



Reimbursement and Assistance to Local Law Enforcement

DPSCS Registration Reimbursements to Maryland Counties and Baltimore City	
Fiscal Year 2008	\$ 969,000
Fiscal Year 2009	\$ 988,800
Fiscal Year 2010 (Estimated)	\$ 1,062,200

The DPSCS reimburses local law enforcement agencies (LLEUs) \$ 200 per offender for conducting sex offender registration and community notification programs in their jurisdictions. When a sex offender begins living,

working or going to school in Maryland it is the LLEU's responsible for conducting in person sex offender registration in that jurisdiction who provides written notification to:

- The Superintendent of county schools;
- All non-public primary and secondary schools in a one-mile radius of the residence; and
- All other local law enforcement agencies the Municipalities in that county.

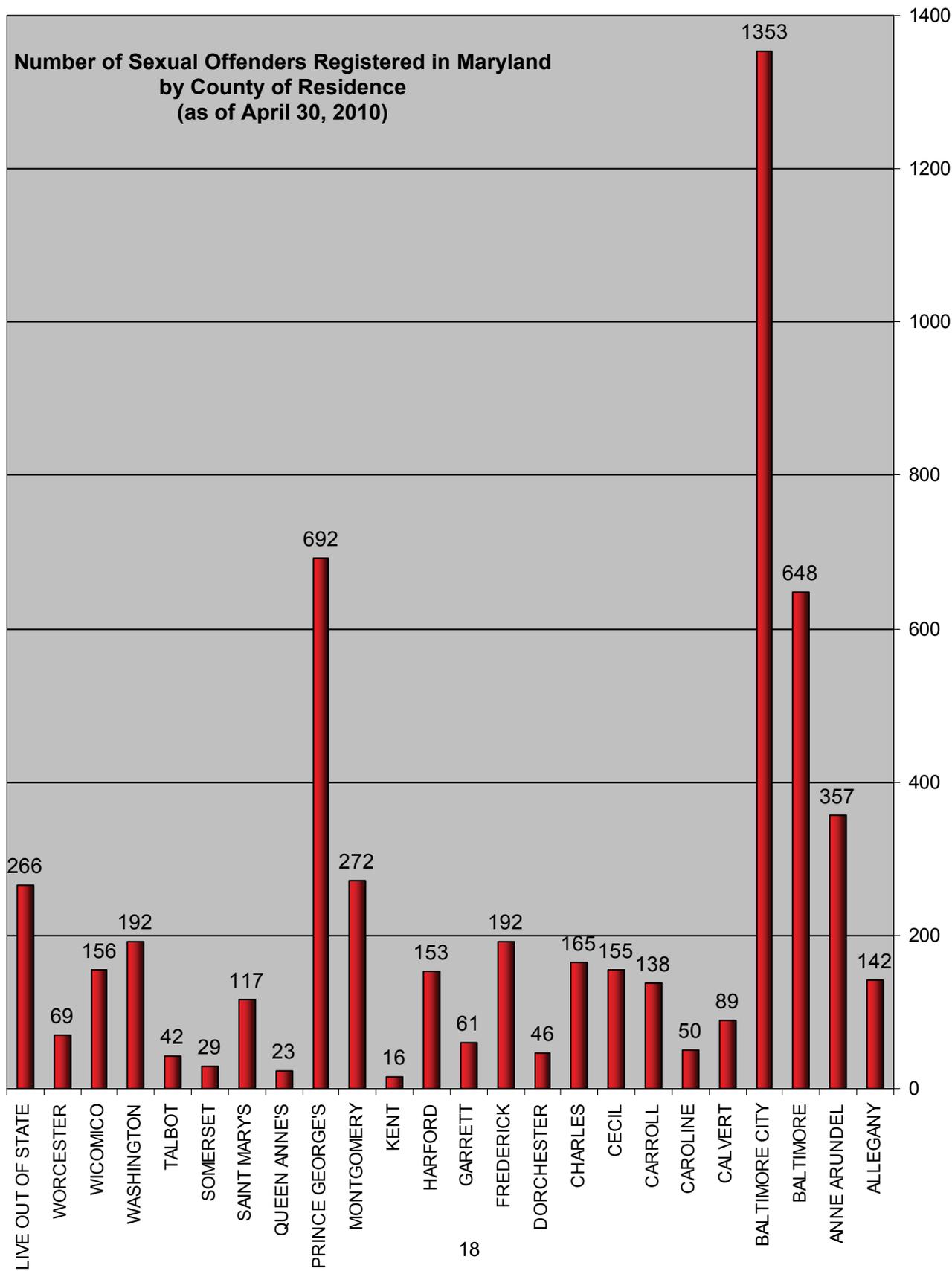
Each year the **Governor's Office on Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP)** awards Sex Offender Compliance & Enforcement (SOCEM) grants to Maryland Counties.

2009 Annual Report

Each county uses the funds to better track and monitor sex offender behavior in the community. For the current Fiscal Year (7/1/09 – 6/30/10), GOCCP awarded \$728,884. That total amount is allocated according to the number of sex offenders in each jurisdiction.

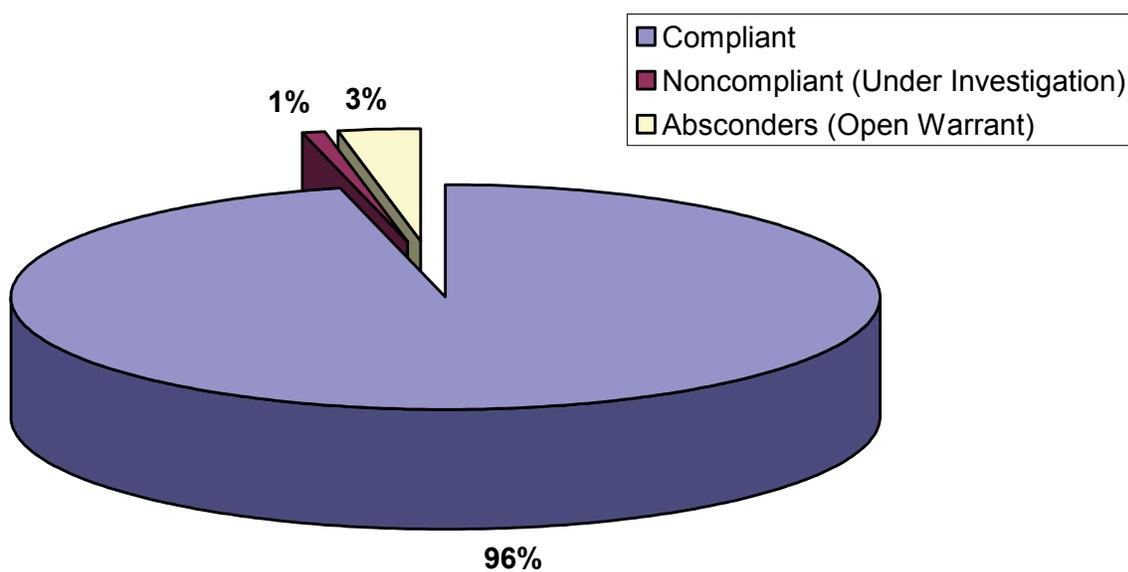
Active SOCEM Grants by County	
Allegany County - Cumberland Police Department	\$20,234
Anne Arundel County - Anne Arundel County Police Department Headquarters	\$35,520
Baltimore City - Baltimore Police Department	\$181,439
Baltimore County - Baltimore County Police Department	\$90,267
Calvert County - Calvert County Sheriff's Office	\$13,242
Caroline County - Caroline County Sheriff's Office/Board of Commissioners	\$9,870
Carroll County - Maryland State Police	\$19,231
Cecil County - Cecil County Sheriff's Office Law Enforcement Facility	\$21,239
Charles County - Charles County Sheriff's Office	\$17,592
Dorchester County - Dorchester County Sheriff's Office	\$9,870
Frederick County - Frederick County Government/Frederick County Sheriff's Office	\$19,740
Garrett County - Garrett County Sheriff's Office	\$10,364
Harford County - Harford County Sheriff's Office	\$24,458
Howard County - Howard County Police Department	\$11,021
Montgomery County - Montgomery County Police	\$40,742
Prince George's County - Prince George's County Police Department	\$97,730
Queen Anne's County - Queen Anne's County Sheriff's Office	\$8,390
Somerset County - Somerset County Sheriff's Office	\$7,403
St. Mary's County - St. Mary's County Sheriff's Office	\$18,135
Talbot County - Talbot County Sheriff's Office	\$7,403
Washington County - Washington County Sheriff's Office	\$26,649
Wicomico County - Wicomico County Sheriff's Office	\$27,241
Worcester County - Worcester County Sheriff's Office	\$11,104
Total Grant Funds:	\$728,884

Overview Sex Offender Populations in Maryland



2009 Annual Report

Total Registered Sex Offenders by Conviction (as of Jan. 31, 2010)	6435
Sex Offenders on Registry - MD Convictions	5336
Sex Offenders on Registry - Non-MD Convictions	1039
Sex Offenders on Registry - Federal Convictions	60
Total Sex Offenders on the Registry by Residency	6435
Sex Offenders on Registry - MD Residents	6290
Sex Offenders on Registry - Non- MD Residents (employed/student)	145
Total Registered Sex Offenders by Registration Class	6435
Offenders (OFF)	459
Child Sex Offenders (CSO)	4190
Sexually Violent Offenders (SVO)	1772
Sexually Violent Predators (SVP)	13
Information Missing - New Registrations	1
Total Registered Sex Offenders by Verification Status	6435
Compliant	6186
Noncompliant (Under Investigation)	59
Absconders (Open Warrant)	188
Information Missing - New Registrations	2
Total Sex Offenders by Active Status	6435
Active	5336
Incarcerated (In DOC, Federal & Local Detention Centers)	1038
New Registrations	61



Sex Offender Advisory Board

Total Registered Sex Offenders by Sex Offense (as of Jan. 31, 2010)	6435
RAPE 1ST DEGREE	339
RAPE 2ND DEGREE)	995
SEX OFFENSE 1ST DEGREE	89
SEX OFFENSE 2ND DEGREE	531
SEX OFFENSE 3RD DEGREE	1965
SEX OFFENSE 4TH DEGREE	304
SEXUAL ABUSE OF A MINOR	1267
SEXUAL OFFENSE (Out of State Offenses pending classification)	370
ASSAULT W/ITH INTENT TO RAPE	76
ATTEMPTED RAPE 1ST DEGREE	30
ATTEMPTED RAPE 2ND DEGREE	95
ATTEMPTED SEX OFFENSE 1ST DEGREE	8
ATTEMPTED SEX OFFENSE 2ND DEGREE	18
CHILD KIDNAPPING	3
DISTRIBUTION AND MANUFACTURING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	189
CONTINUING COURSE OF CONDUCT WITH A CHILD	23
FALSE IMPRISONMENT	1
INCEST	6
KIDNAPPING	5
PANDERING/HUMAN TRAFFICKING	3
PERVERTED PRACTICES	19
PROSTITUTION	4
SEXUAL SOLICITATION OF A MINOR	58
SODOMY	25
VISUAL SURVEILLANCE WITH PURIENT INTENT	1
Information Missing - New Registrations	11
Number of Registrants who are Homeless	189
Number of Registrants under Division of Parole and Probation Supervision	1870

Services for Victims of Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse

Rape Crisis and Recovery Centers

In Maryland, approximately one of every eight adult women has been the victim of forcible rape at some point in her life¹. Annual figures from the 2008 Uniform Crime Reports reveal that 456 forcible rapes and 1635 other sexual assaults were reported to the police, while preliminary data shows that 11,936 sexual assault victims were being served through state-funded rape crisis and recovery centers during fiscal year 2009². Clearly, while sexual assault and abuse are among the most under-reported of crimes, their effects create an enormous demand for victim recovery services.

The Maryland Coalition against Sexual Assault (MCASA) is a federally-recognized, statewide coalition of rape crisis and recovery programs. Established in 1982 as a private, not-for-profit 501(c)(3) organization, its membership includes not only programs for victims of sexual assault, but also representatives of criminal justice agencies, health care personnel, other allied professionals, survivors of sexual violence, and other concerned individuals. MCASA advocates for accessible and compassionate care for the survivors of sexual crimes and full accountability for those who commit such crimes.

County	Center
Allegany	Family Crisis Resource Center
Anne Arundel	Sexual Assault Crisis Center
Baltimore City	TurnAround, Inc.
Baltimore County	TurnAround, Inc.
Calvert	Crisis Intervention Center
Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot	For All Seasons, Inc.
Carroll	Rape Crisis Intervention Service
Cecil	Rape Crisis Program
Charles	Center for Abused Persons
Frederick	Heartly House, Inc.
Garrett	The Dove Center
Harford	Sexual Assault/Spouse Abuse Resource Ctr.
Howard	STARR Center—Closed Winter 2009 insufficient funding
Montgomery	Victim Assistance & Sexual Assault Program
Prince George's	Sexual Assault Center
St. Mary's	Walden-Sierra, Inc.
Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester	Life Crisis Center
Washington	CASA, Inc.

Prison Rape Elimination Act

The National Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was passed in 2003 by the U.S. Congress and proposed to curb prison rape through a "zero-tolerance" policy, as well as through intensive research and information gathering by states. The act called for developing national standards to prevent and detect incidents of sexual violence in prison, making data on prison rape more available to prison administrators as well as making corrections facilities more accountable for incidents of prison rape.

The national standards require correctional facilities to provide a safe environment for inmates and staff by formalizing search procedures, training staff to better recognize and prevent sexual violence, providing appropriate medical care for victims, increase inmate screening for violence and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and institute confidential reporting structures if an inmate is raped to prevent retaliation.

In 2005 the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) established a PREA Coordinating Committee to review department wide policies and make recommendations to fully implement the final PREA standards. As a result of the recommendation to the committee the Division of Correction has:

- developed training modules for officers related to appropriate staff/inmate relationships;
- established reporting policies where suspected incidents of rape and other sexual assaults between inmates are fully investigated by a trained criminal investigator from a centralized unit; and
- Informed inmates of how to confidentially report and recognize sexual abuse when they first come to DPSCS correctional facilities.

In 2007 Maryland worked with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) to train staff to conduct comprehensive staffing analyses to ensure that the Division of Correction (DOC) has appropriate staff at each of correctional facilities. In newer Maryland facilities the DOC has invested in state of the art video and digital equipment to provide the best security practices to monitor inmates. For older facilities DOC used grant funding to retrofit video surveillance equipment. Efforts continue throughout all DOC facilities to increase safety for both inmates and staff.

SALI: The Sexual Assault Legal Institute

The Sexual Assault Legal Institute (SALI), a component of MCASA, is a statewide program which provides legal services and representation to adult and child victims of sexual assault, as well as legal training and technical assistance to professionals working with victims. It is one of the only legal services programs in the country that is devoted solely to the needs

of sexual assault survivors. It has been instrumental in increasing the awareness in members of the private bar of the legal needs of sexual assault victims, and its own Pro Bono Program has grown from ten to forty-two attorneys.

Prior to the establishment of the Sexual Assault Legal Institute in 2004, many victims of sexual assault, including victims of stranger rape, assault on school campuses, and sexual violence by acquaintances – and particularly low-income victims - simply had no access to legal services. In addition, most service providers, prosecutors, private attorneys, and others working in the field of sexual assault had little training or expertise regarding the legal needs of victims, particularly those outside the area of criminal prosecution. These included issues related to housing, finances, child support and custody, legal separation and divorce, education, employment, immigration, and privacy and safety. SALI attorneys are able to advise survivors not only about their legal options in these and other areas, but also about how different options may affect one another and how they may impact privacy.

Since its creation, SALI has helped to provide training to over 2700 professionals, including law enforcement officers, private attorneys, prosecuting attorneys, and judges; as well as nurses and other service providers. It has created and distributed written material, including a resource manual (*Identifying the Legal Needs of Survivors of Sexual Assault*) and other publications to members of the public, to victims, and to legal services programs, sexual assault programs, and domestic violence programs across the State.

In July of 2009, with funding from the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention, through the State Board of Victim Services, SALI began a new Crime Survivors Initiative. This initiative provides legal counsel to child and adult sexual assault survivors in the criminal justice system. In its first six months, the Crime Survivors Initiative provided over 100 survivors with an attorney and contacted over 150 allied agencies with information about sexual assault and crime victims' rights.

Child Advocacy Centers

The Maryland Children's Alliance (MCA), a non-profit coalition of child advocacy centers, was created to help local child advocacy centers and child abuse professionals better serve abused and neglected children, including victims of child sexual abuse.

Maryland's network of child advocacy centers provides child-friendly facilities where victims of maltreatment can be interviewed, undergo medical examination, and receive therapy at the same time their cases are investigated for possible prosecution or intervention by the Department of Social Services. These multi-disciplinary programs bring together child advocates, child protective services workers, local law enforcement officials, prosecuting attorneys, and service providers to create a child-focused system that protects children,

collects reliable and admissible evidence, and helps to build strong criminal cases against sexual offenders that lead to convictions.

Criminal Injury Compensation Board

Recognizing that many innocent persons suffer physical and psychological injury or death as a result of criminal acts, the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board (CICB) was created by the Maryland legislature in 1968, making Maryland the fourth state in the nation to establish a program to help victims and their families ease the financial burden of crime. Through the Criminal Injury Compensation Board, victims of crime may be compensated for medical and counseling expenses, restoration costs, and lost earnings.

CICB funds paid to victims of child sexual abuse, sexual assault (other than rape), and rape	
FY 2007	\$64,774
FY 2008	\$35,302
FY 2009	\$147,410

CICB is in the process of developing policies and procedures to act in accordance with the new forensic compliance laws. These new laws allow CICB to use a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination, in lieu of a police report, in order to compensate a victim for an injury sustained during a sexual assault or rape. CICB is also working toward substituting peace and protective orders as sufficient documentation for a compensatory injury in lieu of a police report.

Additionally, CICB pays disability claims to sexual assault victims, in cases where the psychological injury has created a partial or total disability.

Summary

The National Council of State Legislators, in 2007, identified sexual offender management as one of the top ten policy issues facing state governments³. In Maryland alone, more than 300 sexual offender specific bills have been proposed over the last five years, 83 of them during the most recent legislative session.

A significant number of the sexual offender laws considered and enacted at both the state and federal level have been responses to horrific crimes committed by offenders who quite often, in the media and thus in the minds of our fellow citizens, serve to represent all sexual offenders. But media coverage of sexual crime, while shown to increase fear of victimization⁴, does not necessarily reflect the true nature of sexual offending or lead to the most effective public policy.

It is well established – among researchers, victim service providers, and law enforcement officials – that such incidents of abduction and sexual assault by a stranger are rare occurrences. In fact, the Center for Sex Offender Management (CSOM), a national policy organization which tracks and evaluates sexual offender management practices in the United States and Canada, has concluded that while “Sex crimes are unfortunately fairly common” in the U.S., “most sexual offenses are committed by someone the victim knows — either a family member, friend, intimate partner, or acquaintance.”⁵

The challenge then, for legislators and agency heads, is to look beyond swift but unsupported reactions to distorted assessments of danger in order to discover and develop approaches to sexual offender management that have a real potential to significantly reduce the number of incidents of sexual abuse and assault in our communities. A careful consideration of the best available research and experience will be essential to crafting such strategies and will help Maryland avoid the experience of a number of other states which have substantially modified or even repealed laws which proved to be prohibitively costly and/or largely ineffective.

One important lesson learned in the course of implementing the programs and policies described herein is that no program, however effective now, can be expected to forever meet all of our needs. We cannot turn back from an awareness that the stability and comfort of tradition is an unacceptable justification for continuing along paths that do not lead us toward our goals. Our needs, and those of the communities we serve, are constantly shifting and evolving, and sexual offender management policy must evolve as well. We must constantly monitor and analyze our efforts to confirm their continued effectiveness; and we must always remain flexible and adaptable enough to refine our policies and procedures on the basis of our expanding knowledge and experience.

The Sexual Offender Advisory Board will therefore continue to review state laws and agency policies to ensure that they represent the most effective practices for reducing sexual offender recidivism in Maryland, while also monitoring promising initiatives implemented in other jurisdictions. It is further expected that over time the Board will also find it necessary to consider issues beyond the current scope of sexual offender management in an ongoing effort to ensure that limited state resources are applied to those practices which best achieve our State's declared public safety objectives: to reduce recidivism and increase public safety; to hold offenders accountable to victims and the community; and to help offenders develop the character and competencies which can help them become responsible and productive members of society.

Endnotes

- ¹ Ruggiero, K. J., & Kilpatrick, D.G. (2003). Rape in Maryland: A Report to the State. Charleston, SC: National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center, Medical University of South Carolina.
- ² Maryland DHR, Office of Victims Statistical Services Data, 2009 – preliminary data, 3 programs omitted, number expected to increase.
- ³ National Conference of State Legislatures (2007, December). *Top 10 issues forecast: Traditional and emerging issues meet up with unusual political and economic patterns*. NCSL News. Retrieved November 14, 2008, <http://www.ncsl.org/programs/press/pr121407.htm>.
- ⁴ Proctor, J. L., Badzinski, D. M., & Johnson, M. (2002). The impact of media on knowledge and perceptions of Megan's Law. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 13, 356-379.
- ⁵ Center for Sex Offender Management (2008). *Fact sheet: What you need to know about sex offenders*. Retrieved May 14, 2010, <http://www.csom.org/pubs/pubs.html>.