

North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board Report

Submitted to the

Senior Chair, Chairs, Co-Chairs, and Vice Chairs of the
Senate and House Appropriations Committees

and the

Chairs, Co-Chairs, and Vice Chairs of the
Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety

April 2011

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Executive Summary

The Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Governing Board created pursuant to Section 23.3 of Chapter 18 of the Session Laws of the 1996 Second Extra Session shall report by April 1st of each year, to the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety, and the Fiscal Research Division of the General Assembly on:

- The operating budget of the Board, the expenditures of the Board as of the date of the report, and the amount of funds in reserve for the operation of the Board; and
- A long-term strategic plan and the cost analysis for statewide implementation of the Criminal Justice Information Network. For each component of the Network, the initial cost estimate of the component, the amount of funds spent to date on the component, the source of funds for expenditures to date, and a timetable for completion of that component, including additional resources needed at each point.

The 2011 CJIN Report was altered to highlight the Board's recommendations during the year. One of the main objectives was to evaluate and identify enterprise solutions that were compatible with on-going projects but did not require substantial funding. One of the approaches was to investigate the possibility of partnerships with existing vendors.

After extensive research coupled with partnerships with both the local law enforcement agencies and their Record Management System (RMS) Vendors, the CJIN Board recommended the adoption of data exchange standards within the State of North Carolina. Adopting a specific standard between the agency's RMS Vendor and a central repository will not only potentially save law enforcement tens of millions of dollars in the future but more importantly it will provide the criminal justice community with an abundance of actionable information that is not currently available to most agencies today. Furthermore, to our knowledge, North Carolina would be the first state to deploy such a strategy and this practice could be extended to other applications both within and outside of criminal justice. A section of this report is dedicated to the Board's Information Sharing Initiative.

The Board was directed to study the feasibility of creating an automated pawn transaction database system as part of the criminal justice information network. The Board submitted the results of this study in April 2010. To facilitate this study, the CJIN Board conducted workshops with county and municipal law enforcement agencies, information technology professionals, pawnshop owners, pawnshop lobbyists, and vendors operating in North Carolina. A significant portion of two CJIN Board meetings were dedicated to presentations and discussions regarding the study. Additionally, the CJIN staff reviewed numerous other studies that were completed by other states and participated in conversations with personnel from those states. What we did not know and learned in the process of performing the study was that for an incremental increase in technology coupled with legislative changes that would extend past the pawn brokers to potentially include scrap metal, precious metals, secondhand dealers, etc. would have a far greater impact on reducing property crime in the State of North Carolina. Included in this report is an updated version of 2010 report.

All of the Board's recommendations are contained in the Section entitled "Strategic Direction and Recommendations."

The report also contains background information regarding the Governing Board and the membership, an update on criminal justice activities, a proposed strategic direction, research derived from federal, state and local government initiatives that could be utilized within the state, recognition of personnel providing assistance, and a review of our 2010 opportunities.

The General Appropriations Committee, the Appropriations Justice and Public Safety Subcommittee, and the Joint Legislative Correction, Crime Control, and Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee have historically relied upon the CJIN Board to undertake high profile initiatives, requested cost allocation reports with recommendations, and allowed the Board to provide technical demonstrations.

The CJIN Board has successfully installed a statewide criminal justice infrastructure that has made information sharing a possibility – their implemented projects included mobile voice & data, fingerprinting, court and juvenile justice applications, along with access to federal data bases. The CJIN Board is by far the most knowledgeable cross-section of criminal justice professionals assembled in North Carolina and possesses a proven track record of success. Because most statewide projects cross over the jurisdictional boundaries between the Judicial and the Executive branches, the membership of the CJIN Board is well represented by both sides and has a history of success in working together.

In summary, the Board is comprised of 21 members appointed by the Governor, Chief Justice, Speaker of the House, Senate President, Attorney General, and State Chief Information Officer. It is the background of these members that has made all the aforementioned projects and the ones highlighted in this report a success – Six Chief Information Officers/IT Directors, four from law enforcement, five Officers of the Court, four general public, DMV Commissioner, and Chief of Staff with Juvenile Justice.

Strategic Direction & Recommendations

In keeping with our objectives, the CJIN Board adopted a strategic direction that addressed numerous initiatives over the last year. Two of these initiatives, Local Law Enforcement Information Sharing and the Pawn Transaction Study, resulted in the following recommendations:

At the October 14, 2010 Board meeting, the members approved the following Local Law Enforcement Information Sharing recommendations:

- Adopt a specific data standard to be used for Record Management System Vendors to exchange information with a designated repository;
- Allow the local law enforcement agencies and the regional systems to begin exchanging information with a federal agency (to be determined – FBI or NCIS);
- Request that each RMS Vendor select one of their North Carolina Law Enforcement Agencies and implement an operational data standard with a federal agency (to be determined – FBI or NCIS) as a proof of concept; and
- Redirect the routing of information from the selected federal agency back to the SBI when the state repository becomes fully operational.

The Pawn Transaction Study Report was approved by the Board on March 18, 2010 with the following Study Recommendation:

- What we did not know and learned in the process of performing the study was that for an incremental increase in technology coupled with legislative changes that would extend past the pawn brokers to potentially include scrap metal, precious metals, secondhand dealers, etc. would have a far greater impact on reducing property crime in the State of North Carolina.
- For this reason, the CJIN Board respectfully requests the Oversight Committee consider allowing the Board to broaden the original study.

Note: There are numerous other states that are either in the process of studying this or have recently implemented similar legislation.

Introduced in the Legislative session this year, was SB-144 which requires Cash Converter Businesses to keep records of purchases and to make those records available to local law enforcement.

- The CJIN Board, based on the recommendations from the study report, fully supports this legislation.

Based on all the presentations, workshops, and input from the criminal justice community, the CJIN Board supports the following recommendations, initiatives, and projects:

- Deploy national standards for information sharing especially the ones that are already being utilized and proven to be successful, which will result in a decrease in operating costs and cost avoidance in the tens of millions, viable candidates include Local Law Enforcement Record Management Systems, Jail Management Systems, Traffic Crash Systems, etc.;
- Discontinue the expansion and creation of new systems that are being designed to replace the business core systems that perform all the process work flow within any given state agency, re-evaluate using these new systems as providers of information; utilize web services or similar technology to enhanced these core systems;
- Utilize and enhance existing systems prior to spending millions of dollars on the development of new systems, especially if the existing systems are very successful; example, expand the use of NCIS's Law Enforcement Information Exchange (LInX). The LInX System has a proven track record within the NC Local Law Enforcement community; therefore, this system should be expanded and interconnected with other state and federal agencies;
- Continue the Board's partnerships with NC businesses that assist law enforcement agencies; Pawn Brokers, RMS/JMS Vendors, Crime Mapping Vendors, etc.;
- Pursue the potential for creating a pilot project that would address two-factor authentication and possibly be certified as compliant with the US Department of Justice;
- Continue to support the Electronic Discovery Project; assist the District Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the State Bureau of Investigation, the local law enforcement agencies, etc.;
- Investigate the possibility of securing federal funding for using North Carolina as a candidate for a statewide broadband network similar to the San Francisco/Bay Area which was the selected candidate for a regional solution;
- Continue to support the expansion of the CJLEADS Project; and
- Continue to support the expansion of the NCAWARE Project.

The CJIN Board is committed to exploring opportunities that will enhance the Criminal Justice Community.

Background

The North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) initiative is a project which will allow the sharing of information between state and local criminal justice agencies.

During the 1994 Special Crime Session, the North Carolina General Assembly created the CJIN Study Committee and appropriated monies to study and develop a plan for a statewide criminal justice information network. The CJIN Study Final Report, dated April 7, 1995, outlined a comprehensive strategic plan that provided the vision for the statewide Criminal Justice Information Network in North Carolina. Based on recommendations and strategies identified in the plan, the General Assembly established the Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Governing Board in Section 23.3 of Chapter 18 of the Session Laws of the 1996 Second Extra Session.

North Carolina is recognized today in the nation as one of the leading states in developing a statewide criminal justice infrastructure. Our success is due directly in part to the North Carolina General Assembly recognizing the need for further coordination and cooperation between state and local agencies in establishing standards for sharing of criminal justice information.

The CJIN Governing Board created the following vision:

To develop a statewide criminal justice information network in North Carolina that will enable a properly authorized user to readily and effectively use information, regardless of its location in national, state, or local databases.

The Governing Board has built an outstanding reputation for successfully implementing statewide programs. This success can be directly attributable to the hard work and dedication of the board members along with their experience and diversity. The composition of the board is made up of professionals from the state, county, and municipal levels representing law enforcement, the court system, corrections, juvenile justice, information technology, and the public.

Study Final Report Findings

The North Carolina Legislature, during their 1994 Special Crime Session, created a 'Blue Ribbon' Study Committee to identify alternative strategies for developing and implementing a statewide criminal justice information network in North Carolina that would permit the sharing of information between state and local agencies. An examination of the state's current criminal justice information systems revealed the following deficiencies:

- It takes too long to positively identify persons. From fingerprints to photographs, information is scattered across different databases and filing systems.
- A single, comprehensive source for a person's criminal history is not available in North Carolina. Bits and pieces must be assembled on each individual, causing valuable time to be wasted on information collection.
- There is no single source of outstanding warrants. A person wanted in one county could be stopped in another while the officer has no knowledge of an outstanding warrant. This situation compromises public and officer safety.

- Data is entered excessively and redundantly. There is no single, centralized location for all information and records so data is entered and reentered over and over again into separate databases using different coding systems.
- There is no statewide, interagency mobile voice and data communications system. Officers cannot talk to their counterparts across their own county, much less to those across the state.

Study Final Report Recommendations

The CJIN Study Committee outlined the following major recommendations for removing these barriers that hindered the establishment and implementation of a comprehensive criminal justice information network. These recommendations also took into account the major building blocks for a statewide criminal justice information network that were already in place in 1995.

- Establish a CJIN Governing Board to create, promote, and enforce policies and standards.
- Adopt system architecture standards, end-user upgrades, and system security standards to facilitate movement of data between systems.
- Establish data standards for sharing information, including common definitions, code structures, and formats.
- Implement Live Scan digitized fingerprint systems and Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) technology to accomplish positive fingerprint identification within two hours of arrest.
- Implement a statewide magistrate system to streamline the process of warrant and case creation.
- Build a statewide warrant repository that contains all new and served warrant information.
- Implement a statewide fingerprint-based criminal history that includes all arrests and dispositions.
- Build a statewide identification index that includes information from all state and local agencies, as well as necessary linkages to federal justice agencies.
- Establish standards for, and implement a mobile voice and data communication network that allows state and local law enforcement and public safety agencies to communicate with each other, regardless of location within the state.

Participants

CJIN is comprised of state, local, public and private representatives. The Department of Justice, the Department of Correction, the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Division of Motor Vehicles, and the State Chief Information Officer are participating CJIN state agencies. Local representation includes Police Chiefs, Sheriffs, County Commissioners, County Information System Directors, North Carolina Chapter of Public Communications Officials International, Court Clerks of Superior Court, Judges, District Attorneys, general public appointments by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the North Carolina Local Government Information System Association (NCLGISA).

Initiatives

The following CJIN initiatives evolved from the CJIN Study Final Report Recommendations:

- Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)
- Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)
- CJIN-Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)
- North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN)
- Statewide Magistrate System
- End-User Technology
- CJIN Network Security
- CJIN Data Sharing Standards

Governing Board

Section 23.3 of Chapter 18 of the Session Laws of the 1996 Second Extra Session established the Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board within the Department of Justice (DOJ) for administrative and budgetary purposes. Section 17.1.(a) of the Session Law 2003-284 House Bill 397 transferred CJIN to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety (DCC&PS). The CJIN Governing Board is established within the DCC&PS for organizational and budgetary purposes only and the Board exercises all of its statutory power independent of control by the DCC&PS.

CJIN Governing Board Membership

There are twenty-one legislatively defined members on the Board. The CJIN Executive Director serves as an advisory member to the Board and is supported by an Administrative Assistant. There is also an ex-officio advisory member that represents the local city and county Information System (IS) directors.

Mr. Robert Brinson, Department of Correction Chief Information Officer, was re-elected as the CJIN Chair and Mr. Bill Stice, Technology Services Director, Town of Cary was re-elected as the Vice-Chair.

The CJIN Web Site reflects almost all of the presentations provided at each meeting, all CJIN reports, minutes of all the meetings, board membership, projects, and other relevant CJIN activities. A CJIN email address is available for questions on CJIN operations. Based on all the presentations and workshops over the last eighteen months an information sharing section was added to the Web Site that reflects projects from the federal, state, and local levels – power point presentations, handouts, contact information, etc.

CJIN Governing Board Financials

Until last year, the CJIN Board had operated on two, non-recurring appropriations of \$100,000 each – the first funded Board operations from 1996 until 2004. The second \$100,000 appropriation for the CJIN Board had a balance of \$67,741.88 as of the March, 2009; the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Administration Division, Fiscal Section did not carry this balance forward. The Board's operating fund for FY 2009/2010 was reduced to \$5,000.

The Department of Crime Control and Public Safety provided the CJIN Board with \$2,500 in temporary funding for FY 2010/2011. The temporary funding was used as follows:

DCCPS Computer Expenses (Maintenance, Managed LAN, etc.)	\$ 1,106.04
Travel for Board Members (Mileage, Meals, etc.)	626.00
Break Funds (Meetings)	152.00
Office Phone Service (CJIN Staff)	157.83
CJIN Staff Operating Expenses	0.00
Pending BDA for March 24 th Meeting	<u>350.00</u>
Expenditures as of March 18, 2011	\$ 91.87

Note: A special thanks to the Board members that expensed their travel to their agencies.

CJIN Governing Board

Appointed By	Description	Current Member
Governor	Employee of Department of Crime Control & Public Safety	Vacant
Governor	Director or employee of State Correction Agency	Robert Brinson, Chief Information Officer, Dept. of Correction
Governor	Representative recommended by the Association of Chiefs of Police	Glen Allen, Chief, Clayton P.D.
Governor	Employee of Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	David Jones, Deputy Secretary
Governor	Employee of Division of Motor Vehicles	Commissioner Mike Robertson
General Assembly	Representative of general public, recommended by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Robert Lee
General Assembly	Representative of general public, recommended by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Doug Logan, Emergency Management Coordinator, Granville County
General Assembly	Individual who is member of or working directly for the governing board of a NC municipality and recommended by President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Bill Stice, Technology Services Director, Town of Cary
General Assembly	Representative of the general public, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Barker French, Durham County
General Assembly	Representative of the general public, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Donnie Holt, Forsyth County
General Assembly	Individual who is a working member of or working directly for the governing board of a NC county, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Todd Jones, Orange County, Chief Information Officer
Attorney General	Employee of the Attorney General	Vacant
Attorney General	Representative recommended by the Sheriffs' Association	Tommy W. Allen, Sheriff, Anson County
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Director or employee of the Administrative Office of the Courts	Basil McVey, Chief Information Officer, AOC Technology Division
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Clerk of the Superior Court	Mike McArthur, Chowan County
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	Henry "Chip" Hight, Jr., Superior Court Judge, District 9
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	H. Thomas Jarrell, Jr., District Court Judge, Judicial District 18
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	District Attorney	Al Williams, Sr. Assistant District Attorney, Judicial District 28
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Magistrate	Eric Van Vleet, Durham County
State Chief Information Officer	Appointment by the State Chief Information Officer	George Bakolia, Deputy State Chief Information Officer
NC Chapter of Public Safety Communications Officials International, President	Active member of the NC Chapter of Public Safety Communications Officials International	Steve Lingerfelt, Information Technology Director, City of High Point

Governing Board Counsel – Lars Nance, Technical Advisor – Earl Bunting, Administrative Assistant – LaVonda Fowler, Executive Director – Eugene Vardaman

Updated Information Sharing Initiative

Executive Summary

The Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Governing Board started studying local law enforcement information sharing several years ago. After extensive research coupled with partnerships with both the local law enforcement agencies and their Record Management System (RMS) Vendors, the CJIN Board is in a unique position to recommend the adoption of data exchange standards within the State of North Carolina. Adopting a specific standard between the agency's RMS Vendor and a central repository will not only potentially save law enforcement tens of millions of dollars in the future but more importantly it will provide the criminal justice community with an abundance of actionable information that is not currently available to most agencies today. Furthermore, to our knowledge, North Carolina would be the first state to deploy such a strategy and this practice could be extended to other applications both within and outside of criminal justice.

This study began by inviting numerous police agencies and sheriffs to share with the Board their methods for communicating with other jurisdictions. These law enforcement agencies provided live demonstrations of their systems, power point presentations, handouts, and discussions regarding the enhancing of their existing methods, procedures, and technology; overall, the agencies are doing an outstanding job as evidenced by their postings on the CJIN Website.

Local law enforcement agencies across North Carolina are the custodians for a wealth of crime fighting data. These agencies maintain a repository containing a comprehensive view of every criminal incident that occurs within their jurisdiction. Over the last several decades this data has been in transition in the majority of agencies from a manual to automated process, complete with computers in the vehicles – millions of dollars are spent by local agencies to implement, operate, and maintain these systems. While the functionality of these systems varies significantly, they are each designed to satisfy the business needs of that agency.

In parallel with researching local information sharing, the CJIN Board contacted other states and federal agencies to determine how the industry was addressing these issues. The Board received presentations from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) both of which have operational data repositories containing local incident information and both are functional on a national level - an effort is currently underway to connect these repositories.

The CJIN staff contacted all the RMS vendors that operate in North Carolina. Members of the Board and law enforcement met with three of these vendors, that collectively serve in excess of 95% of our local agencies and have their corporate headquarters in North Carolina, to determine how receptive they would be to providing a standard interface, and more importantly, maintaining this interface as part of their future core suite of products. The vendors were not

only receptive to standardizing, they provided some significant insight into other areas such as single sign-on, two factor authentication, warrants, etc. CJIN facilitated these meetings; however, personnel from local law enforcement agencies and other state agencies were in attendance including the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI). The vendors also agreed to work closely with AOC on investigating an electronic interface to the NCAWARE System.

The SBI has posted a Request for Proposal and is in the process of reviewing the submittals for the purpose of obtaining the services of a vendor to assist with the creation of a state repository for local incident and arrest data. The project is in its infancy and until completion, local law enforcement agencies will continue to rely on various other systems for information outside their jurisdiction.

Based on over two years of CJIN meetings, various workshops, conversations with agencies both within and outside of North Carolina, the CJIN Board is making the following recommendations:

- Adopt a specific data standard to be used for Record Management System Vendors to exchange information with a designated repository;
- Allow the local law enforcement agencies and the regional systems to begin exchanging information with a federal agency (to be determined – FBI or NCIS);
- Request that each RMS Vendor select one of their North Carolina Law Enforcement Agencies and implement an operational data standard with a federal agency (to be determined – FBI or NCIS) as a proof of concept; and
- Redirect the routing of information from the selected federal agency back to the SBI when the state repository becomes fully operational.

Note: NCIS currently supports the interface to approximately 40 North Carolina local law enforcement agencies.

Background

The CJIN Board started to investigate information sharing at the local level for a variety of reasons; the CJIN Mobile Data Network was approaching obsolescence (the number of users has significantly decreased), the number of wireless applications was continuing to increase (eCITATION, DMV & Correction Photos, etc.), there were a variety of information sharing systems being implemented and used across the state (COPLINK, Police to Police, Rambler, Inform, etc.), there were systems under development or being discussed at the state level that would impact the operations of local law enforcement (NCAWARE, CJLEADS, Electronic Discovery, Crime Statistics, etc.), the Federal Bureau of Investigation was developing a national repository for local law enforcement information that contained advanced analytical tools (National Data Exchange – N-DEx), the Naval Criminal Investigative Services was developing a repository for local law enforcement agencies in proximity to Naval Installations that contained a database with applications (Law Enforcement Information Exchange – LInX), the wireless

industry was continuing to enhance their products and broadband was being addressed at the federal level with stimulus funds, traditional 911 voice systems were on a fast track toward data and video that may have a cascading effort on record systems and courts, advance technologies were emerging in the criminal justice community such as digital signature, GIS, and security with two-factor authentication, and other states were implementing and discussing projects that would collect local incident information through the use of third-party vendors deploying a turn-key approach.

The Board was concerned that the impact to the criminal justice community within the state, as a result of all the various systems being developed, may be detrimental to the existing business process of local law enforcement agencies. If properly planned, designed, and implemented all the aforementioned items would significantly enhance the operation of local law enforcement.

The CJIN Board needed to update their original strategic plan and started the process by addressing the place where the majority of criminal cases originate, with the local law enforcement agencies. The Board was also working with the various state agencies on a variety of upgrades, enhancements, and new systems, while staying in contact with other states and federal agencies.

Criminal Justice Technology and Information Updates

To obtain a base line on information sharing and the technology being utilized, both at the local and state level, the CJIN Board reached out to various agencies for assistance. The following agencies provided the Board with presentations, live demonstrations, and handouts:

September 13, 2007

- Governor's Crime Commission – Grants
- NC Fusion Center – ISAAC
- Administrative Office of the Courts – NCAWARE
- State Bureau of Investigation – SAFIS
- State Highway Patrol – VIPER
- State Highway Patrol – DMV Photos
- E911 Wireless Board
- Durham Sheriff's Office – GangNet

November 8, 2007

- Administrative Office of the Courts – NCAWARE
- State Highway Patrol – VIPER
- State Bureau of Investigation – SAFIS
- Department of Juvenile and Delinquency Prevention – NC-JOIN
- North Carolina Local Government Information Systems Association
- Office of Information Technology Services – Second Major Data Center
- Department of Correction – OPUS

January 24, 2008

- Town of Cary IT
- City of Wilson IT
- City of High Point PD
- City of Jacksonville IT/PD
- State Bureau of Investigation – SAFIS
- City of Durham PD
- City of Raleigh PD
- Buncombe County IT/District Attorney

March 12, 2008

- Administrative Office of the Courts – NCAWARE
- State Highway Patrol – VIPER
- State Bureau of Investigation – SAFIS
- 2008 General Assembly Report

September 18, 2009

- Administrative Office of the Courts – NCAWARE
- State Highway Patrol – VIPER
- State Highway Patrol – DMV Photos
- Federal Bureau of Investigation – InfraGard
- Governor’s Crime Commission – SAVAN
- Office of State Controller – CJLEADS
- State Highway Patrol – CJIN Mobile Data Network

November 20, 2008

- Town of Coats PD
- Administrative Office of the Courts – NCAWARE
- State Highway Patrol – VIPER
- State Highway Patrol – DMV Photos
- Department of Corrections – DOC Photos
- Buncombe County/City of Asheville IT/District Attorney
- Department of Corrections – Probation System
- State of Pennsylvania – Justice Network

January 27, 2009

- Office of Information Technology Services – Digital Signatures & E-Forms
- Wake County Sheriff’s Office
- City of Raleigh PD
- City of Kinston PD
- Johnston County Sheriff’s Office
- State of Michigan – Justice Network

March 26, 2009

- Office of Information Technology Services – Digital Signatures & E-Forms
- Wake County Sheriff’s Office
- 2009 General Assembly Report

- State of Nebraska – Justice Network

October 29, 2009

- Administrative Office of the Courts – NCAWARE
- State Highway Patrol – VIPER
- Department of Corrections – DOC Photos
- Charlotte Mecklenburg PD – CRISS
- Office of State Controller – CJLEADS
- NC Department of Justice – Local Data Integration & Crime Statistics
- Naval Criminal Investigative Service – LInX
- Federal Bureau of Investigation – N-DEx

January 28, 2010

- Local Criminal Justice Information Sharing
- Town of Coats PD
- City of Dunn PD
- Harnett County Sheriff's Office
- City of Benson PD
- City of Lillington PD
- Town of Angier PD
- HB 1282 – Automated Pawn Systems
- City of Raleigh PD
- Wake County Sheriff's Office
- Charlotte Mecklenburg PD
- Guilford County Sheriff's Office
- City of Fayetteville PD
- Cumberland County Sheriff's Office
- City of Jacksonville IT/PD

Note: The details associated with the majority of the above presentations are posted on the CJIN Board Website with contact information on the agency and links to the presentations.

Local Law Enforcement Agencies/Record Management System Vendors

After numerous discussions with sheriff deputies and police officers from all the aforementioned agencies, it was obvious that one of the key sources of criminal justice and public safety information is the Record Management System (RMS) used by the majority of law enforcement agencies within the state. These record systems contain a wealth of information regarding each incident that occurs within that jurisdiction. These databases contain the official record of an incident; they are the source of information used for tracking crimes (trend analysis), mapping crimes, searching for specific information (color of vehicle, description of property, personnel at the scene, interviews, etc.), advanced crime analysis, etc. It is the repository of crime fighting information.

Based on our research and the assistance of the SBI, we found the following RMS Vendors in the State of North Carolina:

- HTE (OSSI Corporate)
- InterAct
- Keystone
- New World
- SunGard OSSI
- Southern Software
- Spillman
- USA
- VisonAIR

Two agencies have developed their own internal systems for records and close to 90 agencies do not possess an electronic records system.

The vendors generally provide an integrated system comprised of Computer Aided Dispatch, the Records Management System (both Police, Fire & Emergency Medical Services), Jail Management, Mobile Data Systems, etc. The RMS vendors have also built information sharing systems for their agencies and the following are currently available within the state:

- SunGard OSSI's – Police to Police;
- Southern's – Rambler; and
- VisionAIR's – Inform.

The local law enforcement agencies are identified below along with their RMS vendor and if they possess one of the information sharing systems it is denoted; the three major RMS vendors within North Carolina provide their officers with the aforementioned information sharing tools – Rambler, Police to Police, and Inform. Information regarding the law enforcement agency is also provided; population of jurisdiction and number of sworn officers.

The chart displays the agencies that are participating in one of the two regional systems in the state – COPLINK or NCIS's LInX, in addition to, the agencies that are designated a Public Safety Answering Point (receives 911 calls and dispatches police, fire, and emergency medical services), and agencies that use Leads-On-Line (a data base of pawn broker records that is being used by approximately 50 agencies and reflect over 180 pawn shops within North Carolina, the system is connected to the NCIC's Hot List and contains data from approximately 1400 law enforcement agencies in 35 other states.

Agency/RMS Vendor/County/Information Sharing Chart

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LinX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Aberdeen PD	28	Southern Software	Moore	5,301					1	1
Alamance County SO	118	OSSI	Alamance	60,211	1			1		
Albemarle PD	49	OSSI	Stanly	16,338		1				
Albert J. Ellis PD			Onslow	Airport						
Alexander County SO	32	OSSI	Alexander	35,385	1			1		
Alleghany County SO	13	Southern Software	Alleghany	9,460	1				1	
Andrews PD	6	Southern Software	Cherokee	1,913						
Angier PD	12	Southern Software	Harnett	4,387						
Anson County SO	29	Southern Software	Anson	18,798	1	1				
Apex PD	54	Southern Software	Wake	32,269						
Ashe County SO	23	Southern Software	Ashe	23,837	1				1	
Asheboro PD	77	Spillman Technology	Randolph	25,321						
Asheville PD	195	OSSI	Buncombe	79,973				1		1
Asheville Regional Airport Authority			Buncombe	Airport						
ASU	26	Southern Software	Watauga	Campus						
Atlantic Beach PD	18	Southern Software	Carteret	1,820					1	1
Aulander PD		Southern Software	Bertie	824						
Aurora PD			Beaufort	570						
Avery County SO	24	Southern Software	Avery	15,892	1				1	
Ayden PD	18	VisionAir	Pitt	4,987						

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Badin PD	5	OSSI	Stanly	1,946		1				
Bailey PD	3	Southern Software	Nash	735						
Bakersville PD	1		Mitchell	354						
Bald Head Island PD	10	Southern Software	Brunswick	264						
Banner Elk PD	9	Southern Software	Avery	972						
Beaufort County SO	48	Spillman Technology	Beaufort	34,035	1					
Beaufort PD	17	Southern Software	Carteret	4,048					1	
Beech Mountain PD	9	Southern Software	Avery	50	1				1	
Belhaven PD	8	Southern Software	Beaufort	1,963					1	
Belmont Abbey College			Gaston	Campus						
Belmont PD	31	Southern Software	Gaston	10,461		1			1	
Benson PD	12	Southern Software	Johnston	3,703					1	
Bertie County SO	24	VisionAir	Bertie	15,522	1				1	
Bethel PD		Southern Software	Pitt	1,824					1	
Beulaville PD	5	Southern Software	Duplin	1,091						
Biltmore Forest PD	12	Southern Software	Buncombe	1,556				1		1
Biscoe PD	8	Southern Software	Montgomery	1,774						
Black Mountain PD	18	Southern Software	Buncombe	8,526				1		1
Bladen County SO	44	OSSI	Bladen	26,234	1			1		
Bladenboro PD	6	OSSI	Bladen	1,605						
Blowing Rock PD	11	Southern Software	Watauga	1,429					1	
Boiling Spring Lakes PD	8	Southern Software	Brunswick	4,372						
Boiling Springs PD	8	Southern Software	Cleveland	4,301						

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Boone PD	11	Southern Software	Watauga	14,813	1			1	1	
Boonville PD	5		Yadkin	1,165				1		
Bridgeton PD			Craven	315						
Broadway PD	4		Lee	1,116						
Brookford PD	1		Catawba	439		1				
Broughton Hospital Police			Burke	Hospital						
Brunswick Community College	10		Brunswick	Campus						
Brunswick County SO	120	Southern Software	Brunswick	67,064	1		1	1	1	1
Bryson City PD	7	VisionAir	Swain	1,487						
Buncombe County SO	230	OSSI	Buncombe	130,326	1			1		1
Bunn PD	2		Franklin	406						
Burgaw PD	10	Southern Software	Pender	4,279			1			
Burke County SO	102	OSSI	Burke	64,734	1			1		
Burlington PD	111	OSSI	Alamance	51,662				1		
Burnsville PD	8		Yancey	1,694						
Butner Public Safety	43	Southern Software	Granville	6,369	1					
Cabarrus County SO	204	OSSI	Cabarrus	57,412	1	1		1		
Caldwell County SO	64	OSSI	Caldwell	52,509	1			1		
Camden County SO	15	OSSI	Camden	9,732			1			
Cameron PD	1	Southern Software	Moore	280						
Candor PD	5	Southern Software	Montgomery	847						
Canton PD	14	Southern Software	Haywood	4,097					1	1
Cape Carteret PD	7	Southern Software	Carteret	1,500					1	

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Carolina Beach PD	28	VisionAir	New Hanover	5,987					1	
Carolina Beach State Park		Southern Software	New Hanover	Park						
Carrboro PD	38	OSSI	Orange	19,891				1		
Carteret County SO	48	Southern Software	Carteret	38,596	1		1		1	1
Carthage PD	10	Southern Software	Moore	2,334					1	
Cary PD	163	OSSI	Wake	146,536	1			1		
Caswell Beach PD	4	Southern Software	Brunswick	511						
Caswell Center Hospital Police			Lenoir	Hospital						
Caswell County SO	35	Southern Software	Caswell	23,571	1				1	
Catawba County SO	121	VisionAir	Catawba	83,978	1	1				
Catawba PD	3	Southern Software	Catawba	755		1				
Chadbourn PD	10	Southern Software	Columbus	2,122						
Chapel Hill PD	112	OSSI	Orange	54,431				1		
Charlotte/Douglas Airport Police			Mecklenburg	Airport		1				
Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD	1,635		Mecklenburg	711,349	1	1				
Chatham County SO	77	Southern Software	Chatham	56,212	1				1	
Cherokee County SO	26		Cherokee	23,550	1					
Cherokee PD			Swain		1				1	1
Cherry O'Berry Hospital Police		Southern Software	Watauga	Hospital			1	1	1	
Cherryville PD	18	Southern Software	Gaston	5,795		1			1	
Chimney Rock State Park		Southern Software	Rutherford	Park						
China Grove PD	13	Southern Software	Rowan	4,396						
Chocowinity PD	3	Southern Software	Beaufort	711					1	
Chowan County SO	14	Southern Software	Chowan	9,652	1		1		1	
Chowan University Campus Police	6		Hertford	Campus						

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LinX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Claremont PD	8	Southern Software	Catawba	1,123						
Clay County SO	14	Southern Software	Clay	14,818	1					
Clayton PD	41	OSSI	Johnston	14,333						
Cleveland County SO	86	OSSI	Cleveland	68,368	1			1		1
Cleveland PD	5	Southern Software	Rowan	840						
Cliffs of the Neuse State Park		Southern Software	Wayne Park				1			
Clinton PD	29	VisionAir	Sampson	8,810						
Clyde PD	4	Southern Software	Haywood	1,401						
Coats PD	7	Southern Software	Harnett	2,180					1	
Columbus County SO	63	Southern Software	Columbus	42,593	1				1	1
Columbus PD	5	Southern Software	Polk	1,066						
Concord PD	154	OSSI	Cabarrus	81,365		1		1		1
Conover PD	21	VisionAir	Catawba	8,110		1				
Conway PD	1		Northampton	696						
Cooleemee PD	4		Davie	980						
Cornelius PD	42	OSSI	Mecklenburg	24,847	1	1		1		
Cramerton PD	11	Southern Software	Gaston	3,504		1				
Craven County SO	66	HTE	Craven	41,050	1		1			
Creedmoor PD	13	Southern Software	Granville	3,296					1	
Cumberland County SO	309	OSSI	Cumberland	85,558	1		1	1		1
Currituck County SO	64	OSSI	Currituck	23,815	1		1	1		
Dallas PD	12		Gaston	4,033						
Dare County SO	67	OSSI	Dare	16,704	1		1			

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Davidson College Public Safety and Police	7		Mecklenburg	Campus						
Davidson County SO	121	OSSI	Davidson	109,587	1			1		
Davidson PD	18		Mecklenburg	10,541		1				
Davie County SO	44	VisionAir	Davie	36,132	1			1		
Denton PD	6		Davidson	1,740						
DHHS Police - Black Mountain			Buncombe	Hospital						
Dismal Swamp State Natural Area		Southern Software	Camden	Park						
Dobson PD	5	VisionAir	Surry	1,516						
Dorothea Dix Hospital		HTE	Wake	Hospital						
Drexel PD	5	Southern Software	Burke	1,920				1		
Duck PD	7	Southern Software	Dare	504						
Duke University PD	28	OSSI	Durham	Campus				1		
Dunn PD	35	Southern Software	Harnett	10,377	1				1	1
Duplin County SO	66	Southern Software	Duplin	42,108	1				1	
Durham County SO	156	VisionAir	Durham	32,044			1	1		
Durham PD	494	OSSI	Durham	234,088	1		1	1		
East Bend PD	2		Yadkin	671						
East Carolina University	26	InterAct Public Safety	Pitt	Campus						
East Spencer PD	5	Southern Software	Rowan	1,703						
Eden PD	44	Southern Software	Rockingham	15,696	1				1	
Edenton PD	14	Southern Software	Chowan	5,166			1		1	
Edgecombe County SO	56	VisionAir	Edgecombe	20,399	1					
Elizabeth City PD	53	OSSI	Pasquotank	20,355						
Elizabeth City State University	17	Southern Software	Pasquotank	Campus						

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Elizabethtown PD	14	OSSI	Bladen	3,621			1			
Elk Knob State Natural Area		Southern Software	Watauga	Park					1	
Elk Park PD			Avery	447						
Elkin PD	17	VisionAir	Surry	4,150						
Elon PD	15	OSSI	Alamance	7,913				1		
Elon University Campus PD	16	OSSI	Alamance	Campus						
Emerald Isle PD	14	VisionAir	Carteret	3,982					1	1
Enfield PD	10	Southern Software	Halifax	2,221						
Eno River State Park		Southern Software	Durham	Park						
Erwin PD	9	Southern Software	Harnett	5,051					1	
Fair Bluff PD	1		Columbus	1,226						
Fairmont PD	10	Southern Software	Robeson	2,763					1	
Falls Lake State Recreation Area			Wake	Park						
Farmville PD	10	Southern Software	Pitt	4,715					1	
Fayetteville PD	347	VisionAir	Cumberland	207,779			1	1		1
Fayetteville State University	11	Southern Software	Cumberland	Campus	1					
Fletcher PD	15	Southern Software	Henderson	6,531					1	1
Forest City PD	32	Shield Technology	Rutherford	7,133						
Forsyth County SO	202	OSSI	Forsyth	97,546	1			1		
Fort Fisher State Recreation Area		Southern Software	New Hanover	Park						
Fort Macon State Park		Southern Software	Carteret	Park						
Four Oaks PD	5	Southern Software	Johnston	1,995						
Foxfire Village PD	2		Moore	582						
Franklin County SO	62	Southern Software	Franklin	51,306					1	

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Franklin PD	18	Southern Software	Macon	3,899					1	
Franklinton PD	7	Southern Software	Franklin	2,523						
Fremont PD	3		Wayne	1,404			1			
Fuquay-Varina PD	29	Southern Software	Wake	16,961						
Gardner-Webb University	4		Cleveland	Campus						
Garner PD	61	VisionAir	Wake	27,013						
Garysburg PD	2	Southern Software	Northampton	1,203					1	
Gaston County PD	2	New World Systems	Gaston		1	1				
Gaston County SO	121	New World Systems	Gaston	78,685		1				
Gaston PD	2		Northampton	945						
Gastonia PD	172		Gaston	75,280		1				
Gates County SO	10	Southern Software	Gates	11,814	1				1	
Gibsonville PD	14	OSSI	Guilford	2,855						
Glen Alpine PD	3		Burke	1,349						
Goldsboro PD	103	OSSI	Wayne	38,313			1			
Goose Creek State Park		Southern Software	Beaufort	Park						
Gorges State Park		Southern Software	Transylvania	Park					1	
Graham County SO	15		Graham	8,327	1					
Graham PD	33	VisionAir	Alamance	15,042				1		
Granite Falls PD	14	Southern Software	Caldwell	4,999					1	
Granite Quarry PD	7	Southern Software	Rowan	2,479					1	
Granville County SO	51	Southern Software	Granville	40,839	1				1	
Greene County SO	20	Southern Software	Greene	21,384	1					

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Greensboro PD	602	OSSI	Guilford	268,917				1		
Greenville PD	182	New World Systems	Pitt	82,569			1			
Grifton PD	6	Southern Software	Pitt	2,174					1	
Grover PD			Cleveland	699						
Guilford County SO	250	Spillman Technology	Guilford	170,820	1			1		
Halifax County SO	60	VisionAir	Halifax	31,439	1					
Hamlet PD	19	Southern Software	Richmond	5,820						
Hammocks Beach State Park		Southern Software	Onslow	Park						
Hanging Rock State Park		Southern Software	Stokes	Park						
Harnett County SO	110	VisionAir	Harnett	87,549	1		1		1	1
Havelock PD	28	InterAct Public Safety	Craven	23,739	1		1			
Haw River PD	8	Southern Software	Alamance	2,068						
Haw River State Park		Southern Software	Rockingham	Park						
Haywood County SO	50	Southern Software	Haywood	40,784	1				1	1
Henderson County SO	129	VisionAir	Henderson	83,265	1					1
Henderson PD	52	OSSI	Vance	16,236						1
Hendersonville PD	38	VisionAir	Henderson	13,135						
Hertford County SO	21	Southern Software	Hertford	20,431	1				1	
Hertford PD	7	Southern Software	Perquimans	2,203					1	
Hickory PD	114	OSSI	Catawba	41,039		1		1		
High Point PD	219	OSSI	Guilford	99,961	1			1		
Highlands PD	12	Southern Software	Macon	985						
Hillsborough PD	28	Southern Software	Orange	6,751					1	
Hobgood PD			Halifax	381						

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Hoke County SO	52	Southern Software	Hoke	41,722	1		1			
Holden Beach PD	9	Southern Software	Brunswick	964						
Holly Ridge PD	8	Southern Software	Onslow	1,469						
Holly Springs PD	36	HTE	Wake	21,599	1		1	1		
Hope Mills PD	30	VisionAir	Cumberland	14,559	1					
Hot Springs PD	1		Madison	677						
Hudson PD	11	Southern Software	Caldwell	3,144						
Huntersville PD	82	OSSI	Mecklenburg	41,216		1		1		
Hyde County SO	15	Southern Software	Hyde	5,391	1					
Indian Beach PD	4	Southern Software	Carteret	88						
Iredell County SO	133	VisionAir	Iredell	96,384	1	1				
Jackson County SO	44	Southern Software	Jackson	35,389	1				1	
Jackson PD	1		Northampton	675						
Jacksonville PD	112	HTE	Onslow	81,612	1		1	1	1	1
Jefferson PD	3	Southern Software	Ashe	1,442						
Johnson C. Smith University Campus PD	4		Mecklenburg	Campus						
Johnston County SO	104	OSSI	Johnston	119,239	1					
Jones County SO	10	Southern Software	Jones	9,170	1					
Jones Lake State Park		Southern Software	Bladen	Park						
Jonesville PD	10	Southern Software	Yadkin	2,246						
Jordan Lake State Recreation Area		HTE	Wake	Park						
Kannapolis PD	75	VisionAir	Cabarrus	35,308		1		1		
Kenansville PD	4	Southern Software	Duplin	1,256				1		

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Kenly PD	8	Southern Software	Johnston	1,810						
Kernersville PD	67	OSSI	Forsyth	22,956						
Kerr Lake State Recreation Area		HTE	Vance	Park						
Kill Devil Hills PD	25	VisionAir	Dare	6,875						
King PD	19	Southern Software	Stokes	5,859				1	1	
Kings Mountain PD	29	OSSI	Cleveland	9,720	1					
Kingstown PD			Cleveland	819						
Kinston PD	84	OSSI	Lenoir	22,478						
Kitty Hawk PD	15	OSSI	Dare	3,491			1			
Knightdale PD	23	Southern Software	Wake	12,393			1			
Kure Beach PD	10		New Hanover	Park						
La Grange PD		Southern Software	Lenoir	2,774						
Lake James State Park		Southern Software	McDowell	Park						
Lake Lure PD	10	Southern Software	Rutherford	1,105						
Lake Norman State Park		Southern Software	Iredell	Park						
Lake Royal PD	6	Southern Software	Franklin						1	
Lake Waccamaw PD	5	Southern Software	Columbus	1,287						
Landis PD	8	Southern Software	Rowan	3,127						
Laurel Park PD	7	Southern Software	Henderson	2,290					1	1
Laurinburg PD	36	VisionAir	Scotland	15,925						
Lee County SO	48	Southern Software	Lee	29,198					1	1
Lees-McRae College			Avery	Campus						
Leland PD	30	Southern Software	Brunswick	13,408					1	
Lenoir County SO	62	VisionAir	Lenoir	26,768	1					

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LinX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Lenoir PD	54	VisionAir	Caldwell	19,071				1		
Lewiston Woodville PD			Bertie	554						
Lexington PD	67	OSSI	Davidson	21,420				1		
Liberty PD	10	Spillman Technology	Randolph	2,898						
Lilesville PD	1		Anson	436						
Lillington PD	12	Southern Software	Harnett	3,300					1	
Lincoln County SO	104	OSSI	Lincoln	64,159	1	1		1	1	
Lincolnton PD	31	Southern Software	Lincoln	11,543		1			1	
Littleton PD	5		Halifax	666						
Locust PD	11	VisionAir	Stanly	2,984		1				
Longview PD	14	Southern Software	Catawba	4,273				1		
Louisburg PD	13	Southern Software	Franklin	3,711						
Lowell PD	9		Gaston	2,779						
Lumber River State Park		Southern Software	Robeson	Park						
Lumberton PD	78	VisionAir	Robeson	23,039	1					
Macon County SO	42	Southern Software	Macon	29,610	1					
Madison County SO	17	Southern Software	Madison	17,390	1			1		
Madison PD	13	OSSI	Rockingham	2,210				1		1
Maggie Valley PD	8	Southern Software	Haywood	1,602					1	1
Magnolia PD		Southern Software	Duplin	1,014						
Maiden PD	13	Southern Software	Catawba	3,466		1			1	
Manteo PD	7	Southern Software	Dare	1,044						
Marion PD	22	Southern Software	McDowell	7,481					1	

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Mars Hill PD	5	Southern Software	Madison	1,938						
Marshall PD	3		Madison	841						
Marshville PD	8	Southern Software	Union	3,156					1	
Martin County SO	34	Southern Software	Martin	16,628	1				1	
Matthews PD	57	OSSI	Mecklenburg	29,209		1				1
Maxton PD	9	Southern Software	Robeson	2,341						
Mayo River State Park		Southern Software	Rockingham	Park						
Mayodan PD	13	OSSI	Rockingham	2,470				1		
Maysville PD	3	Southern Software	Jones	980						
McAdenville PD	2	Southern Software	Gaston	606		1				
McDowell County SO	43	Southern Software	McDowell	36,278	1				1	
Mebane PD	20	OSSI	Alamance	8,316				1		
Mecklenburg County SO	304		Mecklenburg	48,333		1				
Medoc Mountain State Park		Southern Software	Halifax	Park						
Merchants Millpond Park		Southern Software	Gates	Park						
Meredith College Campus Police	7	HTE	Wake	Campus						
Methodist University PD	5	Southern Software	Cumberland	Campus						
Micro PD			Johnston	557						
Middlesex PD	4	Southern Software	Nash	890						
Mint Hill PD	28	Southern Software	Mecklenburg	21,048		1			1	
Mitchell County SO	15		Mitchell	13,602					1	
Mocksville PD	22	Southern Software	Davie	4,640					1	
Monroe PD	85	Southern Software	Union	38,120						
Montgomery County SO	24	Southern Software	Montgomery	18,846	1					

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Montreat College Campus Police	3		Buncombe	Campus						
Montreat PD	5		Buncombe	701						
Moore County SO	73	Southern Software	Moore	46,576	1				1	1
Mooresville PD	58	OSSI	Iredell	30,737		1		1		
Morehead City PD	36	VisionAir	Carteret	8,830			1			
Morganton PS	63	OSSI	Burke	17,058						
Morrisville PD	32		Wake	15,996						
Morrow Mountain State Park		Southern Software	Stanly	Park						
Morven PD			Anson	552						
Mount Airy PD	38	VisionAir	Surry	10,820						
Mount Gilead PD	7	Southern Software	Montgomery	1,411						
Mount Holly PD	29	Southern Software	Gaston	11,787	1	1			1	
Mount Mitchell State Park		Southern Software	Yancey	Park						
Mount Olive PD	16	OSSI	Wayne	4,626			1			
Murfreesboro PD	9	Southern Software	Hertford	2,622	1				1	
Murphy PD	8	Southern Software	Cherokee	1,627						
Nags Head PD	19	OSSI	Dare	3,131			1			
Nash County SO	70	VisionAir	Nash	86,119	1					
Nashville PD	12	Southern Software	Nash	4,947						
Navassa PD	4		Brunswick	1,973						
New Bern PD	87	New World Systems	Craven	26,611	1		1			
New Hanover County SO	286	OSSI	New Hanover	83,164	1		1	1		
New River State Park / Mount Jefferson		Southern Software	Ashe	Park						
Newland PD	5	Southern Software	Avery	695					1	

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Newport PD	10	Southern Software	Carteret	4,214					1	
Newton Grove PD	3		Sampson	630						
Newton PD	34	HTE	Catawba	13,819		1		1		1
North Carolina A & T State University	12	Southern Software	Guilford	Campus				1		
North Carolina Alcohol Law Enforcement			Statewide	State						
North Carolina Arboretum Campus Police			Buncombe	Campus						
North Carolina Central University	16	OSSI	Durham	Campus				1		
North Carolina Division of Forestry			Johnston	State						
NC Division of Parks & Recreation Headquarters		HTE	Wake	State						
North Carolina Fairgrounds Police			Wake							
North Carolina State Highway Patrol		Internal	Statewide	State			1			
North Carolina State University	42	USA Software	Wake	Campus						
North Carolina Wildlife Commission			Statewide	State						
North Topsail Beach PD	11	Southern Software	Onslow	930						
Northampton County SO	21	VisionAir	Northampton	14,970	1					
Northwest PD			Brunswick	882						
Norwood PD	6	OSSI	Stanly	2,815		1				
Oak Island PD	25	Southern Software	Brunswick	8,594	1				1	
Oakboro PD	5		Stanly	1,139		1				
Ocean Isle Beach PD	13	Southern Software	Brunswick	520					1	
Old Fort PD	4	Southern Software	McDowell	983						
Onslow County SO	108	OSSI	Onslow	91,990	1		1	1		1
Orange County SO	85	OSSI	Orange	51,199	1			1		
Oriental PD			Pamlico	857						
Oxford PD	32	VisionAir	Granville	9,447					1	

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Pamlico County SO	17	InterAct Public Safety	Pamlico	11,981	1					
Parkton PD			Robeson	551						
Pasquotank County SO	40	OSSI	Pasquotank	21,490	1		1			
Pembroke PD	14	Southern Software	Robeson	2,837						
Pender County SO	54	OSSI	Pender	46,688	1		1	1		1
Perquimans County SO	9	Southern Software	Perquimans	10,167					1	
Person County SO	42	Southern Software	Person	29,339	1				1	
Pettigrew State Park			Warren	Park						
Piedmont Triad International Airport		Southern Software	Guilford	Airport					1	
Pikeville PD	3	OSSI	Wayne	703			1			
Pilot Mountain PD	8	VisionAir	Surry	1,299						
Pilot Mountain State Park		Southern Software	Stokes	Park						
Pine Knoll Shores PD	8	Southern Software	Carteret	1,634					1	
Pine Level PD	5	Southern Software	Johnston	1,978					1	
Pinebluff PD	4	Southern Software	Moore	1,403						
Pinehurst PD	25	Southern Software	Moore	12,119						1
Pinetops PD	7	Southern Software	Edgecombe	1,259						
Pineville PD	36	USA Software	Mecklenburg	7,747	1	1				
Pink Hill PD	2		Lenoir	520					1	
Pitt County SO	142	OSSI	Pitt	52,621	1		1			
Pittsboro PD	13	Southern Software	Chatham	2,443					1	
Plymouth PD	10	Southern Software	Washington	3,846			1			
Polk County SO	24	Southern Software	Polk	15,950	1					1
Princeton PD	4	Southern Software	Johnston	1,443						

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Princeville PD			Edgecombe	2,412						
Queens University of Charlotte Campus Police			Mecklenburg	Campus						
Raeford PD	15	Southern Software	Hoke	4,412					1	
Raleigh PD	704	Keystone	Wake	383,331				1		
Raleigh-Durham Int'l Airport		OSSI	Wake	Airport						
Ramseur PD	6	Spillman Technology	Randolph	1,755						
Randleman PD	14		Randolph	4,487				1		
Randolph County SO	162		Randolph	107,748	1					
Ranlo PD	7		Gaston	3,369						
Raven Rock State Park		Southern Software	Harnett	Park						
Red Springs PD	15	Southern Software	Robeson	3,497						
Reidsville PD	49	OSSI	Rockingham	14,637	1			1		
Rhodhiss PD			Caldwell	407						
Rich Square PD	2	Southern Software	Northampton	840						
Richlands PD	6	Southern Software	Onslow	1,148			1		1	
Richmond County SO	48	OSSI	Richmond	31,543	1					
River Bend PD	5	InterAct Public Safety	Craven	3,162						
Roanoke Rapids PD	37	VisionAir	Halifax	16,572						
Robbins PD	5	Southern Software	Moore	1,332					1	
Robersonville PD	7	Southern Software	Martin	1,578					1	
Robeson County SO	130	OSSI	Robeson	95,273	1			1		
Rockingham County SO	89	HTE	Rockingham	55,900	1			1		
Rockingham PD	32	Southern Software	Richmond	9,484					1	
Rockwell PD	5	Southern Software	Rowan	2,082					1	

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Rocky Mount PD	150	OSSI	Edgecombe	16,965	1					
Rolesville PD	10	Southern Software	Wake	2,952				1		
Roper PD			Washington	609					1	
Rose Hill PD	4		Duplin	1,396						
Rowan County SO	124	OSSI	Rowan	90,124	1			1		
Rowland PD	6	Southern Software	Robeson	1,174						
Roxboro PD	30	Southern Software	Person	8,933					1	
Rutherford County SO	77	VisionAir	Rutherford	47,565	1					1
Rutherfordton PD	15	Southern Software	Rutherford	4,166						
Saint Pauls PD	13	OSSI	Robeson	2,368						
Salemburg PD			Sampson	482						
Salisbury PD	87	OSSI	Rowan	32,263				1		1
Saluda PD	3		Polk	562					1	1
Sampson County SO	90	VisionAir	Sampson	55,484	1					
Sanford PD	83	OSSI	Lee	28,249	1			1		1
Scotland County SO	41	Southern Software	Scotland	13,284	1					
Scotland Neck PD	8	Southern Software	Halifax	2,182						
Seaboard PD			Northampton	640						
Seagrove PD			Randolph	258						
Selma PD	23	Southern Software	Johnston	7,671						
Seven Devils PD	5		Watauga	129						
Severn PD			Northampton	252						
Shallotte PD	13	Southern Software	Brunswick	1,998						1

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Sharpsburg PD	9	Southern Software	Nash	1,418						
Shaw University PD	10		Wake	Campus						
Shelby PD	71	OSSI	Cleveland	20,793	1					
Siler City PD	21	Southern Software	Chatham	8,713					1	
Singletary Lake State Park		Southern Software	Bladen	Park						
Smithfield PD	38	InterAct Public Safety	Johnston	13,410						
South Mountains State Park		Southern Software	Burke	Park						
Southern Pines PD	28	OSSI	Moore	12,657				1		
Southern Shores PD	9	OSSI	Dare	2,616						
Southport PD	11	Southern Software	Brunswick	3,143					1	
Sparta PD	6	Southern Software	Alleghany	1,798						
Spencer PD	12	Southern Software	Rowan	3,481						
Spindale PD	11	Southern Software	Rutherford	3,850						
Spring Hope PD	5	Southern Software	Nash	1,328						
Spring Lake PD	10	OSSI	Cumberland	13,175						1
Spruce Pine PD	12	Southern Software	Mitchell	2,020					1	
St. Augustine's College			Wake	Campus						
Stallings PD	21	HTE	Union	12,152		1				
Stanfield PD	4		Stanly	1,337		1				
Stanley PD	8	Southern Software	Gaston	3,272		1				
Stanly County SO	49	OSSI	Stanly	32,819	1	1				
Stantonsburg PD	3		Wilson	749						
Star PD	4	Southern Software	Montgomery	808						
State Capitol Police		OSSI	Wake							

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Statesville PD	75	HTE	Iredell	27,322		1				
Stedman PD			Cumberland	970						
Stem PD			Granville	382						
Stokes County SO	39	Spillman Technology	Stokes	39,305	1					
Stone Mountain State Park		Southern Software	Alleghany	Park						
Stoneville PD	4		Rockingham	965						
Stovall PD			Granville	397						
Sugar Mountain PD	5	Southern Software	Avery	247					1	
Sunset Beach PD	12	Southern Software	Brunswick	3,434					1	1
Surf City PD	17	Southern Software	Pender	1,532						
Surry County SO	57	VisionAir	Surry	56,096	1					
Swain County SO	18	Southern Software	Swain	12,364	1					
Swansboro PD	9	Southern Software	Onslow	2,306			1			
Sylva PD	13	Southern Software	Jackson	2,601					1	
Tabor City PD	9	Southern Software	Columbus	3,958					1	
Tarboro PD	28	VisionAir	Edgecombe	10,292	1					
Taylorsville PD	11	Southern Software	Alexander	1,931					1	
Taylortown PD	2		Moore	994						
Thomasville PD	65	OSSI	Davidson	27,200				1		
Topsail Beach PD	6		Pender	596						
Transylvania County SO	55	Southern Software	Transylvania	31,091	1					1
Trent Woods PD	5	Southern Software	Craven	4,465					1	
Troutman PD	13	Southern Software	Iredell	2,289		1			1	

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Troy PD	11	Southern Software	Montgomery	4,297					1	
Tryon PD	8	Southern Software	Polk	1,777						1
Tyrrell County SO	9	DaPro Systems	Tyrrell	4,251	1				1	1
UNC Asheville University Police	12	Southern Software	Buncombe	Campus						
UNC Chapel Hill University Police	31	OSSI	Orange	Campus				1		
UNC Charlotte University Police	28	Southern Software	Mecklenburg	Campus		1				
UNC Greensboro University Police	18	Southern Software	Guilford	Campus				1		1
UNC Hospitals Special Police			Orange	Hospital						
UNC Pembroke University Police	8	Southern Software	Robeson	Campus						
UNC School of Arts		Southern Software	Forsyth	Campus				1		
UNC Wilmington University Police	25	VisionAir	New Hanover	Campus						
Union County SO	181	Southern Software	Union	172,498	1	1			1	
Valdese PD	12	OSSI	Burke	4,592						
Vance County SO	43	Southern Software	Vance	27,378	1					
Vanceboro PD	1	Southern Software	Craven	919						
Vass PD	3	Southern Software	Moore	825						
Village of Misenheimer PD	5	OSSI	Stanly	701						
Village of Simpson PD			Pitt	497						
Wadesboro PD	25	Southern Software	Anson	5,489		1			1	
Wagram PD	2	Southern Software	Scotland	771						
Wake County SO	350	OSSI	Wake	577,254	1		1			
Wake Forest PD	54	HTE	Wake	27,890				1		
Wake Forest University	24	OSSI	Forsyth	Campus				1		
Wake Medical Campus Police		Southern Software	Wake	Hospital				1		

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Wallace PD	13	Southern Software	Duplin	3,570						
Walnut Cove PD	7	Southern Software	Stokes	1,589						
Walnut Creek PD	2		Wayne	920			1			
Warren County SO	36	Southern Software	Warren	19,018	1					
Warrenton PD	5	Southern Software	Warren	914						
Warsaw PD	11	Southern Software	Duplin	3,224						
Washington County SO	21	Southern Software	Washington	8,545	1					
Washington PD	38	Southern Software	Beaufort	10,114					1	
Watauga County SO	51		Watauga	29,006	1					
Waxhaw PD	16		Union	4,241		1		1		
Wayne County SO	82	Southern Software	Wayne	70,588	1		1			
Waynesville PD	34	Southern Software	Haywood	10,144					1	1
Weaverville PD	13	Southern Software	Buncombe	3,319					1	
Weldon PD	9	Southern Software	Halifax	1,712						
Wendell PD	15	HTE	Wake	6,001			1			
West Jefferson PD	7	Southern Software	Ashe	1,212						
Western Carolina University Police	13	Southern Software	Jackson	Campus					1	
Weymouth Woods-Sandhill Nature Preserve		Southern Software	Moore	Park						
Whispering Pines PD	7	Southern Software	Moore	2,542					1	
Whitakers PD	2	Southern software	Nash	367						
White Lake PD	6	OSSI	Bladen	583						1
Whiteville PD	25	Southern Software	Columbus	5,125					1	
Wilkes County SO	67	OSSI	Wilkes	64,340	1			1		

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Wilkesboro PD	19	OSSI	Wilkes	3,179				1		
William B. Umstead State Park		Southern Software	Wake	Park						
Williamston PD	19	Southern Software	Martin	5,649					1	
Wilmington International Airport PD		Southern Software	New Hanover	Airport						
Wilmington PD	255	OSSI	New Hanover	102,207			1	1		
Wilson County SO	81	OSSI	Wilson	27,992	1					
Wilson PD	115	Southern Software	Wilson	51,264				1		
Wilson's Mills PD	3	Southern Software	Johnston	2,078						
Windsor PD	9	Southern Software	Bertie	3,214						
Winfall PD			Perquimans	610						
Wingate PD	7	Southern Software	Union	4,275						
Winston-Salem PD	519	OSSI	Forsyth	235,073	1			1		
Winston-Salem State University	11	Southern Software	Forsyth	Campus				1		
Winterville PD	18	Southern Software	Pitt	9,154					1	
Winton PD			Hertford	957						
Woodfin PD	15	Southern Software	Buncombe	6,020					1	1
Woodland PD	1	Southern Software	Northampton	797					1	
Wrightsville Beach PD	25	Southern Software	New Hanover	2,696					1	
Yadkin County SO	34	Southern Software	Yadkin	31,112	1				1	
Yadkinville PD	12	Southern Software	Yadkin	2,800				1		
Yancey County SO	13		Yancey	16,857	1					
Youngsville PD	8	Southern Software	Franklin	1,245						
Zebulon PD	22		Wake	5,545			1			
TOTALS	19,613			9,870,111	122	47	6	4	123	48

The Analysis Section of this report utilizes the information contained in this chart along with the results from the RMS vendor meetings to draw some financial conclusions.

Federal Bureau of Investigation – National Data Exchange (N-DEx)

Note: The following information was derived from a power point presentation given to the CJIN Board along with information downloaded from the FBI's website regarding N-DEx. The complete power point is available at the CJIN Website.

Scattered across the country are more than 18,000 law enforcement agencies—local, state, tribal, and federal—each going about their business of gathering clues, conducting interviews, solving crimes, and generating reports and information.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation began a national information sharing initiative by creating a data repository within their Criminal Justice Information Services facility in West Virginia.

This facility currently is the home to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the International Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), Law Enforcement Online, etc. The FBI's new initiative, that is in production and has some states connected, is called the National Data Exchange (N-DEx). This repository is designed to store all the local law enforcement incident data contained in every record management system throughout the United States. The system will also be storing case reports, booking and incarceration data, and parole/probation information. N-DEx detects relationships between people, vehicle/property, location, and/or crime characteristics. It “connects the dots” between data that is seemingly unrelated. It also supports multi-jurisdictional task forces – by enhancing national information sharing, identifying links between regional and state systems, and illustrating virtual regional information sharing.

Vision: The vision of N-DEx is to enable the sharing of complete, accurate, timely, and useful information across jurisdictional boundaries and to provide new investigative tools that enhance the nation's ability to fight crime and terrorism.

Mission: N-DEx provides law enforcement agencies with a powerful new investigative tool to search, link, analyze, and share criminal justice information such as incident/case reports, incarceration data, and parole/probation data on a national basis to a degree never before possible.

What is N-DEx and What Are Its Benefits: N-DEx is a criminal justice information sharing system that provides nationwide connectivity to disparate local, state, tribal, and federal systems for the exchange of information. N-DEx provides law enforcement agencies with a powerful new investigative tool to search, link, analyze, and share information (for example, incident and case reports) on a national basis to a degree never before possible. N-DEx benefits local law enforcement in their role as the first line of defense against crime and terrorism.

Through N-DEx's services and capabilities, N-DEx allows participating agencies to detect relationships between people, places, things, and crime characteristics; to link information across jurisdictions; and to “connect the dots” between apparently unrelated data without causing information overload. This capability occurs primarily in the realm of structured data but

can also include unstructured data. In addition, N-DEX provides contact information and collaboration tools for law enforcement agencies that are working on cases of mutual interest.

Ownership of data shared through N-DEX remains with the law enforcement agency that provided it. N-DEX supplies controls to allow law enforcement agencies to decide what data to share, who can access it, and under what circumstances. It allows agencies to participate in accordance with applicable laws and policies governing dissemination and privacy.

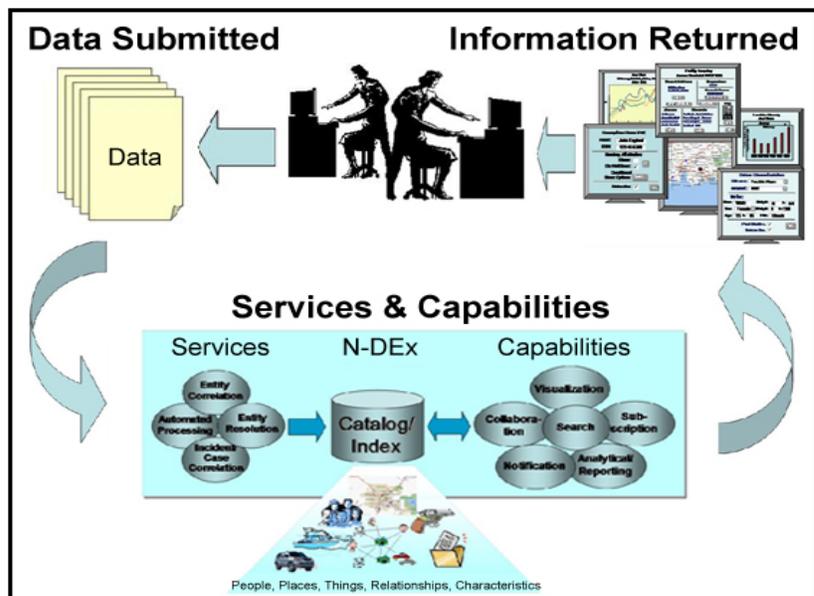
Although law enforcement is the primary focus of N-DEX, future iterations will incorporate the full criminal justice community. The ultimate goal is to transform all criminal justice data into knowledge for the entire justice community.

N-DEX offers a range of options to allow broad participation, ranging the spectrum from law enforcement agencies with automated records management systems to those with paper-based systems.

To mitigate law enforcement agencies' costs and impacts, N-DEX uses nationally-developed standards and existing systems and networks. N-DEX also helps agencies get started by providing implementation support, tools, and training.

The N-DEX concept was developed in close collaboration with the local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies critical to the success of the project. Ensuring that N-DEX meets the real-world needs of law enforcement has been identified as the key success of the factor from the very beginning and will continue to guide the program throughout implementation and operation.

This is the timeline for the N-DEX development:



Operational March 19, 2008, Increment 1 – Initial Deployment: sharing of incident/case report information, correlation (basic), visualization (basic), search, initial support 50,000, reports.

Operational July 18, 2009, Increment 2 – Second Deployment: Sharing of arrest, booking, and incarceration data, correlation (advanced), visualization (advanced), subscription/notification, analytical reporting 100,000 users, collaboration, One DOJ integration, Increment 1 operation and maintenance.

Winter 2010, Increment 3 – Full Operational Capacity: add data sets (probation/parole data), enhancements and modifications previously deployed, analytical reporting (advanced), rolled out nationally data contributors, 200,000 users, Increment 2 operations and maintenance.

Participation: There are two types of N-DEx participants; N-DEx Data Submission and N-DEx System Users.

Requirements for an N-DEx Data Submission:

- Any Law Enforcement agency can participate
- Agencies must adhere to national standards for efficient sharing of data
- National Information Exchange Model (NIEM)
- Law Enforcement Information Sharing Program (LEISP)
- Logical Entity Exchange Specification (LEXS)

Agencies will be required to:

- Sign an operational Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
- Identify and map data to the N-DEx Information Exchange Package Documentation (IEPD);
- Obtain Network Connectivity through an existing CJIS Wide-Area Network (WAN) or connect over the Law Enforcement Online (LEO).

Naval Criminal Investigative Services – Law Enforcement Information Exchange (LInX)

Note: The following information was derived from a power point presentation given to the CJIN Board along with information downloaded from the NCIS's website regarding LInX. The complete power point is available at the CJIN Website.

NCIS launched the Law Enforcement Information Exchange (LInX) initiative in 2003. The project was designed to enhance information sharing between local, state, and federal law enforcement in areas of strategic importance to the Department of the Navy. LInX provides participating law enforcement partner agencies with secure access to regional crime and incident data and the tools needed to process it, enabling investigators to search across jurisdictional boundaries to help solve crimes and resolve suspicious events.



LInX sites are currently operated by NCIS and its partners in nine regions throughout the U.S. There are over 760 NCIS LInX partner agencies with approximately 30,000 trained users.

The nine regions are:

- Northwest, which encompasses 217 agencies within the State of Washington, as well as parts of Oregon and agencies within the State of Alaska;

- Hampton Roads, encompassing 106 agencies in the Norfolk and Richmond areas of Virginia;
- Southeast, with 69 agencies in the northern area of the State of Florida, as well as agencies in the southeastern area of the State of Georgia;
- Gulf Coast, with 32 agencies in the southeastern coastal area of Texas;
- Hawaii, with 6 agencies;
- Rio Grande, with 39 agencies in the central area of New Mexico;
- National Capital Region, with 126 agencies in southern Maryland, northern Virginia and the District of Columbia;
- North Carolina, with 47 agencies' data in the eastern portion of the state; and
- Southern California, with 34 agencies.

A Northeast region is presently in development and includes 20 agencies in the southeastern section of Connecticut.

Types of Data in LInX

- Records Management Data (Incident structured data, incident narratives and supplemental reports)
- Investigative reports
- Field interviews / Suspicious incidents
- Arrests
- Mugshots
- Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) data (traffic stops)
- Pawn shop records
- Jail booking records
- Traffic Crash Reports
- Traffic Summons data
- Sex Offender Registry
- Warrants

LInX provides increased efficiencies and cooperation between agencies:

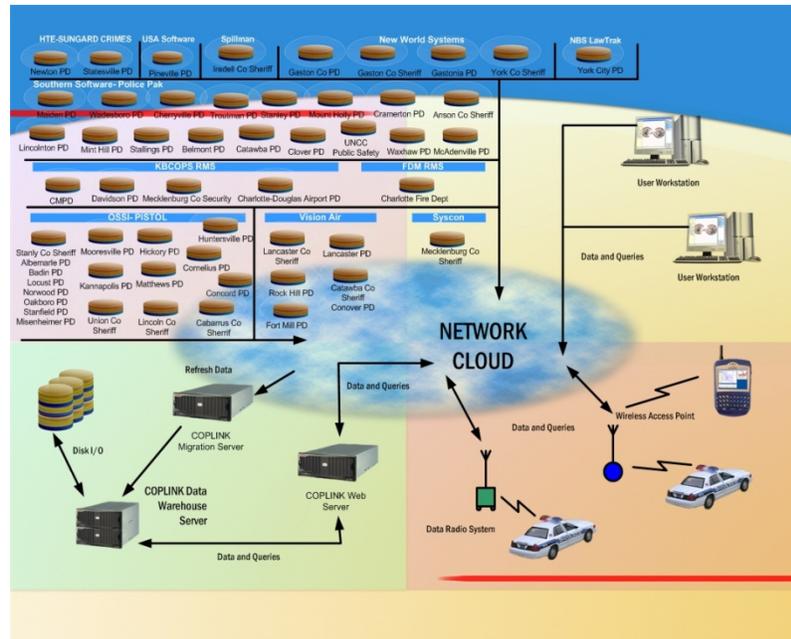
- Local-state-federal sharing of law enforcement (LE) data inadequate, informal, non-automated
- In 2004 LInX was piloted in 2 locations to support NCIS mission in the protection of Naval assets and equities (Puget Sound, Washington State and Norfolk, VA)
- Collaborative approach to electronically capture the cumulative knowledge of federal, state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies
- A single regional database of law enforcement records from multiple disparate police records systems with strong local governance

Charlotte Regional Information Sharing System

The Charlotte Mecklenburg Police Department provided the CJIN Board with an overview of the Charlotte Regional Information Sharing System; the Power Point was presented by Crystal Cody and is available on the CJIN Website.

Goals:

- Prevent or disrupt criminal activity in the Charlotte region
- Facilitate the timely sharing of information between agencies
- Create a common platform to share and analyze data
- Implement a data warehouse of RMS information from all law enforcement agencies in the 11 county Charlotte region
- Provide access for all participants to all the data sources
- Provide advanced analytical tools



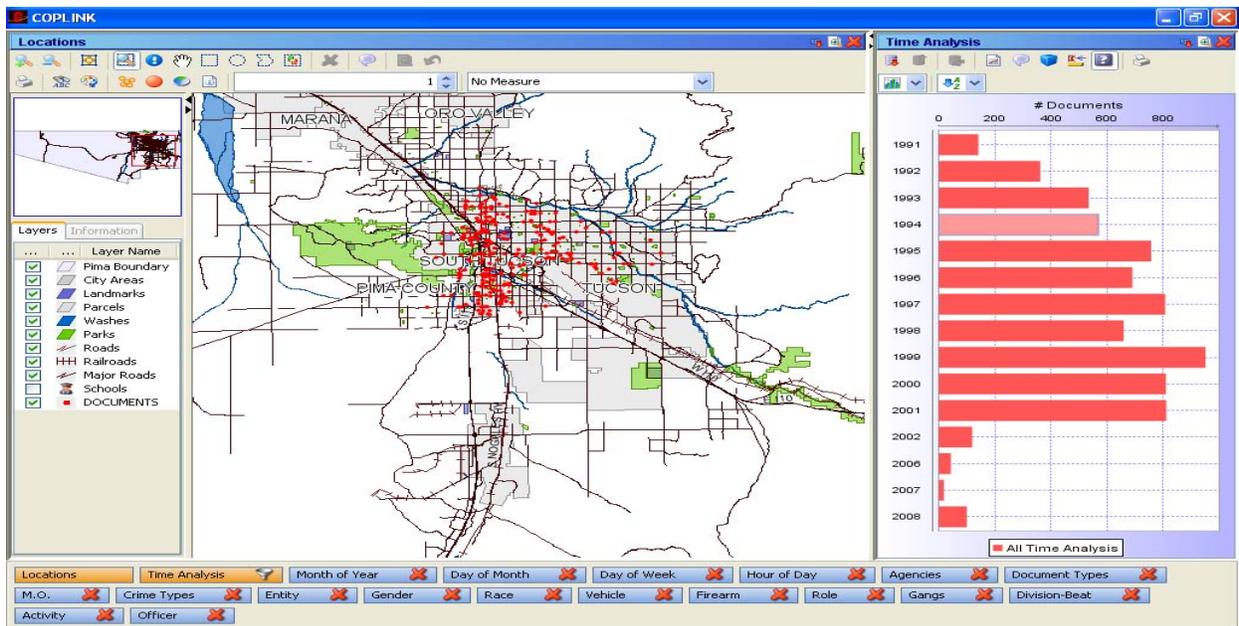
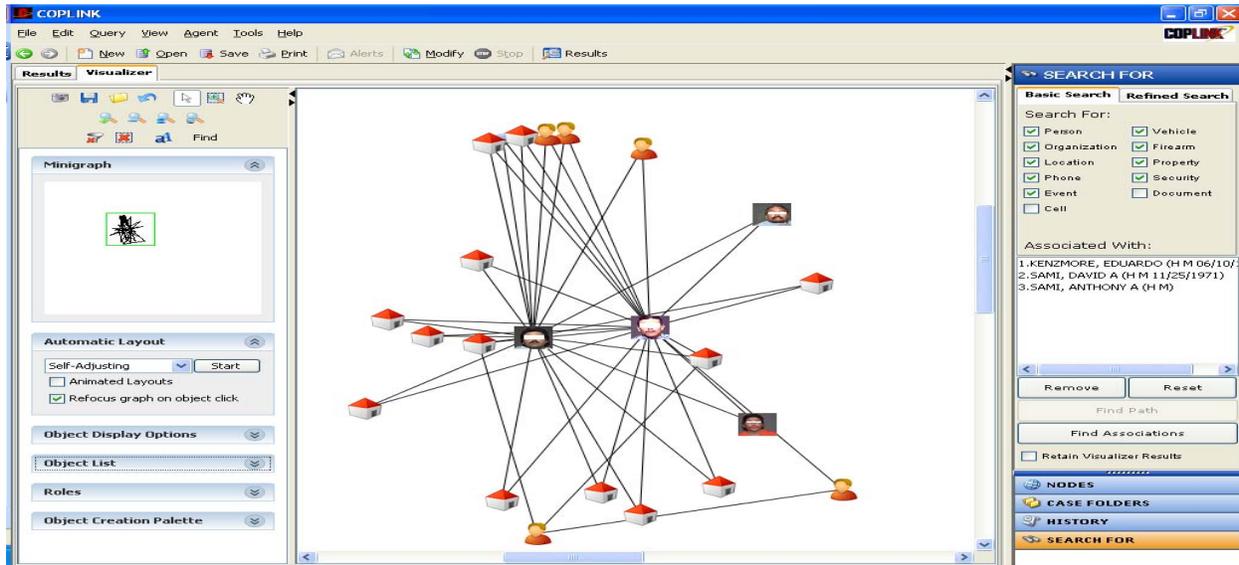
2007 COPS Grant:

- Purpose - Enhanced data sharing
- Strategy - Capacity to link people, places, and events within and across multiple jurisdictions, criminal activities and networks, detection, response and prevention, data linkages for CRISS agencies (NC/SC), develop actionable intelligence
- Key Features - Consolidated search tool, expanded link analysis capabilities, local, regional, national data sources, regional governance, representation for all participants, cost sharing

CRISS encompasses an 11 County Region

Counties	Agencies
Anson	2
Cabarrus	3
Catawba	6
Gaston	10
Iredell	4
Lancaster	2
Lincoln	2
Mecklenburg	11
Stanley	8
Union	4
York	<u>5</u>
Total	57

COPLINK contains some excellent analytical tools. The following screen shots are an example of the advanced criminal justice applications that are available:



State Bureau of Investigation – CAPTURES Project

The NC Department of Justice (DOJ) has issued a Request for Proposal for creating a statewide sharing solution that will be program managed by both the DOJ and the SBI. The project has the following objectives:

- Coordinate the development and operation of a statewide data sharing solution (CAPTURES) that contains local law enforcement incident-based crime data;

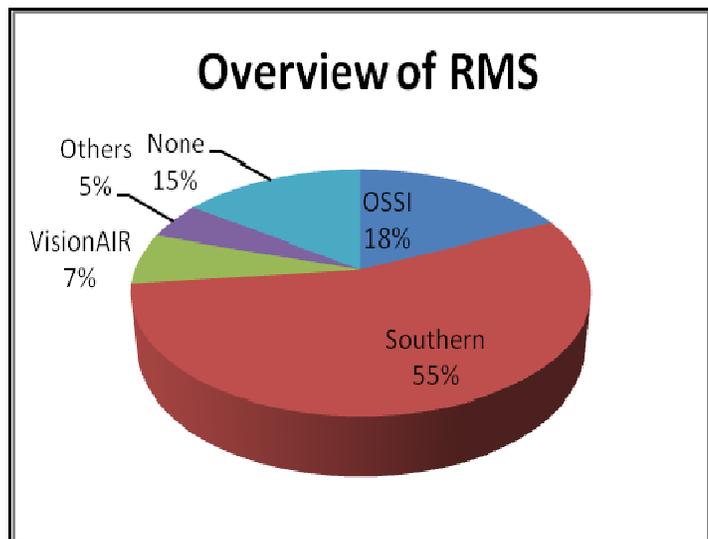
- Increase collaboration among local law enforcement agencies by providing users statewide data sharing capabilities for local crime data in a simple and useful format that is accurate, secure and timely. Increase the amount of local crime data shared between North Carolina jurisdictions;
- Ensure NIBRS (National Incident-Based Reporting System) compliant data is submitted to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program;
- Increase the amount of local crime data shared between North Carolina jurisdictions;
- Ensure data sharing with the FBI's N-DEx program which also provides access to crime analysis tools; and
- Through education and training, increase and improve local crime reporting.

Members of the CJIN Board have held several meetings with the DOJ and SBI personnel to discuss the scope of the project and the timetable.

Analysis

After analyzing the Agency/RMS/County/Information Sharing Chart in the previous section of the report, the following information was discussed:

- The overall number of agencies that possess an electronic Records Management System was 482 – out of a total number of 569 agencies. The study was started using the information from 2008 and was updated with the assistance of the RMS Vendors, the regional system administrators, the SBI, and numerous law enforcement agencies;
- 85% of the law enforcement agencies in the state have electronic record systems;
- The population served by the law enforcement agencies with electronic record systems is in excess of 99%;
- 15% of the law enforcement agencies without electronic record systems serve less than one percent of the population;
- The top three RMS Vendors (Southern, OSSI-SunGard, and VisionAIR are all located in North Carolina and they provide record systems to over 95% of the agencies (that have record systems, not counting the in-house systems); and
- Approximately 53% of the law enforcement agencies that possess an RMS also subscribe to information sharing tools being provided by their RMS vendor or they have



joined regional information sharing initiatives, and in a small number of cases they use both.

During the CJIN Board meetings and workshops with local law enforcement agencies it was determined that interfaces (sometimes referred to as adapters or replicators) being provided by third party vendors are not always sustainable. These adapters are generally being installed to send local incident data (all the data or a portion thereof) to another system for a variety of beneficial reasons. The funding for the implementation is generally grants and when the interface becomes operational it becomes incumbent upon the local law enforcement agency to maintain the software. Since record systems are dynamic; changes, upgrades, or new releases to these systems may result in a malfunction to the interface.

Specific Data Exchange Standards

In lieu of pointing to specific examples of these non-sustainable interfaces, it was more productive to search for a potential long-term solution to the issue. The 2010 CJIN Report discussed a potential solution which would require the cooperation, along with entering into a partnership, with not only the RMS vendors but also other state and federal agencies. In our case it would involve the NC Department of Justice, the State Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service.

While all the government agencies that we contacted are receptive to a standard, the next step was to reach out to the RMS vendors and invite them to participate in a workshop. To ensure that these meetings would be beneficial to both parties, a standard agenda was developed that contained the following items:

- Brief overview of the vendor's products;
- Overview of their Records Management System;
- Overview of Integration of various System Components;
- Discussion of their information sharing system (Police to Police, Rambler, Inform, etc.) and the potential expansion of this product;
- Sharing of Technical Roadmap (where possible);
- Plans (if any) to extract a file for the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Data Exchange System (within NC) and overview of agencies in other states;
- Interim solutions and strategic goals (CJIN);
- Analytical Tools;
- Administrative Office of the Courts, NCAWARE and interfaces to the vendor that would support the agencies;
- Single Sign-On;
- Two factor authentication; and
- General discussion regarding if the vendors would be receptive to developing a standard interface to a specified repository and then maintain this interface as their core suite of products. This was critical to resolving the sustainability issue moving forward.

RMS Vendor Workshops

All the vendors that have record systems in the state were contacted along with key law enforcement agencies that use their products. It was imperative that the local agencies take a lead role in this effort. Therefore, the workshops consisted of personnel from local law enforcement agencies, state agencies, the CJIN Board, and key leaders from the vendor; these workshops are summarized below:

City of High Point – OSSI: A workshop was held with OSSI-SunGard in the City of High Point on May 13, 2010. The meeting consisted of conversations relating to all the aforementioned agenda items in addition to an update on their N-DEx pilot project in Marietta, GA.

The workshop was attended by Bob Brinson, Steve Lingerfelt, Jerry Welch, High Point PD (Linda Hodgson & Major Jim Tate), Madison PD (Chief Perry Webster), Greensboro PD, LaVonda Fowler, and Eugene Vardaman.

OSSI-SunGard had the following personnel in attendance: Alan Biddle, Mike Garner, Mike Martin, Chad Wilson, Neil Campbell, Ryan Kirby, and Eric Smith.

CJIN Board member Steve Lingerfelt facilitated the meeting.

City of Southern Pines – Southern: A workshop was held with Southern Software in Software on June 10, 2010. The meeting consisted of conversations regarding the standard agenda items in addition to an update on their N-DEx pilot project in North Little Rock, AK.

The workshop was attended by Bob Brinson, Sheriff Tommy Allen (Anson County), Chief Deputy Neil Godfrey and Sergeant David Bishop (Moore County Sheriff's Office), Janet Green and Stephanie Taborn (Administrative Office of the Courts), Adam Caviness (Chief Technology Officer – Southern Software), John Roscoe (Chief Financial Officer – Southern Software), LaVonda Fowler, and Eugene Vardaman.

Harnett County – VisionAIR: A workshop was held in the Harnett County Sheriff's Department in the City of Lillington on June 29, 2010. The meeting addressed all the items discussed in the previous meetings along with an extended presentation on VisionAIR's products and technical roadmap.

The workshop was attended by Bob Brinson, Bob Lee, Chief Tim Ledford (City of Mint Hill, President of the NC Association of Chiefs of Police), Major Gary McNeil, Dianne Raynor, Eric McKinney (Harnett County Sheriff's Department), Captain Allen Moseley, Linda Powell, Jeanette Adkins, Sergeant Gene Harrell (Edgecombe County Sheriff's Office), Detective Ron Christie, Detective Tom Mellown, Paula Gullie, Pablo Rodriguez, Rebecca Crawford, Sergeant Brendan Hartigan, Sergeant Kim Lane (Durham County Sheriff's Office), Janet Green and Stephanie Taborn (Administrative Office of the Courts), Special Agent Chris Battista and Tim

Parker (State Bureau of Investigation) Trent Lowe, Jeff Beard, Denise Sheffield, Wendy Gilbert, Gary Bunyard, and Shelly Newsome (VisionAIR), LaVonda Fowler, and Eugene Vardaman.

Spillman Technologies is located in Salt Lake City, UT and they specialize in integrated CAD, RMS, Mobile Data & Field Reporting, Mapping & GIS, Crime Analysis & CompStat, JMS, Fire, Data Sharing, etc. Their contact person is Billy Duncan, Senior Account Executive, at 800-748-4610, ext. 7-1757.

InterAct Public Safety is located in Winston Salem, NC and provides public safety solutions to Public Safety Answering Points, Law, Fire, and EMS. They are currently undergoing a change to their Records Management System; therefore, we will contact them again in the second quarter of 2011.

New World Systems – AEGIS Public Safety is located in Troy, MI and provides an integrated solution to public safety. Their contact person is Al Bennett, Vice President, at 248-269-1000.

All the RMS vendors were very receptive to working with their local law enforcement agencies, state agencies and the CJIN Board to resolve many of the issues that were discussed during these workshops. The majority of RMS vendors openly discussed the various issues that occur with assisting third party vendors with interfaces both with implementation and maintenance.

Financial Impact

Developing a financial analysis regarding the impact of adopting a specific data exchange standard requires making some informed assumptions. During the process of researching data for this section, the following items and expenditures were used:

- The size of the agency (generally the number of sworn officers and/or number of users) translates into licenses either for the site in the case of large agencies or the number of concurrent users with small agencies;
- The extent of integration between different components in the system; Computer Aided Dispatch, Records Management, Jail Management, Field Based Reporting, Mobile Data, etc.
- Record Management Systems can range in value from \$50,000 to an excess of \$1,000,000 depending upon the size of the agency and whether or not they are bundled into a purchase with a suite of products;
- Each one of the components in the system also has an option to procure a maintenance agreement – these contracts generally cost between 10 to 15 percent of the purchase price, once again depending upon agency size;
- Third party vendors that provide adapters charge between \$10,000 and \$40,000, once again based on variables – example, do all the interfaces involve only one RMS vendor (the range of costs were based on a specific interface to a single repository for a specific application);
- Once an interface is installed, how long will it continue to function without any changes; modification to the interface are generally the result of changes to the Record Management System, with some exceptions;

- The complexity of the telecommunication network (with security) used by each of the agencies is also challenging, not only during the implementation of the interface but also during the life of the interface; and
- The interface standard being used by the third party vendor is not compliant with either the FBI or NCIS standard.

All of the above items contribute to the ability to perform an exact financial impact on the 482 agencies that possess a records system. Having stated that, we are positive that creating a standard would be financially beneficial and the following assumptions were made to arrive at a realistic mid-point:

- The number of participating agencies would be 362; this is 75% of the total agencies;
- The number of changes for the life of the interface would be 2; and
- The cost of each one of these changes would be \$20,000.

Alternatives	Number of Agencies	Number of Changes	Cost per Change	Savings or Cost Avoidance	Comments
Minimum	241	1	\$10,000	\$2,410,000	50% Participation
Midpoint	362	2	\$20,000	\$14,480,000	75% Participation
Maximum	482	3	\$40,000	\$57,840,000	100% Participation

Conclusion: Therefore, we are confident that a specific standard for data exchange between agencies and the federal repositories, either N-DEx or LInX, would save the local law enforcement community tens of millions of dollars over the life of the interface.

Alternatives, Benefits, & Adverse Consequences

The CJIN Board spent a lot time discussing various alternatives with local law enforcement agencies, state and federal agencies, other states, and the existing RMS Vendors. These discussions resulted in our being able to formulate the following alternatives:

- Connect the local law enforcement agencies directly to the NC Department of Justice and the State Bureau of Investigation; including the regional systems;
- Connect the local law enforcement agencies directly to the NCIS's LInX System; including the regional systems;
- Connect the local law enforcement agencies directly to the FBI's N-DEx System; including the regional systems; and
- There are a variety of combinations to the above alternatives; example, connect the local law enforcement to LInX and then allow LInX through a Memorandum of Understanding to forward the local incident data to N-DEx.

The following chart illustrates some of these alternatives with some benefits and adverse consequences:

Alternative	Benefit	Adverse Consequences
CAPTURES	NIBRS data would be obtained for the SBI's crime statistics	The DOJ/SBI issued an RFP to change the Uniform Crime Reporting data of all the law enforcement agencies in NC; only 2% of the agencies use NIBRS.
LInX	<p>It is a fully functional and operating repository that approximately 50 NC agencies are already using - system contains applications</p> <p>LInX is available today</p> <p>This alternative would also provide the SBI with the time required to develop their system</p> <p>Other states have taken this approach</p>	Not sure of the involvement of Northrop Grumman (if any), this should be determined.
N-DEX	<p>It is a fully functional and operating repository that possesses a variety of advanced applications</p> <p>The FBI has resources available to help the vendors with the interface</p>	No North Carolina agencies are currently connected to N-DEX, although thousands throughout the US are.
LInX/N-DEX	Would receive all the benefits associated with both LInX and N-DEX and would become a phased approach, NC repository would be LINX	This is fully operational in Virginia in the area of Hampton Roads.
Combinations	To Be Discussed	To Be Discussed

Summary

The local law enforcement agencies have done an excellent job in acquiring automation that has enhanced their business needs. The regional systems in the state are doing an outstanding job of sharing information. It was very obvious after all the research, workshops, phone calls, etc. that the state did lack a standard for information exchange among RMS Vendors and various repositories.

It was also obvious that this would be a tremendous savings to the law enforcement agencies and more importantly, having additional local incident data would increase their ability to fight crime.

The report reflects a lot of detailed information regarding law enforcement agencies and serves to document all the workshops, meetings, and discussions that led up to this report.

Special thanks to all the agencies and their personnel that participated in this report; including the CJIN Board members, Local Law Enforcement Agencies (Sheriff and Police), DOJ, SBI, AOC, DOC, FBI, NCIS, and the RMS Vendors both within and outside the state.

Recommendations

The CJIN Board, while making some specific recommendations regarding a specific standard, is also recommending that other areas of criminal justice be addressed for the possibility of incorporating standards:

- Adopt a specific data standard to be used for Record Management System Vendors to exchange information with a designated repository;
- Allow the local law enforcement agencies and the regional systems to begin exchanging information with a federal agency (to be determined – FBI or NCIS);
- Request that each RMS Vendor select one of their North Carolina Law Enforcement Agencies and implement an operational data standard with a federal agency (to be determined – FBI or NCIS) as a proof of concept; and
- Redirect the routing of information from the selected federal agency back to the SBI when the state repository becomes fully operational.

Updated Pawn Broker Transaction Study

Executive Summary

The Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Governing Board was directed to study the feasibility of creating an automated pawn transaction database system as part of the criminal justice information network.

To facilitate this study, the CJIN Board conducted workshops with county and municipal law enforcement agencies, information technology professionals, pawnshop owners, pawnshop lobbyists, and vendors operating in North Carolina. A significant portion of two CJIN Board meetings were dedicated to presentations and discussions regarding the study. Additionally, the CJIN staff reviewed numerous other studies that were completed by other states and participated in conversations with personnel from those states.

The majority of the January 28, 2010 CJIN meeting was devoted to briefing the Board on the existing pawn shop automation within North Carolina; personnel from the counties of Wake, Mecklenburg, Cumberland, Guilford, and Onslow, cities of Raleigh, Fayetteville, Charlotte, Jacksonville, and Dunn, along with pawnshop owner Bob Moulton, Director of the National Association of Pawn Brokers participated in the discussions.

At the March 18, 2010 Board meeting, the CJIN staff reported the findings to date and requested some direction from the Board regarding expanding the scope of the project to include secondhand dealers, scrap yards, precious metals, and other outlets for stolen property. After a lengthy discussion, the Board was in agreement that the staff findings should be reflected in the study report; however, the recommendation should be responsive to the request of the legislature.

Part of the staff's report to the Board reflected property crime and the statistics associated with pawnshops. Currently, statistics reflect one pawn item out of every 1,000 is determined stolen. Discussions on these statistics ranged from - law enforcement and the pawnbrokers are doing an outstanding job; to the statistics do not reflect all the stolen property because the state does not have a statewide pawn transaction database. Comments were made that the number of recovered items would increase with a statewide system. The study reflects the definition of property crime, national and state statistics, historical trending, etc.

The State Statute defines the reporting responsibilities of a pawnshop. The CJIN Board, with all of the aforementioned assistance, determined that the reporting included manual processing of records, automation of received records within county and city agencies, fully automated process of reporting, and Internet processing being done by a national vendor. It was found that the records being handled within each process were not being shared with other systems; although in some cases the ability was there to share the information. The systems developed in several counties have the potential to be expanded to a state level. Furthermore, the information available through the Internet provider was feature rich and comprehensive. Determining the costs of each of these potential solutions was difficult.

The Study Bill specifically addressed the feasibility of developing and maintaining pawnshop transactions within an automated system for law enforcement agencies. While conducting the various meetings and workshops, along with research and conversations with other states, it was expressed by all the participants that targeting the records of pawnshops were only a partial solution to solving property crime. It was the speculation of the majority of the participants that only a small portion of stolen property flows through pawnshops. There are numerous unregulated outlets within the state that could handle stolen property that are currently not required to maintain records.

The advantages and challenges of developing a statewide system are detailed in this report. The simple answer to the study request is yes it is feasible to develop a system to track pawn transactions and share this information with all the law enforcement agencies in the state. Based on the systems developed in North Carolina counties, the national company that uses the Internet, modules contained in some of our record management systems, expanding some of the information sharing initiatives that are currently being developed, or starting a new system, we have the experience, system knowledge, and a receptive community of regulated businesses to ensure success.

Undertaking this study resulted in a number of feasible technology solutions; however, the Joint Legislative Corrections, Crime Control, and Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee should consider expanding the businesses required to keep and maintain transaction records. Prior to making a technical recommendation and based on all the information contained in the report regarding property crime, the CJIN Board respectfully requests that the Committee consider allowing the Board to broaden the original study to include other businesses operating in secondhand merchandise.

Background

In performing the study outlined in House Bill 1282 the CJIN Board addressed the following areas in order to gain an understanding of pawnshops and property crime, not only in North Carolina but in the United States:

- Study Bill 1282
- State Statute – Pawn Brokers
- Property Crime - Definition
- NC SBI Statistics
- US FBI Statistics

Study Bill HB 1282

The CJIN Board undertook the Pawn Shop Transaction Study based on the General Assembly, during the 2009-2010 session, enacted the following:

1. A bill to be entitled an act to direct the criminal justice information network governing board to study the feasibility of creating an automated pawn transaction database system as part of the criminal justice information network.

SECTION 1. The Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board shall study the feasibility of developing and maintaining an automated system that would receive pawn transaction data electronically from pawn shops and provide access to law enforcement agencies for retrieving information about pawn shop transactions statewide as part of the Criminal Justice Information Network. The study shall consider issues related to the State's role in regulating pawn shops in order to identify and minimize illegal activities, recover stolen property, verify compliance with applicable laws, and ensure a legitimate environment for consumers by decreasing the cost of regulation, improving law enforcement services and effectiveness, enabling information sharing among law enforcement and regulatory authorities, and impacting related crimes. The Board shall report its findings and recommendations, including any legislative proposals, to the Joint Legislative Corrections, Crime Control, and Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee on or before March 31, 2010.

SECTION 2. This act is effective when it becomes law.

Prior to researching property crime at the state and federal level, the Board reviewed the existing State Statute. The following State Statute covering Pawn Brokers is provided as a review:

State Statute - Chapter 91A

Pawnbrokers Modernization Act of 1989

§ 91A-1. Short title

This Chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Pawnbrokers Modernization Act of 1989. (1989, c. 638, s. 2.)

§ 91A-2. Purpose

The making of pawn loans and the acquisition and disposition of tangible personal property by and through pawnshops vitally affects the general economy of this State and the public interest and welfare of its citizens. In recognition of these facts, it is the policy of this State and the purpose of the Pawnbrokers Modernization Act of 1989 to:

- (1) Ensure a sound system of making loans and acquiring and disposing of tangible personal property by and through pawnshops, and to prevent unlawful property transactions, particularly in stolen property, through licensing and regulating pawnbrokers;
- (2) Provide for licensing fees and investigation fees of licensees;
- (3) Ensure financial responsibility to the State and the general public;
- (4) Ensure compliance with federal and State laws; and
- (5) Assist local governments in the exercise of their police authority. (1989, c. 638, s. 2.)

§ 91A-3. Definitions

As used in this Article, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) "Pawn" or "Pawn transaction" means a written bailment of personal property as security for a debt, redeemable on certain terms within 180 days, unless renewed, and with an implied power of sale on default.

- (2) "Pawnbroker" means any person engaged in the business of lending money on the security of pledged goods and who may also purchase merchandise for resale from dealers and traders.
- (3) "Pawnshop" means the location at which, or premises in which, a pawnbroker regularly conducts business.
- (4) "Person" means any individual, corporation, joint venture, association, or any other legal entity, however organized.
- (5) "Pledged goods" means tangible personal property which is deposited with, or otherwise actually delivered into, the possession of a pawnbroker in the course of his business in connection with a pawn transaction.
- (6) "Purchase" means any item purchased from an individual for the purpose of resale whereby the seller no longer has a vested interest in the item. (1989, c. 638, s. 2.)

§ 91A-4. Pawnbroker authority

A pawnbroker licensee is authorized to: (i) make loans on pledges of tangible personal property, (ii) deal in bullion stocks, (iii) purchase merchandise for resale from dealers, traders, and wholesale suppliers and (iv) use its capital and funds in any lawful manner within the general scope and purpose of its creation. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, no pawnbroker has the authority enumerated in this section unless he has fully complied with the laws regulating the particular transactions involved. (1989, c. 638, s. 2.)

§ 91A-5. License required

It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to establish or conduct a business of pawnbroker unless such person, firm, or corporation has procured a license to conduct business in compliance with the requirements of this Chapter. (1989, c. 638, s. 2.)

§ 91A-6. Requirements for licensure

(a) To be eligible for a pawnbroker's license, an applicant must:

- (1) Be of good moral character; and
- (2) Not have been convicted of a felony within the last 10 years.

(b) Every person, firm or corporation desiring to engage in the business of pawnbroker shall petition the appropriate city or county agency in the area in which the pawnshop is to be operated for a license to conduct such business. Such petitions shall provide:

- (1) The name and address of the person, and, in case of a firm or corporation, the names and addresses of the persons composing such firm or of the officers, directors, and stockholders of such corporation, excluding shareholders of publicly traded companies;
- (2) The name of the business and the street and mailing address where the business is to be operated;
- (3) A statement indicating the amount of net assets or capital proposed to be used by the petitioner in operation of the business; this statement shall be accompanied by an unaudited statement from an accountant or certified public accountant verifying the information contained in the accompanying statement;
- (4) An affidavit by the petitioner that he has not been convicted of a felony; and
- (5) A certificate from the chief of police, or sheriff of the county, or the State Bureau of Investigation that the petitioner has not been convicted of a felony.

(c) Licenses shall be granted under this Chapter by the city if the pawnshop is to be operated within the corporate limits of a city as defined by G.S. 160A-1, and by a county if it is to be operated outside the corporate limits of any city as defined by G.S. 160A-1.

(d) Any license granted under this Chapter may be revoked by the county or city issuing it, after a hearing, for substantial abuses of this Chapter by the licensee. (1989, c. 638, s. 2.)

§ 91A-7. Record keeping requirements

(a) Every pawnbroker shall keep consecutively numbered records of each and every pawn transaction, which shall correspond in all essential particulars to a detachable pawn ticket or copy thereof attached to the record.

(b) The pawnbroker shall, at the time of making the pawn or purchase transaction, enter upon the pawn ticket a record of the following information which shall be typed or written in ink and in the English language:

- (1) A clear and accurate description of the property, including model and serial number if indicated on the property;
- (2) The name, residence address, phone number, and date of birth of pledgor;
- (3) Date of the pawn transaction;
- (4) Type of identification and the identification number accepted from pledgor;
- (5) Description of the pledgor including approximate height, weight, sex, and race;
- (6) Amount of money advanced;
- (7) The date due and the amount due;
- (8) All monthly pawn charges, including interest, annual percentage rate on interest, and total recovery fee; and
- (9) Agreed upon "stated value" between pledgor and pawnbroker in case of loss or destruction of pledged item; unless otherwise noted, "stated value" is the same as the loan value.

(c) The following shall be printed on all pawn tickets:

- (1) The statement that "ANY PERSONAL PROPERTY PLEDGED TO A PAWNBROKER WITHIN THIS STATE IS SUBJECT TO SALE OR DISPOSAL WHEN THERE HAS BEEN NO PAYMENT MADE ON THE ACCOUNT FOR A PERIOD OF 60 DAYS PAST MATURITY DATE OF THE ORIGINAL CONTRACT. NO FURTHER NOTICE IS NECESSARY.";
- (2) The statement that "THE PLEDGOR OF THIS ITEM ATTESTS THAT IT IS NOT STOLEN, HAS NO LIENS OR ENCUMBRANCES, AND IS THE PLEDGOR'S TO SELL OR PAWN.";
- (3) The statement that "THE ITEM PAWNED IS REDEEMABLE ONLY BY THE BEARER OF THIS TICKET OR BY IDENTIFICATION OF THE PERSON MAKING THE PAWN."; and
- (4) A blank line for the pledgor's signature and the pawnbroker's signature or initials.

(d) The pledgor shall sign the pawn ticket and shall receive an exact copy of the pawn ticket which shall be signed or initialed by the pawnbroker or any employee of the pawnbroker. These records shall be available for inspection and pickup each regular workday by the sheriff of the county, or the sheriff's designee or the chief of police, or the chief's designee of the municipality in which the pawnshop is located. These records may be electronically reported to the sheriff of the county or the chief of police of the municipality in which the pawnshop is located by transmission over the Internet or by facsimile transmission in a manner authorized by the applicable sheriff or chief of police. These records shall be a correct copy of the entries made of the pawn or purchase transaction and shall be carefully preserved without alteration, and shall be available during regular business hours.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, any person presenting a pawn ticket to a pawnbroker is presumed to be entitled to redeem the pledged goods described on the ticket. (1989, c. 638, s. 2; 2007-415, s. 2.)

§ 91A-8. Pawnbroker fees; interest rates

No pawnbroker shall demand or receive an effective rate of interest greater than two percent (2%) per month, and no other charge of any description or for any purpose shall be made by the pawnbroker, except that the pawnbroker may charge, contract for, and recover an additional monthly fee for the following services, including but not limited to:

- (1) Title investigation;
- (2) Handling, appraisal, and storage;
- (3) Insuring a security;
- (4) Application fee;
- (5) Making daily reports to local law enforcement officers; and
- (6) For other expenses, including losses of every nature, and all other services.

In no event may the total of the above listed monthly fees on a pawn transaction exceed twenty percent (20%) of the principal up to a maximum of the following:

First month.....	\$100.00
Second month.....	75.00
Third month.....	75.00
Fourth month and thereafter.....	50.00

In addition, pawnbrokers may charge fees for returned checks as allowed by G.S. 25-3-506. (1989, c. 638, s. 2; 1995 (Reg. Sess., 1996), c. 742, s. 37.)

2.

§ 91A-9. Pawnbroker transactions

In every pawn transaction:

- (1) The original pawn contract shall have a maturity date of not less than 30 days, provided that nothing herein shall prevent the pledgor from redeeming the property before the maturity date;
- (2) Any personal property pledged to a pawnbroker in this State is subject to sale or disposal when there has been no payment made on the account for a period of 60 days past maturity date of the original contract; provided that the contract between the pledgor and the pawnbroker is renewable if renewal is agreed upon by both the parties;
- (3) Every pawn ticket or receipt for such pawn shall have printed thereon the provisions of subdivision (1) of this section which shall constitute: (i) notice of such sale or disposal, (ii) notice of intention to sell or dispose of the property without further notice, and (iii) consent to such sale or disposal. The pledgor thereby forfeits all right, title and interest of, in, and to such pawned property to the pawnbroker who thereby acquires absolute title to the same, whereupon the debt is satisfied and the pawnbroker may sell or dispose of the unredeemed pledges as his own property. Any sale or disposal of property under this section terminates all liability of the pawnbroker and vests in the purchaser the right, title, and interest of the borrower and the pawnbroker;
- (4) If the borrower loses his pawn ticket he shall not thereby forfeit his right to redeem, but may, before the lapse of the redemption period, make an affidavit with indemnification for such loss. The affidavit shall describe the

property pawned and shall take the place of the lost pawn ticket unless the pawned property has already been redeemed with the original pawn ticket; and

- (5) A pledgor is not obligated to redeem pledged goods or make any payment on a pawn transaction. (1989, c. 638, s. 2.)

§ 91A-10. Prohibitions

3.

A pawnbroker shall not:

- (1) Accept a pledge from a person under the age of 18 years;
- (2) Make any agreement requiring the personal liability of a pledgor in connection with a pawn transaction;
- (3) Accept any waiver, in writing or otherwise, of any right or protection accorded a pledgor under this Chapter;
- (4) Fail to exercise reasonable care to protect pledged goods from loss or damage;
- (5) Fail to return pledged goods to a pledgor upon payment of the full amount due the pawnbroker on the pawn transaction. In the event such pledged goods are lost or damaged while in the possession of the pawnbroker, it shall be the responsibility of the pawnbroker to replace the lost or damaged goods with merchandise of like kind and equivalent value. In the event the pledgor and pawnbroker cannot agree as to replacement, the pawnbroker shall reimburse the pledgor in the amount of the value agreed upon pursuant to G.S. 91A-7(b);
- (6) Take any article in pawn, pledge, or as security from any person, which is known to such pawnbroker to be stolen, unless there is a written agreement with local or State police;
- (7) Sell, exchange, barter, or remove from the pawnshop any goods pledged, pawned, or purchased before the earlier of seven days after the date the pawn ticket record is electronically reported in accordance with G.S. 91A-7(d) or 30 days after the transaction, except in case of redemption by pledgor or items purchased for resale from wholesalers;
- (8) Operate more than one pawnshop under one license, and such shop must be at a permanent place of business; or
- (9) Take as pledged goods any manufactured mobile home, recreational vehicle, or motor vehicle other than a motorcycle. (1989, c. 638, s. 2; 2007-415, s. 1.)

§ 91A-11. Penalties

(a) Every person, firm, or corporation, their guests or employees, who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this Chapter, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor. If the violation is by an owner or major stockholder or managing partner of the pawnshop and the violation is knowingly committed by the owner, major stockholder, or managing partner of the pawnshop, then the license of the pawnshop may be suspended at the discretion of the court.

(b) The provision of subsection (a) shall not apply to violations of G.S. 91A-10(6) which shall be prosecuted under the North Carolina criminal statutes.

(c) Any contract of pawn the making or collecting of which violates any provision of this Chapter, except as a result of accidental or bona fide error of computation, shall be void, and the licensee shall have no right to collect, receive or retain any interest or fee whatsoever with respect to such pawn. (1989, c. 638, s. 2; 1993, c. 539, s. 655; 1994, Ex. Sess., c. 24, s. 14(c).)

§ 91A-12. Municipal or county authority

All of the counties and cities as defined by G.S. 160A-1 may by ordinance adopt the provisions of this Chapter and may adopt such further rules and regulations as the governing bodies of the counties and cities deem appropriate; provided, however, no county or city may regulate:

- (1) Interest, fees, or recovery charges;
- (2) Hours of operation, unless such regulation applies to businesses generally;
- (3) The nature of the business or type of pawn transaction; or
- (4) License fees in excess of rates set by the State. (1989, c. 638, s. 2.)

§ 91A-13. License renewal

Notwithstanding any provision of this Chapter to the contrary, any person, firm, or corporation licensed as a pawnbroker on or before October 1, 1989, shall continue in force until the natural expiration thereof and all other provisions of this Chapter shall apply to such license. Such pawnbroker shall be eligible for renewal of his license upon its expiration or subsequent renewals, provided such license complies with the requirements for renewal that were in effect immediately prior to October 1, 1989. (1989, c. 638, s. 2.)

§ 91A-14. Bond

Every person, firm, or corporation licensed under this Chapter shall, at the time of receiving the license, file with the city or county issuing the license a bond payable to such city or county in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), to be executed by the licensee, and by two responsible sureties or a surety company licensed to do such business in this State, to be approved by the city or county, which shall be for the faithful performance of the requirements and obligations pertaining to the business so licensed. The city or county may sue for forfeiture of the bond upon a breach thereof. Any person who obtains a judgment against a pawnbroker and upon which judgment execution is returned unsatisfied may maintain an action in his own name upon the bond, to satisfy the judgment. (1989, c. 638, s. 2.)

Property Crime

In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims. The property crime category includes arson because the offense involves the destruction of property; however, arson victims may be subjected to force. Because of limited participation and varying collection procedures by local agencies, only limited data are available for arson. Arson statistics are included in trend, clearance, and arrest tables throughout crime in the United States, but they are not included in any estimated volume data.

Burglary: The UCR Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. To classify an offense as a burglary, the use of force to gain entry need not have occurred. The Program has three sub-classifications for burglary: forcible entry, unlawful entry (where no force is used), and attempted forcible entry.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The UCR Program defines motor vehicle theft as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. The offense includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, snowmobiles, etc.

Larceny-Theft: The UCR Program defines larceny-theft as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, check fraud, etc., are excluded.

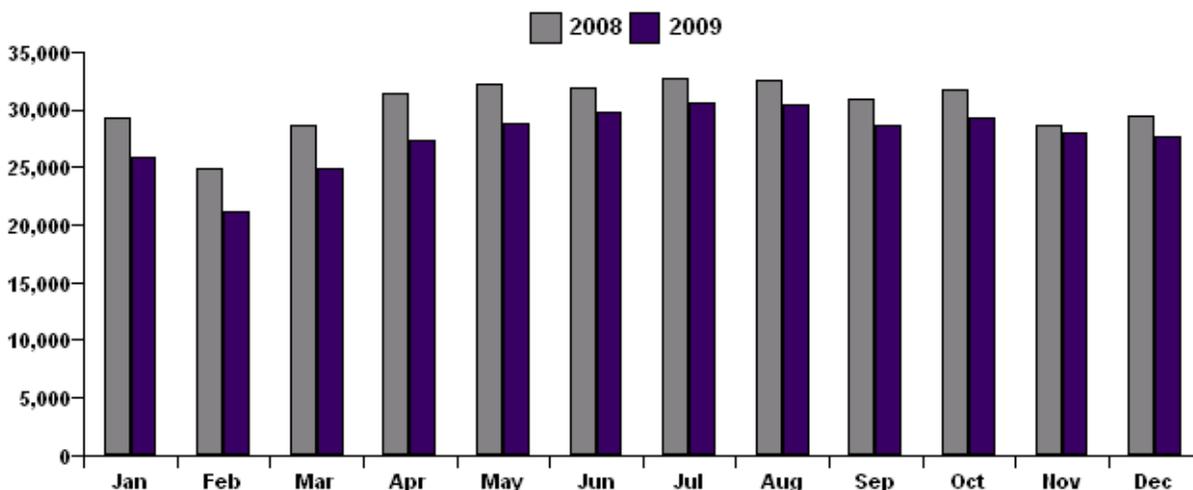
Arson: The UCR Program defines arson as any willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another.

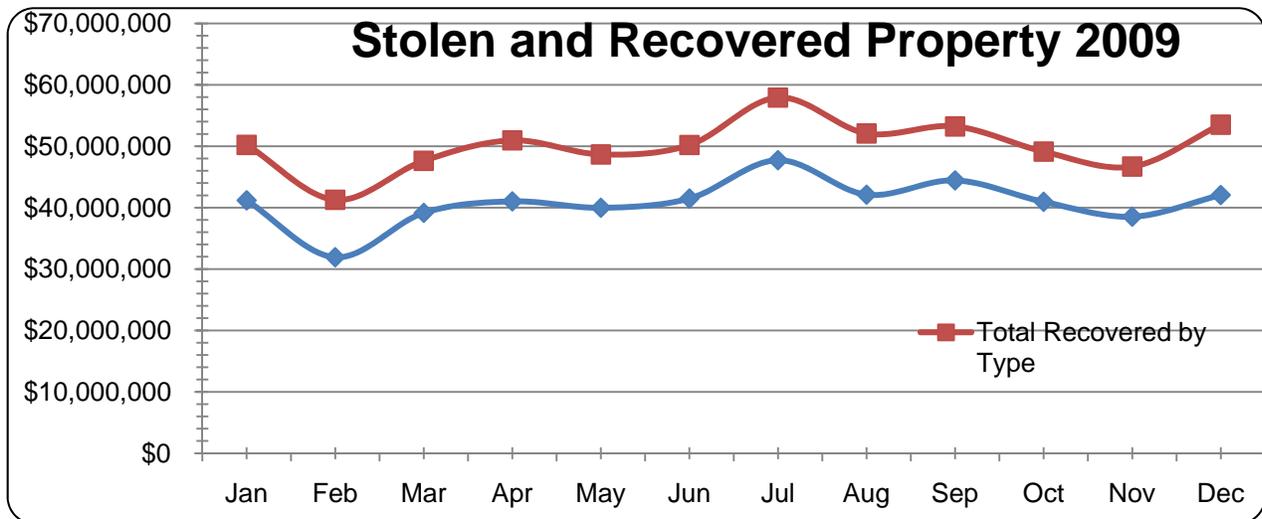
NC Attorney General, NC State Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting

Property Crime Offenses, Eight -Year Trends

Offense	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Burglary	98,233	97,267	98,264	102,780	105,346	106,849	109,128	104,723
Larceny – Theft	225,562	225,687	220,058	217,963	222,189	228,707	228,259	208,326
Motor Vehicle Theft	24,556	26,344	27,012	28,251	29,670	27,486	26,211	19,409
Property Crime Total	348,351	349,298	345,334	348,994	357,205	363,041	363,598	332,458

NC Property Crimes, Years: 2008 - 2009

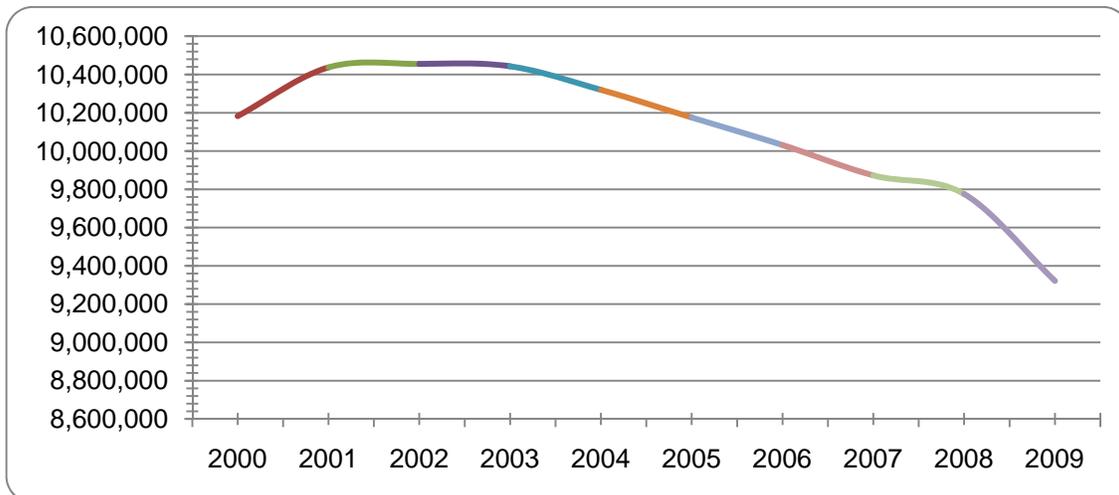




Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2008 Crimes in the United States

Overview of U.S. Property Crimes

- In 2009, there were an estimated 6,327,230 larceny-thefts nationwide.
- The estimated number of larceny-thefts dropped 4.0 percent in 2009 when compared with the 2008 estimate. The 2009 figure was a 9.2 percent decline from the 2000 estimate.
- The rate of estimated larceny-thefts in 2009 was 2,060.9 per 100,000 inhabitants.
- From 2008 to 2009, the rate of larceny-thefts declined 4.8 percent, and from 2000 to 2009, the rate decreased 16.8 percent.
- Larceny-thefts accounted for an estimated 67.9 percent of property crimes in 2009.
- The average value of property taken during larceny-thefts was \$864 per offense. When the average value was applied to the estimated number of larceny-thefts, the loss to victims nationally was nearly \$5.5 billion.
- The largest portion of reported larcenies (36.3 percent) were thefts of motor vehicle parts, accessories, and contents.



Analysis

The CJIN Board used the Analysis section of the report to document the workshops, meetings, conference calls, correspondence, etc. associated with acquiring information on property crime as it relates to pawn shops, not only in North Carolina but in other states, gain an understanding of existing and potential systems that could be utilized, a knowledge of how other states are handling pawn transactions, and to summarize all the information for making our recommendations.

NC Property Crime

The CJIN Board addressed property crime in North Carolina using statistics acquired from the SBI. National statistics was obtained from the FBI website – UCR Section. The state did not have any statistics regarding the amount of criminal property that flows through pawnshops. One of our major contacts within the pawn industry was Mr. Bob Moulton who serves on the Board of Directors of the National Pawn Association. Mr. Moulton has stated; based on his experience, that the stolen property rate in North Carolina is similar to other states that have a formal reporting process – approximately 0.1% or 1 item pawned out of every 1,000.

Pawn Shop Statistics - Other States

Mr. Moulton submitted the following reports to the CJIN staff: Illinois



Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation
Division of Banking

PAT QUINN
Governor

BRENT E. ADAMS
Secretary
JORGE A. SOLIS
Director
Division of Banking

2009 Annual Statewide Disclosure Report Results*:

Total Dollar Amount Financed	\$ 107,093,149.29
Total Number of Pawns	870,784
Total Dollar Amount of Extensions	\$ 142,869,105.90
Total Number of Extensions	747,389
Average Pawn Dollar Amount	\$ 122.98
Average Monthly Rate of Interest and Fees	17.90%
Percentage of Pawns Surrendered to Law Enforcement	0.14%
Percentage of Total Pawns Surrendered to Law Enforcement by Dollar Amount	0.13%
Percentage of Pawns Redeemed	65.52%
Percentage of Pawn Loans Extended	85.83%
Total Number of Employees	653
Total Number of Licensees Reporting	228

*As reported by licensees

320 West Washington Street, Springfield, Illinois 62786
www.idfpr.com

The report from the Illinois supports the percentage of pawns surrendered to law enforcement to be approximately 0.14% and there appears to be a correlation in Illinois between dollar amount and number.

SCOTT LESHER
Administrator

BRAD HENRY
Governor

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER CREDIT

Pawnbroker

Composite Annual Report for calendar year ending December 31, 2009

Schedule A -- Report of Pawn Transactions

Total Number of Pawns Written	1,337,426
Total Amount Financed	\$124,468,291.45
Total Pawn Finance Charge Collected	\$24,137,425.86
Average Amount Financed	\$93.07
Average Finance Charge	\$18.05

Schedule B -- Report of Pledged Goods not Redeemed

Total Number of Pawns Pulled for Sale	481,297
Total Amount Loaned on Pawns Pulled for Sale	\$27,235,959.08
Average Amount of Pawns not Redeemed	\$56.59

Number and Balance Due on Pawns Surrendered to Peace Officers

Total Number of Pawns Surrendered to Peace Officers	15114
Balance Due Pawns Surrendered to Peace Officers	\$57,927.68
Average Size of Pawns Surrendered to Law Enforcement	\$3.83
Total Number of Employees	908

Tuesday, January 04, 2011

4545 North Lincoln Boulevard, Suite 164 Oklahoma City, OK 73105-3408
Phone: (405) 521-3653 Fax: (405) 521-6740 Consumerline: (800) 448-4904 Web Site: <http://www.ok.gov/okdccc/>

Oregon

Pawnbroker Program

Annual Report

SUMMARY OF PAWNBROKERS ANNUAL REPORTS as of DECEMBER 31, 2010

	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2010	
	Number	Aggregate Amount	Number	Aggregate Amount
ANALYSIS OF LOANS				
Total loans outstanding at beginning of year*	102,801	\$ 12,860,280	115,418	\$ 14,551,414
Loans made during the year	492,791	\$ 59,511,195	548,465	\$ 67,760,437
Totals	595,592	\$ 72,371,475	663,883	\$ 82,311,851
Loans cancelled during the year				
Redeemed (Loans Collected)	376,295	\$ 48,946,090	423,686	\$ 55,963,931
Forfeited	101,646	\$ 8,599,696	112,833	\$ 10,068,964
Charged off as Loss	380	\$ 35,507	717	\$ 67,726
Total loans cancelled	478,321	\$ 57,581,293	537,236	\$ 66,100,621
Total loans outstanding at year end*	117,271	\$ 14,790,182	126,647	\$ 16,211,230
Other activity during year				
Total interest charges collected on pledge loans		\$ 3,934,555		\$ 4,402,991
Total of all other charges and fees collected on loans		\$ 6,350,235		\$ 7,392,407
Total of police pickups	453	\$ 41,649	570	\$ 66,265
Forfeiture Rate [Number forfeited / number of loans made]		20.6%		20.6%
Police Pickup Rate [Number Police Pickups / number of loans made]		0.092%		0.104%
Average loan amount at year end [Aggregate Amount / number of loans]		\$ 126.12		\$ 128.00
Number of licensed pawnbrokers at year end		71		72

Based on the report from Oregon, the number of pawns surrendered to law enforcement is approximately 0.092%, which is very similar to Illinois.

If North Carolina is statistically in the range of the three other states that are formally reporting, then the number of stolen items flowing through pawnshops may be low in comparison to the total number of items stolen.

National Pawn Association

Mr. Bob Moulton and Mr. Dave Beck shared with the CJIN Staff information regarding the National Pawn Association. The following information is provided as an overview of the pawn industry:

NPA Vision: To provide the independent pawnbroker with the tools to be successful now and in the future; to represent pawnbrokers before the Congress of the United States and to protect their interests; and to prepare pawnbrokers for the future by helping them cope with changes in technology.

NPA Mission: To contribute to the professional and personal development of member pawnbrokers and member associates through the enhancement of the images and perceptions of the industry; by advocating pawnbrokers' rights, responsibilities and issues in the courts as well as the various lawmaking bodies of the land; and by representing and speaking for the industry.

How the Pawn Process Works: Put simply—customers pledge property as collateral, and in return, pawnbrokers lend them money. Pawn loans are made on everything from jewelry to electronics. If the pawn customer chooses to redeem the loan, the collateral is returned upon repayment of the loan plus the regulated fee. The option to redeem the collateral remains with the customer until the expiration of the contract. If the customer elects not to redeem his or her collateral, there is no credit consequence to the borrower and the items are sold at a value price to retail consumers.

- The average pawn loan is \$80
- Contract periods vary by state, but are typically 30 days with an additional 30-day grace period
- Applicable fees and allowable interest rates are set by the individual states. State laws also prescribe what information is required from the consumer to enter into a pawn transaction, and may include: Name and address, Date of birth, Gender, and ethnicity, Government-issued form of personal identification, The date and time of the transaction, and A description of the collateral, including any available serial numbers or identifying markings

Regulation & Compliance: Pawnbrokers are governed by all of the major federal laws that apply to other entities designated as financial institutions, including:

- USA Patriot Act
- Truth-in-Lending Act
- Bank Secrecy Act and IRS regulations requiring reporting of certain cash transactions
- Trading with the Enemy Act and related Executive Orders and regulations
- Privacy provisions of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Services Modernization Act

Average Pawn Customer:

- Age: 36
- Household Income: \$29,000
- 80% are employed
- 82% have high school diploma or GED
- 33% are homeowners
- All ethnicities

Do pawn customers enjoy the same protections under federal law that customers of other financial institutions enjoy?

No. Pawn transactions are the only type of consumer credit that requires reporting to local law enforcement agencies. In many states this reporting is required daily, and must include extremely sensitive personal information about the consumer (i.e. ethnicity, gender, address). Much of this information qualifies as “non-public personal information” under federal privacy law and is entitled to protection as such.

Letter - Pawn Broker Lobbyist

Several lobbyists – Mr. T. Jerry Williams and Mr. Mark Beason, also represented the pawnbrokers that assisted the CJIN Board. The CJIN staff received the attached letter from Mr. T. Jerry Williams on February 23, 2010:

T. JERRY WILLIAMS

Lobbyist & Consultant

6900 Clear Sailing Lane, Raleigh, North Carolina (USA) 27615-5200
Telephone (919) 607-4339 Fax (919) 287-2480 Mobile (919) 649-5941
TJW@TJWLC.COM

February 23, 2010

Sent Electronically and via U.S. Mail

Eugene Vardaman
Executive Director
CJIN Governing Board
North Carolina Criminal Justice
Information Network
4701 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4701

Re: CJIN Report to Joint Legislative Oversight

Dear Gene:

The North Carolina Pawn Brokers Association met on Sunday, February 21, and discussed the issue of a state-wide electronic pawn data base. The Association is pleased to work with CJIN on this matter and does support the concept of a state-wide data base. However, members of the association believe that the concept should extend beyond pawn brokers and include gold buyers and other sellers of secondhand merchandise. For example, they believe that those firms subject to the new precious metals law should be reporting, too.

I have pointed out to the Association that your “charge” is do deal with a pawn transactions only, but pawn brokers believe we should still make this point at this time. Obviously, they are concerned about being singled out and being the only sellers of second hand merchandise required to report.

Gene, one reason the Association supports the concept is because their members know that once established, such a database will calculate totals for North Carolina pawn transactions and show conclusively that the national industry statistic of less than one tenth of 1 percent (0.1%) of stolen merchandise is run through pawn shops is accurate. Then we would expect legislation and the implementation of something much broader to cover all sellers of secondhand merchandise, in order to help determine just where all that stolen merchandise is really going. If you remember, this was brought out by Bob Moulton at the last meeting of the entire group.

Our board’s request is that any legislative proposal and subsequent state-wide data base be compliant with state and federal regulations on privacy and confidentiality and that the legislation and any subsequent administrative rules follow all privacy and confidentiality guidelines in those state and federal regulations. As pointed out in our first meeting, pawn brokers are subject to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999 (GLBA) that creates privacy rights and requires privacy notices to consumer

“Rather than letting things happen to you, let them happen because of you.”
WWW.TJERRYWILLIAMS.COM
WWW.TJWLC.COM

Eugene Vardaman
CJIN Study Report
Page 2

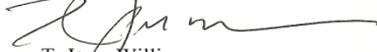
customers. The act is implemented by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). The "FTC Privacy Rule" explains and implements provisions of GLBA privacy rights while the "FTC Safeguards Rule" explains and implements provisions of GLBA safeguards for the consumers' nonpublic personal information.

Further, Bob Moulton has stressed that pawn shops are regulated financial institutions (indicated above under GLBA) that are also subject to certain provisions of the USA Patriot Act. Here, we would request that legislation should provide that any state-wide database be SDN compliant since US persons are prohibited from doing business with persons and organizations on the "Specially Designated Nationals" List. The pawn broker source of this concern is from the Treasury Department, Office of Foreign Assets Control regulations, various statutes and Executive Orders dating back to 1812, so I have been advised.

Lastly, we urge you to take a look at the Fair Credit Reporting Act that restricts sharing of nonpublic personal information with unaffiliated third parties. I have been told this is often violated by the giving of nonpublic information about specific transactions to individuals who may have suffered a loss.

Again I want to thank you and the CJIN Board for allowing Mark Beason and me, along with Bob Moulton and Dave Beck, to participate in this study. I hope our participation has been helpful to you and your team conducting the study.

Sincerely,



T. Jerry Williams
Lobbyist & Consultant

CC: Bob Moulton
Dave Beck
Mark C. Beason

P. S. Gene, while your charge only addresses pawn shops, I personally want to request again that in your report you make a reference to the fact that gold buyers and other sellers of second hand merchandise such as Craig's List and eBay, not regulated to the extent of pawn shops, may be targeted by a criminal element that knows pawn shops report while others are not subject to such requirements. I think it's important and fair to make that observation in the final report.

Existing North Carolina Systems

At the CJIN Board meeting on January 28, 2010 various cities and counties presented the automation being used for pawn transactions.

Raleigh and Wake County: Mark Eisele, Wake County IT Manager and Rich Bargfrede, Raleigh Police Department Detective gave the Board an overview of the process that Wake County and the City of Raleigh use to obtain Pawn Transactions. They shared with the Board screen shots of their system as it is not available outside of their network. Highlights of the system are presented below:

Locally Owned Database Advantages:

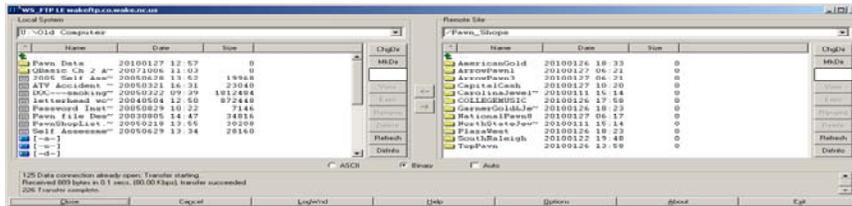
- Ensure security of data

- Ability to mine data for trends
- Ability to compare information to other databases

Locally Owned Database Disadvantages and Challenges:

- Cost associated with maintaining database
- Infrastructure costs
- Secure data transfer to our facilities

How do we get our data?



Where does the data reside?



What Does Law Enforcement Want to Oversee?

- Pawnshops
- Scrap Metal Dealers
- Precious Metal Dealers
- Secondhand Goods Vendors

Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD and Guilford County: Lt. Kim Simma of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department provided the CJIN Board with a comprehensive demonstration of a system entitled "Pawn Tracker". Assisting Lt. Simma was Mr. Dick Evans and Tom Geisler of the CMPD Information Technology Division along with Detective David Shaw from the Guilford County Sheriff's Office. The system is accessed through a secured connection to the individual

departments; however, they provided an explanation of how the system could be expanded and adapted for potential state-wide implementation. The following are the highlights of the Pawn Tracker System – System Documentation, Recommendations for Statewide Implementation, and several screen shots:

Pawn Tracker
System Documentation
Overview

The Pawn Tracker System lets CMPD users collect, view, and analyze pawnshop data. It was provided to CMPD free of charge by the Greensboro Police Department which has been using it since approximately 1993. The system is web-based and can be accessed by all CMPD officers who want to search pawned property and investigate suspicious activity. Both pawn shops and precious metal dealers can submit pawn tickets electronically to CMPD using the Pawn Tracker System.

Who should read this document?

This document is for CMPD officers and Agency Administrators who are working with pawned items.

How the Pawn System collects data?

Pawn Tracker automatically enters pawn tickets that it receives from pawn shops and precious metal dealers in File Transfer Protocol (FTP) format. The System checks the receiving file folder for new pawn tickets every 30 minutes and enters them into the system. Most pawn shops enter tickets this way – both single shops and corporate shops that consolidate data into one submission.

Pawn tickets that are not entered automatically by the system must be entered by the Agency Administrator. This includes pawn tickets received as paper tickets, which is typically how precious metal dealers submit their tickets. It is important that Administrators enter or import these tickets in a timely manner.

User groups and functions

Pawn Tracker user groups include:

CMPD Officers - These users (CMPD_Sworn, CMPD_Sergeants, Pawn_Users, and Investigative Techs) have View rights. They can:

- Add a person or item to their Watch List
- Change their password
- Mark an item Seized or Held
- Search for a pawner by name
- Search for a specific pawned item
- Search for and print reports

IS Administrators - These users (Pawn_Admin) have Administrative rights giving them control over the entire system. In addition to all functions other users have, they can:

- Add or delete agencies and jurisdictions
- Grant or deny user access

Agency Administrators - These users (Pawn_Supv) have modification rights giving them control over shops and users within their jurisdiction. They can perform all Officer functions as well as the following:

- Add a new pawn shop or precious metal dealer
- Add a user to an agency or jurisdiction
- Enter pawn tickets manually
- Add missing data and correct errors
- Reconcile duplicate entries
- Edit pawn shop details (address, phone, etc)
- Deactivate a user

Pawn shops and precious metal dealers - These users can:

- Submit pawn tickets
- Request new user access
- Report a lost password

Operations - Overview

Officers can use the Pawn Tracker System to:

- Add a person or item to their Watch List
- Change their own password
- Mark an item Held or Seized
- Search for a name
- Search for a property
- Search for the following reports:
 - Frequent Pawner Report
 - Pawn Shop Activity Report
 - Property Serial Number Report
 - Shop Listing Report

Adding a person or item to your Watch List

Pawn Tracker lets you set up a Watch List for pawner names and serial numbers of items of interest. The system then automatically checks the system for these items when new pawn data is entered. If the system finds a match, it will send you a notification email. If it does not find a match, it will continue to check new pawn data as it is entered and will notify you if there is a match.

Complete these steps to add a person or item to your watch list:

1. Open the Pawn Tracker System.
2. Click the View tab and select Automatic Notifications from the drop down list.

Result: The Automatic Notifications screen opens. Note: Your name will be grayed out in the Login field. The system will assign a search number later.

3. If you want to send email notifications to another user regarding this person or item, type the name of the user in the Officer field.
4. In the Agency field (beside the Officer field), verify that CMPD is selected. Note: If it is not selected, click the down arrow and select it from the list.
5. In the Case Number field, type the case number associated with the search.
6. In the Notes field, type additional information, if any.
7. In the Auto Search Criteria section, select the type of search (Name or Property).
8. Do one of the following:
 - If you selected Name in Step 7, complete the Name, DOB, and Race fields. Go to Step 13.
 - If you selected Property in Step 7, go to Step 9.
9. In the Make field, type the make, if any.
10. In the Model field, type the Model, if any.
11. In the Description section, type the most important identifiers in the three Description fields.
12. In the Serial Number field, type the serial number, if any. Note: Use the following guidelines:
 - If you are searching on a serial number, do not limit the search too much. For best results, search on a partial number using numbers from the middle of the serial number.
 - You will get better search results if you enter either a serial number *or* a model number (not both), and the serial number is preferable.
 - If you enter *only* a model number or *only* a serial number, the system searches both the model number and serial number fields.
 - If you enter *both* a serial number and a model number, the system searches only the serial number field for the serial number and only the model number field for the model number.
 - If you enter a Dell service tag number, you can enter it in either the serial number or model number field. The system will search both fields as long as one of the fields is blank.
 - The Make field has a “sounds like” feature that will identify misspelled brand names.
13. In the Time Period section, indicate the time period during which you want the system to check existing data against new data coming into the system. Note: Each search adds overhead to the program and may delay the response time.
 - If you want to save the data for a specific time period, click the Specific button and specify the start date and end date.
 - If you want to save the data indefinitely, click the Indefinite button. Note: The system will continue to search for a match until you delete the data.
 - If you want to specify the number of months the data will be searched, specify that number in the Length of Auto Search in Months field.
14. Click the Search button to save the search criteria. Note: Saving search criteria will keep it active and enable the system to search only new data as it is entered. Result: When the system finds a match, it sends an email notification to:
 - Each recipient specified by the login

- The Agency Administrator
- Any other names listed in the Officer field

Marking an item Seized or Held

Officers can specify that any item in the system be held for 30 days. Per agreement with CMPD, stores will hold items for 30 days at which time the item must either be seized or released to the pawn shop. If it is released, the pawn shop may dispose of the item as it sees fit.

It is important for Agency Administrators to keep the system updated so it will provide useful information about items being held over 30 days.

Complete these steps to mark an item Seized or Held:

1. In the Pawn Tracker System, find the appropriate ticket by searching on the person or item. Note: See the procedures entitled Searching for a Person and Searching for a Name.

Result: The system displays the item in the search results. This example shows a Property search on Pawn Shops.

2. In the list of tickets, select the ticket you want to mark.
3. In the Seized field in the Selected/Held section, select Seized or Held.
4. Leave the Paid field blank.
5. Complete the remaining fields as appropriate.
6. Click the Save Changes button.

Recommendations for Using Pawn Tracker as a State-wide System

Must Haves:

1. There is NO code in place now to create two tiers of administrators – one for the system as a whole (System Administrator) and one for just the agencies that they work for (Agency Administrator). The needed additions to the system of Agency Administrator support are:
 - Correct Errors function would only allow Agency Administrator(s) to correct entries from pawn shops assigned to their agency. [2 man days]
 - Agency Administrator(s) need only the ability to approve new users to the system that claim to be a part of their agency. (Also, the email notification of new user registration will also have to go to the Agency Administrator(s) [4 man days]
 - Agency Administrator(s) can only maintain users in their agency. [3 man days]
 - Agency maintenance is restricted to the Agency Administrator(s) [1 man day]
2. Manual Entry is restricted to pawn shops in the logged in user's agency. The only exception would be Agency Administrator(s) who can enter data for any shop. [2 man days]
3. File Upload is restricted to pawn shops in the logged in user's agency. The only exception would be Agency Administrator(s) who can upload data for any shop. [2-3 man days]

4. Re-brand the application. The branding is almost all contained in the configuration file and external images, so re-branding will be straight forward. The biggest need will be for a new logo. [1-2 man days]
5. Pawn Tracker Usage Reports are by CMPD Divisions. The concept will have to be extended so that all agencies can have Divisions. This will also require the addition of a web page to allow Agency Administrator(s) to enter their own Divisions. [6 man days]

Nice To Have(s):

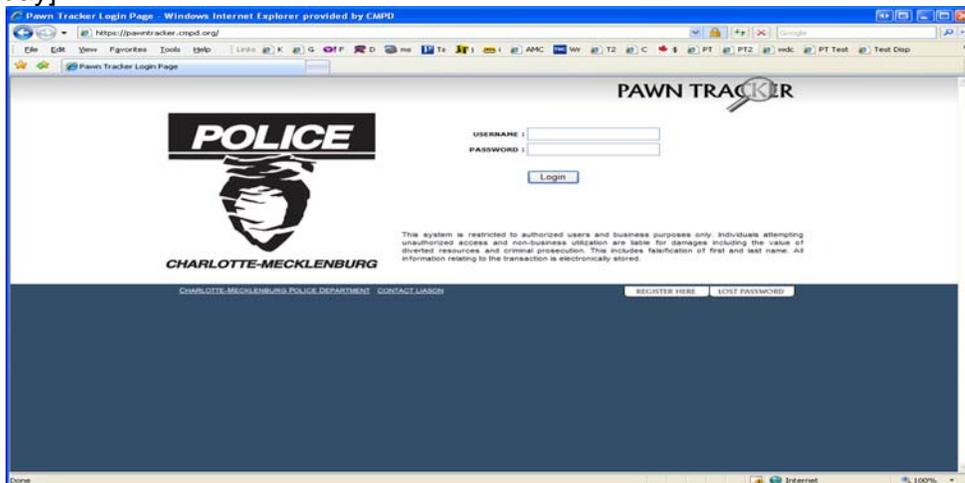
1. Automatic notifications could at the user's option be limited to activity in the user's agency (4 man days)
2. Site Activity Reporting optionally at the agency level. This can be a large amount of data and usually the Agency Administrator(s) will only be concerned about the activity of their own users. [2 man days]
3. Pawn Shop Activity Reporting optionally at the agency level. This can be a large amount of data and usually the Agency Administrator(s) will only be concerned about the activity of their own users. [2-3 man days]
4. Pawn Shop Ticket Totals Reporting optionally at the agency level. This can be a large amount of data and usually the Agency Administrator(s) will only be concerned about the activity of their own users. [2-3 man days]

Decisions that MUST be made:

1. Pawn Tracker has known cosmetic issues in Safari and Fire-Fox with the menu bar. The issue has to do with an HTML error on the base page. Changing the base page would cause all of the pages to have to be re-examined for placement issues. Pawn Tracker has only been full vetted in Internet Explorer versions 6 and 7. The more browsers that are supported the longer this will take. [10-15 man days for the first browser, 3-4 man days for each remaining browser]
2. One of the system functions is to merge pawners that are duplicates (because of name spelling issues or ID differences). Pawners are shared at a system level, it needs to be decided if Agency Administrator(s) will be allowed to merge duplicates. [2 man days – code needs to be changed regardless of decision]

Decisions that SHOULD be made:

Agency Administrator(s) can view the users of the other agencies. They should be allowed only to change their own, but can should they be able to view all users. [1 man day]



http://h3-web-01/pawntracker/report/DisplayPawnshopActivityReport.aspx?&start=12/27/2009...

1 / 9 52.6% Find

PAWN TRACKER
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department
PAWNSHOP ACTIVITY REPORT

01/26/2010 Report Dates: 12/27/2009 - 1/26/2010

PAWN SHOP Ticket Counts By Date

Shop Name	Mon 12/28	Tue 12/29	Wed 12/30	Thu 12/31	Fri 1/1	Sat 1/2	Mon 1/4	Tue 1/5	Wed 1/6
ALL AMERICAN PAWN	18	14	6	0	0	0	10	8	11
Mon 1/7	13	Fri 1/8	0	Sat 1/9	9	Mon 1/11	15	Tue 1/12	15
Mon 1/18	23	Tue 1/19	17	Wed 1/20	17	Thu 1/21	10	Fri 1/22	17
Total:	256	Avg:	12.14						
AMERICAN GUN & PAWN	34	25	12	0	0	31	52	39	30
Mon 12/28	34	Tue 12/29	25	Wed 12/30	12	Thu 12/31	0	Fri 1/1	0
Thu 1/7	22	Fri 1/8	32	Sat 1/9	39	Mon 1/11	15	Tue 1/12	35
Mon 1/18	33	Tue 1/19	21	Wed 1/20	12	Thu 1/21	21	Fri 1/22	18
Total:	694	Avg:	26.38						
CAROLINA PAWN & JEWELRY	28	22	19	17	0	19	33	30	13
Mon 12/28	28	Tue 12/29	22	Wed 12/30	19	Thu 12/31	17	Fri 1/1	0
Thu 1/7	18	Fri 1/8	33	Sat 1/9	6	Mon 1/11	27	Tue 1/12	16
Mon 1/18	29	Tue 1/19	18	Wed 1/20	25	Thu 1/21	8	Fri 1/22	13
Total:	466	Avg:	18.98						
CASH AMERICA #1202 (8/2002)	99	44	57	99	0	134	104	71	62
Mon 12/28	99	Tue 12/29	44	Wed 12/30	57	Thu 12/31	99	Fri 1/1	0
Thu 1/7	42	Fri 1/8	99	Sat 1/9	40	Mon 1/11	75	Tue 1/12	52
Mon 1/18	66	Tue 1/19	96	Wed 1/20	69	Thu 1/21	68	Fri 1/22	64
Total:	1,888	Avg:	77.83						
CASH AMERICA #1203 (8/2002)	156	107	83	92	0	142	142	126	100
Mon 12/28	156	Tue 12/29	107	Wed 12/30	83	Thu 12/31	92	Fri 1/1	0
Thu 1/7	83	Fri 1/8	93	Sat 1/9	112	Mon 1/11	105	Tue 1/12	99
Mon 1/18	127	Tue 1/19	111	Wed 1/20	97	Thu 1/21	55	Fri 1/22	93
Total:	2,698	Avg:	106.87						
CASH AMERICA #1204 (8/2002)	59	64	43	68	0	65	96	57	61
Mon 12/28	59	Tue 12/29	64	Wed 12/30	43	Thu 12/31	68	Fri 1/1	0
Thu 1/7	54	Fri 1/8	86	Sat 1/9	41	Mon 1/11	63	Tue 1/12	81
Mon 1/18	60	Tue 1/19	52	Wed 1/20	65	Thu 1/21	46	Fri 1/22	70
Total:	1,643	Avg:	64.28						

Unreported Below 60 % Threshold Above 160 % Threshold Within Range Page 1 of 9

Cities of Fayetteville, Jacksonville, and Asheville, Counties of Cumberland, Onslow, and Buncombe: Lt. Matt Hurley from the Cumberland County Sheriff's Office provided the CJIN Board with a live Pawn Transaction System used by the above agencies. Supporting Lt. Hurley were Detective Randall Bartay, Fayetteville Police Department, Director Earl Bunting, City of Jacksonville, and in attendance from Buncombe County was Senior Assistant District Attorney Albert Williams. The Pawn Transaction System being used was Leads-On-Line, a vendor supplied application that Lt. Hurley stated was a valuable asset to these agencies as it allowed for a variety of areas to be searched nationally and not just locally.

Leads-On-Line is a Dallas based company that has the following market share:

- 36 Law Enforcement Agencies in North Carolina
- 125 Pawnshops in North Carolina
- Nationally – 1,400 Law Enforcement Agencies in 35 States

The Dallas based service, known as Leads-On-Line (Law Enforcement Automated Database Search), created and maintains a Web-based program designed to pinpoint crucial data quickly and economically. While violent crimes capture the National attention, it is property crimes that keep most police investigators busy. Leads-On-Line allows law enforcement officers to search one Internet database of local, regional, and national pawn store transactions rather than having

to drive to pawn stores, sort through their paper records, and enter data into their police databases.

Leads-On-Line gives officers quick access to records through a series of search options and onscreen tables. Searches can be performed by suspect name, property inventory, serial numbers, or times and dates. In December of 2002, Cash America International Inc., the world largest operator of pawn stores, announced it will partner with Leads-On-Line to utilize the system in all of its United States pawn stores. Pawn store operators are able to enter transaction data by using a basic PC with an Internet connection; authorized law enforcement officers can then access the database to search for missing items. The Leads-On-Line system allows police investigators to get out of the database management business and back into police investigation duties.

Leads-On-Line compares every pawn item against the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database.

The following 50 law enforcement agencies are using Leads-On-Line in North Carolina:

Aberdeen Police Dept.	Hendersonville Police Dept.
Asheville Police Dept.	Jacksonville Police Dept.
Atlantic Beach Police Dept.	Laurel Park Police Dept.
Biltmore Forest Police Dept.	Lee County Sheriff's Office
Black Mountain Police Dept.	Madison County Sheriff's Office
Brunswick County Sheriff's Office	Maggie Valley Police Dept.
Buncombe County Sheriff's Office	Matthews Police Dept.
Camp Lejeune USMC	Moore County Sheriff's Office
Canton Police Dept.	Newton Police Dept.
Carteret County Sheriff's Office	Onslow County Sheriff's Office
Catawba County Sheriff's Office	Pender County Sheriff's Office
Cherokee Indian Police Dept.	Pinehurst Police Dept.
Cleveland County Sheriff's Office	Polk County Sheriff's Office
Columbus County Sheriff's Office	Rutherford County Sheriff's Office
Concord Police Dept.	Salisbury Police Dept.
Cumberland County Sheriff's Office	Saluda Police Dept.
Dunn Police Dept.	Sanford Police Dept.
Emerald Isle Police Dept.	Shallotte Police Dept.
Fayetteville Police Dept.	Spring Lake Police Dept.
Fletcher Police Dept.	Sunset Beach Police Dept.
Fort Bragg CID	Transylvania County Sheriff's Office
Fort Bragg MPI	Univ. of NC at Greensboro PD
Harnett County Sheriff's Office	Waynesville Police Dept.
Haywood County Sheriff's Office	White Lake Police Dept.
Henderson County Sheriff's Office	Woodfin Police Dept.

The following 183 pawnshops are using Leads-On-Line in North Carolina:

Best Buy #601, Aberdeen	Alan's Jewelry & Pawn #2, Asheville
Best Buy #953, Arden	Buy Sell Trade, Asheville
Denny's Jewelry & Pawn, Arden	Cash Converters, Asheville
Treasure World Gun & Pawn, Asheboro	Best Buy #445, Asheville
Alan's Jewelry & Pawn, Asheville	Capitol Pawn, Asheville

GameStop #259, Asheville
GameStop #5732, Asheville
Gold and Diamond Connection, Asheville
Leicester Pawn & Gun, Asheville
The Gold Spot, Asheville
Pawn South #7, Bladenboro
Jery's Pawn, Bonnie Doone
GameStop #6770, Bonnie Doone
Jack Eubanks Auctions, Brevard
Best Buy #648, Burlington
Katie Cash, Candler
Carolina Pawn & Gun, Canton
My Laptop Direct, Canton
Best Buy #147, Cary
Pawn South #1, Chadbourn
Best Buy #1107, Charlotte
Best Buy #268, Charlotte
Best Buy #1108, Charlotte
Best Buy #1155, Charlotte
Best Buy #1767, Charlotte
Cash America Pawn #2, Charlotte
Cash America Pawn #3, Charlotte
Cash America Pawn #4, Charlotte
Cash America Pawn #6, Charlotte
Cash America Pawn #7, Charlotte
Quik Pawn #67, Charlotte
Quik Pawn #68, Charlotte
Quik Pawn #69, Charlotte
Sookies Main St. Pawn, Clayton
Best Buy #1132, Concord
GoldRush #1004, Concord
GoldRush #1001, Concord
City Pawn Shop, Concord
Kwick Kash Pawn, Concord
Jewelry Mine, Concord
Steve's Pawn and Gun, Concord
Velasquez Pawn Shop, Concord
Diamond District, Concord
Peddler's Pawn, Concord
Ellis jewelers, Concord
We Buy Gold, Concord
Quick Cash Pawn, Conover
Lassy's Fine Jewelry, Denver
Pawn South #2, Elizabethtown
Fallston Pawn, Fallston
Ace Pawn Shop, Fayetteville
Best Buy #174, Fayetteville
Boulevard Pawn Shop, Fayetteville
Bragg Pawn, Fayetteville
Carolina Firearms & Sports, Fayetteville
Cash Converters NC1001, Fayetteville

Cash Converters NC1005, Fayetteville
Cash Pawn, Fayetteville
Classic Pawn, Fayetteville
Cross Creek Pawn & Jewelry, Fayetteville
Cumberland Pawn & Loan #1, Fayetteville
Cumberland Pawn & Loan #2, Fayetteville
Cumberland Pawn & Loan #3, Fayetteville
Cumberland Pawn & Loan #4, Fayetteville
Cumberland Pawn & Loan #5, Fayetteville
Day & Nite Pawn Shop, Fayetteville
Dixie Music & Pawn, Fayetteville
GameStop #0190, Fayetteville
GameStop #0889, Fayetteville
GameStop #4975, Fayetteville
GameStop #5715, Fayetteville
Italian Jewelry, Fayetteville
Jim's Pawn Shop, Fayetteville
McNeill Jewelers, Fayetteville
Military Pawn, Fayetteville
Parker Pawn #17, Fayetteville
Parker Pawn #18, Fayetteville
Rhudy's Inc., Fayetteville
GameStop #3066, Forest City
GameStop #6814, Fort Bragg
Arrow Pawn #3, Garner
Best Buy #574, Garner
Garner Gold-N-Pawn, Garner
Pawn & Gifts, Garner
Best Buy #175, Gastonia
Cash America Pawn #5, Gastonia
Best Buy #155, Greensboro
Cash America Pawn #1, Greensboro
Henebry's Jewelers, Greensboro
Money Unlimited Pawn, Greensboro
Best Buy #386, Greenville
Doc's Gun & Pawn, Greenville
Danny's Pawn & Sports, Hampstead
02/17/2011 Confidential
GameStop #5855, Hendersonville
Hendersonville Pawn, Hendersonville
New Deal Pawn, Hendersonville
Pawn Outlet, Hendersonville
Cool Mtn Pawn and Gun, Hendersonville
Berndt's Pawn, Hickory
Best Buy #425, Hickory
FPS Pawn, Hickory
Hickory Pawn & Gun, Hickory
Insta-Cash, Hickory
Cash America Pawn #1, High Point
First Pawn & Jewelry, Hope Mills
Jerry's Pawn, Hope Mills

Best Buy #805, Jacksonville
GameStop #0368, Jacksonville
GameStop #2626, Jacksonville
GameStop #4685, Jacksonville
Park-N-Pawn, Jacksonville
Penguin Pawn & Loans, Jacksonville
Stop & Pawn, Jacksonville
Woodson Jewelry & Pawn, Jacksonville
Treasure Hunters Roadshow, Jacksonville
Barnes Diamond Gallery, Jacksonville
The Corner Jeweler, Jacksonville
Reid's Pawn Shop, Kannapolis
J&M Pawn, Kernersville
Jack's Jewelry & Loan, Kings Mountain
Cash Pro Pawn, Kings Mountain
Knightdale Pawn, Knightdale
Best Buy #1492, Knightdale
Pawn USA #7, Leland
T&J Motors, Lillington
Pawn South #3, Lumberton
Pawn Plus, Lumberton
Beltway Gun & Pawn, Matthews
Best Buy #261, Matthews
GameStop #4700, Matthews
Best Buy #687, Monroe
Monroe Pawn & Gun, Monroe
Best Buy #1133, Mooresville
Best Buy #1451, Morehead City
Redgator Pawn & Jewelry, Ocean Isle
Beach
Best Buy #262, Pineville
Pisgah Forest Pawn, Pisgah
Penguin Pawn & Loans, Providence
American Gold Exchange, Raleigh
Arrow Pawn #1, Raleigh
Best Buy #299, Raleigh
Best Buy #821, Raleigh

Best Buy #1453, Raleigh
Friendship Jewelry & Loan, Raleigh
Plaza West Jewelry & Loan, Raleigh
Eden Jewelry & Repair, Reidsville
Best Buy #761, Rocky Mount
Kendale Pawn Shop, Sanford
Lee Iron & Metal, Sanford
City Pawn Shop, Sanford
Jenny's Pawn, Shallotte
Pawn USA #6, Shallotte
Tripps Jewel Shop, Shallotte
The Pawn Shop, Shelby
Shelby Pawn & Coin, Shelby
Foothills Pawn Shop, Shelby
TJ's Jewlery & Pawn, Shelby
Sold USA Gun & Pawn, Sneads Ferry
Cash Unlimited Pawn Inc, Southport
City Pawn Shop #4, Southern Pines
JLGG of Southern Pines, Southern Pines
GameStop #5729, Spring Lake
Jerry's Pawn, Spring Lake
Parker House of Music, Spring Lake
Swansboro Music & Pawn, Swansboro
Pawn South #6, Tabor City
Best Buy #1385, Waynesville
Pawn South #5, Whiteville
Pawn USA, Whiteville
The Pawn Shop, Whiteville
Best Buy #378, Wilmington
Jim's Pawn & Gun, Wilmington
Pawn South #8, Wilmington
Best Buy #158, Winston-Salem
Camel Pawn Shop, Winston-Salem
Cash America Pawn #1, Winston-Salem
Cash America Pawn #2, Winston-Salem
Money Unlimited Pawn, Winston-Salem

Potential North Carolina Systems

The CJIN Board has been working with and supporting numerous other criminal justice information sharing projects over the last several years. Some of these projects have the potential to handle a statewide pawn transaction data base. The Board is not recommending that we select one of these systems; however, it is prudent that we explore the possibility that one of these systems may be a good candidate to locate the transaction data in the future. Any technology solution being proposed may have a technical roadmap that crosses one of the following systems:

Local Record Management Systems: Several of the local record management systems in North Carolina contain a module called pawn. Three of the vendors, all located within North Carolina,

have these modules and they also possess information sharing applications; OSSI- Police to Police (P2P), Southern Software (Rambler), and VisionAir (Vision Inform). Members of the CJIN Board and staff will be meeting with the senior management of these companies in the near future to discuss one of CJIN's current initiatives. This may be an appropriate occasion in which to discuss pawn transactions.

GCC and DOJ - Local Information Sharing Initiative: The Governor's Crime Commission and the NC Department of Justice have an information sharing initiative currently underway. Based on discussions with Tennessee, one of the software solutions that may play a role in their solution is LEADR. This product has a pawnbroker module.

NCIS - Law Enforcement Information Exchange: The Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) – the felony investigative arm of the Department of the Navy – has launched the Law Enforcement Information Exchange (LInX) initiative, a project designed to enhance information sharing between local, state, and federal law enforcement in areas of strategic importance to the Department of the Navy. LInX provides participating law enforcement agencies with secure access to regional crime and incident data and the tools needed to process it, enabling investigators to search across jurisdictional boundaries to help solve crimes and resolve suspicious events.

The CJIN Board has had several presentations from NCIS regarding the functionality of their system and the potential expansion of the LInX initiative within North Carolina – approximately 40 agencies are using this application. The system contains information fields for pawn transactions, further investigation will be required.

Office of the State Controller – CJLEADS: The Criminal Justice Law Enforcement Automated Data Services (CJLEADS) is a program designed to integrate data found within the state's various criminal justice applications and will provide up-to-date criminal information in a centralized location via a secure connection for use by state and local government criminal justice professionals.

The program is currently concentrating on offender based data; however, there may be an opportunity to include pawn transactions in their centralized data base somewhere in a future phase.

Other States and Large City Systems

The CJIN staff researched numerous other states and found that there is a combination of systems developed and maintained in-house along with vendor supplied solutions. The staff also reviewed the scope of the system to determine the extent of regulation. We have highlighted several of these systems:

Maryland – Regional Automated Property Information Database:

In just one month, police in every region of Maryland have had investigative successes because of the new law and resulting database of information. On October 1, 2009 a new law took effect that requires secondhand precious metal dealers and pawnbrokers to electronically report to the primary law enforcement agency in the county of his/her operation, by noon the next day, all purchases of jewelry, precious metals, and other secondhand goods.



NEWS RELEASE

DEPARTMENT OF
MARYLAND STATE POLICE

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In order to manage the incoming information and make it accessible to law enforcement throughout Maryland, state officials developed RAPID, the Regional Automated Property Information Database. RAPID is the States central repository for the transaction data of all pawn, secondhand precious metal and automotive dismantler transition records. It enables police departments statewide to immediately gain access to timely information about property that has been sold to pawnbrokers, precious metal dealers, or vehicle salvage yards.

We are pleased to see that access to time sensitive, comprehensive information through a state database has so quickly impacted the ability of law enforcement agencies to solve crime, recover stolen property, and bring criminals to justice, Maryland State Police Superintendent Colonel Terrence B. Sheridan said. This is an excellent example of how Maryland government can work to support local law enforcement and, by working together, make our State safer.

The RAPID system is a working example of Governor O'Malley's security integration mandate, said Kristen Mahoney, the Director of the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention. State and local law enforcement agencies have developed a valuable information sharing tool, which provides them with timely and accurate statewide pawn shop information. With this information, police agencies can prioritize their collective investigative resources to aggressively reduce property crime throughout Maryland.

During October, the first month of statewide reporting to the RAPID database, police in Maryland have recovered more than \$50,000 worth of stolen property. They have served multiple search warrants and made criminal arrests for burglary, theft, and theft scheme.

The St. Mary's County Bureau of Criminal Investigation used RAPID to close three theft cases, arrest the suspects involved, and recover almost \$11,000 of stolen property. Howard County Police used RAPID to assist Fairfax County, Arlington,(VA), Montgomery County and Baltimore County (MD) authorities in solving a string of open house thefts, where jewelry and cash were being stolen. An arrest has been made and more than \$13,000 in stolen property has been recovered so far.

Due to its statewide reach, the RAPID database program is coordinated by the Maryland State Police. Coordination assistance is provided by the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention, and a County Administrator's Board, comprised of county and state law enforcement representatives from throughout Maryland. Because of the proprietary and law

enforcement sensitive information contained in the database, security is a top priority. The database is maintained in a secure location at the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center.

Another important RAPID partner is the Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation. This department of state government issues licenses for pawnbrokers and secondhand precious metal dealers. DLLP officials work with law enforcement to identify those buying secondhand property who may not be licensed to do so. For instance, a recently advertised used jewelry buying event on the Eastern Shore was cancelled after it was determined the out of state buyers were not licensed in Maryland to purchase secondhand precious metals. Any gold buying operation in Maryland must be licensed by DLLR and should list that license number in their printed and advertisements.

The RAPID system is another example of how the computer-based coordination of statewide information can provide police with a daily update of secondhand items pawned, sold to precious metals dealers, or salvaged at auto yards. Police investigating burglaries and thefts can now act quickly to not only recover the stolen property, but bring those criminals responsible for the thefts to justice. Maryland State Officials have added PawnStat to their monthly reviews of Maryland State Police and the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation to ensure the new program is working to effectively combat in Maryland.

Information about the new law requiring a pawnbroker or secondhand precious metal dealer to submit a copy of each transaction record electronically can be found in the Maryland Code under Business Regulations, Article 12-304. Information about the law requiring automotive dismantlers, recyclers, and scrap processors to complete records of all acquired vehicles can be found under the Maryland Transportation Article, Section 15-511. This law, which took effect in 2008, requires the business to electronically provide these records to the Maryland State Police within 30 days of vehicle title acquisition.

Minneapolis – Automated Pawn System: The APS Automated Pawn System® (APS) is an initiative of the Minneapolis Police Department (MPD) and is a Gov-to-Gov Solutions Consortium program. APS was developed to provide communities a more effective means to manage the regulation of their pawn and secondhand dealers and to enable law enforcement agencies to share pawn/secondhand transaction information electronically.

- Since implementing APS in Minneapolis in 1997, the Automated Pawn System® has:
- Decreased and stabilized the cost of regulating pawn and secondhand dealers
 - Pawn and secondhand transaction reports up 13%
 - Employees working the pawn detail down 60%
- Improved police service and effectiveness
 - All reported crimes with identifiable property loss are now assigned for investigation
 - APS automatically queries all reported items with serial numbers against NCIC – National Crime Information Center stolen article files
- Enabled law enforcement agencies to share pawn/secondhand transaction information electronically, 7x24
 - Currently, over 200 law enforcement agencies in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin subscribe to APS
 - 40% of the stolen items recovered by Minneapolis investigators using APS were located in pawn and secondhand shops outside the city
- Increased the recovery of stolen property

- Number of items held as evidence up 235%
- Over \$100,000.00 Monthly - Estimated retail value of stolen property recovered using APS
- The APS service is available to all law enforcement agencies. Agencies that license pawn and/or secondhand shops will find APS is a proven, low cost way to effectively manage and regulate their shops, as well as all the transaction information their shops are required to report. Law enforcement agencies use the customizable tools within the APS application to manage and regulate their licensed dealers according to local ordinance requirements, and to investigate reported crimes. Pawn and secondhand dealers use the point-of-sale software of their choice, with minor customization required to accommodate APS transaction reporting requirements.
- Agencies without any licensed pawn or secondhand dealers can use the comprehensive APS investigative functions to access all the transaction data in APS to solve more crimes – faster. Loss prevention specialists at colleges, universities, major retailers and insurance companies will find the custom investigative queries in APS are designed to be an invaluable investigative tool.
- Novices and experts find the APS application intuitive and easy to use. Initial and ongoing training for investigators and regulators is free of charge for licensed users. The APS client application runs on all current 32-bit Windows operating systems and APS software upgrades are provided free of charge to licensed users.
- The APS SQL Server database is designed to be a central repository for the sharing of pawn and secondhand transaction information. All transaction information is available to APS subscribers in accordance with applicable data privacy laws. The APS fileserver is located and maintained at the State of Minnesota and offered as an application service to all law enforcement agencies. Agencies in other regions of the country may wish to implement a similar APS service to share regional data.
- Broad-based participation from agencies throughout the Midwest is encouraged. Currently, APS receives transaction information directly from over 120 stores in over 50 communities throughout Minnesota and Wisconsin. Minneapolis stores and some St. Paul stores have been submitting transaction information to APS since 1997. Currently, over 155 Query Only agencies have subscribed to APS to take advantage of its investigative features.

Delaware – New Legislation: The Delaware State Police are announcing the newly enacted requirements that pawnbrokers, secondhand dealers and scrap metal processors must conform to as a result of legislation passed in 2007.



Previous to the legislation, there was no specific state law regarding the processes that these proprietors followed regarding property coming into their businesses. As a result of this, it has presented many challenges for law enforcement and victims of crimes to recover stolen property that may have been brought to these businesses by criminals.

Because of the efforts of the general assembly, law enforcement will have increased oversight as to who may be bringing stolen property to these businesses. Specific requirements will include:

- Every pawnbroker and secondhand dealer shall create a record and provide information on a form to be supplied.
- Every scrap metal processor shall create a record and provide information on a form to be supplied by the Delaware State Police with respect to the following articles purchased or otherwise acquired:
 - (1) Copper (including Copper Wire);
 - (2) Silver;
 - (3) Gold; or
 - (4) Brass.
- Pawnbrokers, secondhand dealers, and scrap metal processors shall complete and provide information on forms provided by the Delaware State Police immediately after any articles or goods have been purchased or acquired.
- Pawnbrokers, secondhand dealers and scrap metal processors shall record the name of the person making the record entry and shall make that information available to police.
- The information provided on the forms under this section shall be stored and maintained by the pawnbroker, secondhand dealer or scrap metal processor for a period of 1 year and shall be provided to police immediately upon request.

In addition to these requirements, dealers will now have an additional holding period after receiving property. Specifically the legislation states every pawnbroker and secondhand dealer must keep for a period of 18 days, including weekends and holidays, subject to inspection by any police officer of Delaware, all goods, wares and merchandise purchased or received from any person before selling, shipping or otherwise disposing of the same.

Summary of Analysis

There have been numerous studies throughout the United States regarding the automation of pawn transactions for use within the criminal justice system. The advantages of having a statewide system of recordkeeping are obvious:

- Law Enforcement can search for stolen property throughout the state, no longer confined to their local jurisdictions;
- Law Enforcement can track suspects in terms of their fencing patterns and the kinds of items they steal;
- Law Enforcement can identify pawnbrokers who continually receive large quantities of stolen goods; and
- Victims have a greater likelihood that their stolen property will be returned.

What is not so obvious is how to migrate city and county record keeping systems into a single database especially since:

- Several counties have developed their own systems; Guilford and Charlotte-Mecklenburg have a system called "Pawn Tracker", a sophisticated computer application;
- Seventeen counties and numerous cities use an internet based solution; Leads-On-Line which interfaces to the pawn broker software at no cost to the business (law enforcement pays for the rights to use the system), they receive records from 125 pawnshops – approximately 25% of the total number of shops in the State;
- Several cities and counties have teamed together to create a local database with a variety of inputs and features;
- Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department require a fingerprint of the index finger on each pawn ticket; and

- The overwhelming majority of everyone involved with pawnshops including the pawnbrokers and especially law enforcement are requesting that record keeping and regulation should be extended to other secondhand dealers.

National statistics related to stolen merchandise being run through pawn shops is less than one tenth of 1 percent. At the North Carolina Pawn Brokers Association meeting on February 21, 2010 the subject of automation was discussed and the Association supports automation even though they believe that once a statewide system is implemented it will validate the one in a 1,000 statistic. For this reason, they are requesting that the automation be extended to other secondhand dealers.

Any of the above technical solutions will require a comprehensive project schedule and most likely will be a phased approach. In addition to considering the existing information and integration programs currently underway (if only from a planning perspective), the Pawn Tracker and the Leads-On-Line are two of the most viable candidates for implementing a statewide pawn transaction system in a timely manner.

Performing a cost/benefit analysis and/or a return on investment analysis, even on a preliminary basis, will require conversations with Leads-On-Line - since Leads-On-Line does not have a statewide contract with another state for pawn transactions. The cost of expanding Pawn Tracker would require the assistance of the CJIN Board members, the Office of Information Technology Services, Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD and Guilford County Sheriff's Office. Of course, other NC agencies would be contacted as needed.

The design and scope of the system, to a significant extent, will depend on whether the Legislative Oversight Committee will allow us to broaden our study prior to making a final recommendation.

Recommendations

The CJIN Board was excited about the positive impact that a Statewide Pawn Transaction System could have on reducing property crime. After all the workshops, meetings, research, and conversations we know that electronic data-sharing can facilitate the tracking of stolen merchandise by being substantially quicker and easier to use.

Study Recommendation:

What we did not know and learned in the process of performing the study was that for an incremental increase in technology coupled with legislative changes that would extend past the pawn brokers to potentially include scrap metal, precious metals, secondhand dealers, etc. would have a far greater impact on reducing property crime in the State of North Carolina.

For this reason, the CJIN Board respectfully requests the Oversight Committee consider allowing the Board to broaden the original study.

Note: There are numerous other states that are either in the process of studying this or have recently implemented similar legislation.

Activities

The Board met numerous times in the last several years for the purpose of discussing criminal justice information sharing projects. The CJIN Staff over the last year has replaced the comprehensive CJIN Handbook by enhancing the CJIN website. The website contains all the information that was contained in our handbook in addition to the presentations that were given at the meetings. Since the fall of 2007, the Board has participated in the following activities:

- Presentation to NC Metro Chiefs, Salemburg, NC, NC Justice Academy
- Presentation to LInX Executive Governance Board, Greenville, NC, Pitt County Sheriff's Office
- Presentation to NC Pawnbrokers Association, Executive Board, Mebane, NC
- Workshop with VisionAir, Harnett County Sheriff's Office, Lillington, NC
- Workshop with SunGard OSSI, Corporate Headquarters, High Point, NC
- Workshop with Southern Software, Corporate Headquarters, Southern Pines, NC
- Workshop on Two-Factor Authentication, Department of Corrections, Raleigh, NC
- Workshop on Automatic License Plate Readers, Department of Corrections, Raleigh, NC
- Workshops with the State Bureau of Investigation regarding Information Sharing
- Conference calls & workshops on CJLEADS
- Workshop with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Data Exchange (NDEx)
- Workshop with the Naval Criminal Investigative Services, Law Enforcement Information Exchange (LInX)
- Presentation from State Representative on Digital Signature/E-Forms
- Received multiple updates on major CJIN Initiatives from the NC Highway Patrol, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the State Bureau of Investigation, the State Information Technology Services, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Justice, the Office of the State Controller, and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- Criminal Justice Integration Presentations from the States of Pennsylvania, Texas, Nebraska (connected to Kansas, Alabama, & Wyoming), Oregon, and Michigan
- Technical Overviews on information sharing from the Towns of Cary, Angier and Coats and the Cities of High Point, Wilson, Jacksonville, Durham, Raleigh, Charlotte, Dunn, Greensboro, Fayetteville, Lillington, Asheville, Whiteville, and Kinston
- Technical Presentations from the Counties of Durham, Buncombe, Wake, Mecklenburg, Cumberland, Onslow, Columbus, Harnett, Lee, Guilford, and Johnston
- E-Forms Presentation on California DMV, Portland Police Department – Oregon, and California Parole
- Department of Correction, Photos to the mobile data terminals
- Technical Workshop on Statewide Pawn Study including law enforcement, CJIN members, pawn shop owners, lobbyist of pawn shop associations
- Governor's Crime Commission – Grants & Chair Linda Hayes as a Guest Speaker
- Presentation on the NC Fusion Center - Information Sharing and Analysis Center
- Pilot Project on the DMV photos using the CJIN Mobile Data Network
- Several GangNet Presentations from the Durham Sheriff's Office and Police Department
- E911 Challenges, a comprehensive presentation from the E911 Wireless Board
- On-line presentation of the capabilities of the Offender Population Unified System by the NC Department of Correction

- Technical overview on the State's Second Major Data Center by the Office of Information Technology Services
- Updates and activities associated with the NC Local Government Information Systems Association from the City of Salisbury
- Meetings with the US Department of Justice on National Information Sharing
- Presentation from the Federal Bureau of Investigation on InfraGard
- Several presentations on the Wake County Pilot Project, CJLEADS

The CJIN Board has been dedicated to helping solve the challenge of statewide information sharing. The following cities, counties, and municipalities have shared with the Board their solution – we have also reported solutions from other states and federal agencies:

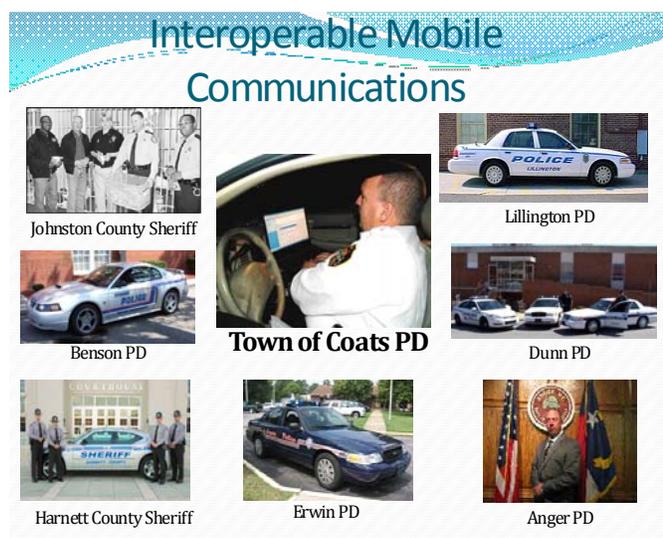
Cities and Towns

Town of Cary

Bill Stice, Information Technology Director, shared with the Board his comprehensive wireless long range plans including the history of wireless in Cary since the mid 1990's up to the current status including EVDO Rev A in laptops and PDAs, the 802.X being deployed in fire stations, the use of fiber and his deployment plans for public safety, public works, engineering inspections, and building inspections, fiber connected to 141 traffic signals, 802.X to some or all of the intersections, discussion on bandwidth issues, air cards not always working in fire stations, a discussion of in-building penetration of radio signals and the use of bi-directional amplifiers, a discussion of encryption and security, air card compatibility, the use of and coverage of public wireless carriers, and numerous upcoming decisions to be made.

Town of Coats

Eddie Jagers, Police Chief, provided the Board with an overview of the police department, background on the Town of Coats, and an overview of the police department's wireless communication law enforcement system including challenges with the previous system, partnership with American Law Enforcement Network, the use of digital technology and security, the inquiries into NCIC and SBI, incident reports, the ability to query other states, interoperability with the Harnett County Sheriff's Office and other agencies in the region, the cost, number of components, and configuration of the system, Police Pak Software and hand held devices. Chief Jagers emphasized the importance of having the information in the field.



City of Wilson

Will Aycock, Assistant Director of Information Technology Services, provided the Board with an overview of technical solutions that focused on distinct needs and the difference between mobile versus wireless including automating fire inspections using mobile devices (schedule of inspections, field data entry, printing reports in the field, 35% increase in productivity), mobile tools for emergency responders – GIS data access in the field, digital photographs, Geo-reference oblique imagery in the field, pre-incident surveys linked to geographic features, annotated floor plans accessible in the field, automated vehicle location (closest unit response), connection to CAD with silent dispatch (using time stamping), using mobile tools for conducting analysis during emergency situations with an example of a break in the gas main, mobile wireless technology for the police department using field based reporting being populated with CAD, creating standards in mobile tools being deployed in different departments, mobile platforms, software being used, diagrams of wireless infrastructure, and a summary of mobile technologies.



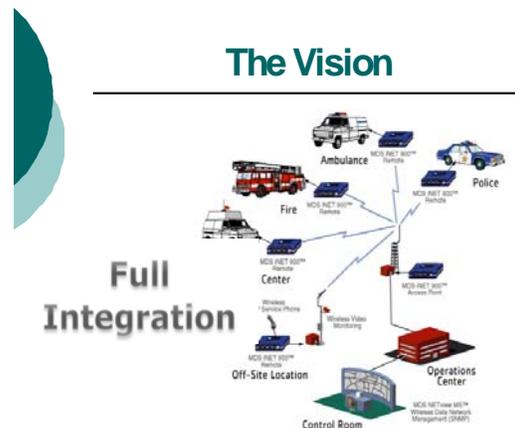
Will Aycock stressed the importance of having mobile tools in the hands of emergency responders – slide taken from his presentation.

City of Raleigh

Officer John Maultsby, City of Raleigh Police Department, presented an overview of mobile applications and technology including the broadband connections, how the City handles the rural areas, the crash application with intersection drawings, access to the intranet, numerous operating pictures, cross referencing systems – Wake County jail, Wake warrants, Durham County jail, Durham warrants, NC Department of Correction, AOC records for Wake County, etc. record retrievals, technology for their bicycle and horse patrol, being the recipient of the Qualcomm 3G award for law enforcement, and the vision of technology in the future.

City of Kinston

Scotty Hill, Deputy Director of Public Safety, gave a presentation regarding the 900 MHz infrastructure for their mobile data system and applications used. The presentation included the issues that the City of Kinston faced along with the vision they had for full integration, the unit of the MDS iNET 900, how the unit works, the coverage area, the access points and how they were determined, the point sites, pictures of the installation process, the upload and download



speeds and future uses for this model.

Scotty Hill shared with the Board his technology vision for the City of Kinston – slide from the presentation.

City of Jacksonville

Earl Bunting, Director of Information Services, provided the Board with a technical presentation including the Records Management System, the Police Department's access to a WiFi contiguous zone for public safety, the GIS segments for patrol and police zones, the hybrid infrastructure being used for mobile communications including fiber connection between city buildings (fiber owned by the city), wireless point to point, and hot spots, EVDO Rev A, closest unit response, message switch, fiber connections to all the water towers, towers equipped with access points, the use of GPS receivers, a 48 site surveillance network, power to the access units on utility poles, involvement of the State Utility Commission and using a structural engineer, proof of concept documents, partnering with mesh units, an increase of 20% in the marine population, and the department's vision for the future.

City of Durham

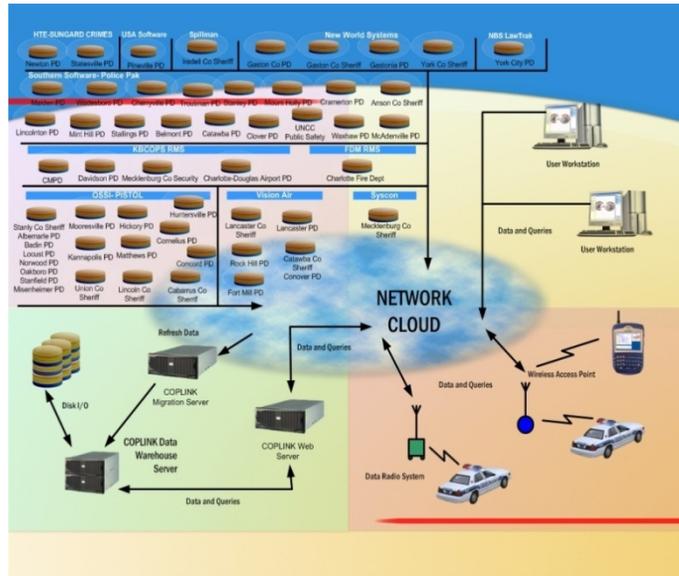
Steve Mihaich, Assistant Police Chief, provide a conceptual overview for potential statewide criminal justice information sharing including a discussion for interfacing GangNet, utilizing the I-2 Analyst Notebook and Bridge, using Police to Police (P2P, an OSSI product that works independent of the RMS Vendor, benefits and adverse consequences), data warehousing not required, link analysis, spider diagrams, crime view using ESRI, crystal reports, sharing of experience in Florida, and possibilities for the future.

City of High Point

Steve Lingerfelt, Communication and Information Services, along with police officers James Shores and Brandon Barber demonstrated the functionality of their field reporting system using a mobile data terminal with an air card including a real-time access to photos, NCIC, DMV, voice information provided to police officers on traffic stops, event information (previous with time stamp), example of SWAT Team event, police and fire alerts, mobility hardware, EVDO Rev A wireless infrastructure, uploads from digital camera, access to in-house Intranet (City ordinances), Automatic Vehicle Location, establishing perimeters, GPS, email, wireless carrier provides set price per month regardless of usage, integrated system from E911 to CAD to Field to RMS, access to city video cameras from website, eCITATION, a demo using High Point dispatch center, and the City of High Point's vision of the future concerning mobile technology.

City of Charlotte – CRISS

Crystal Cody, Program Director, Charlotte Police Department gave a presentation to the CJIN Board on the new Charlotte Regional Information Sharing System – CRISS. Ms. Cody explained the need for the system, and then went on to explain the strategy and features of the system. The CRISS system will be a data sharing platform for 57 agencies which will connect 11 counties in North and South Carolina. The CRISS system will not only be able to share information to its users but also allow for analytical tools, such as crime mapping by location, individual associations, property associations and events across jurisdictional boundaries, which will allow for a visual representation of a criminal network. Ms. Cody explained about the cost, governance and continuing benefit of the program. The committee was reviewed along with the project schedule and screen shots of the program itself.

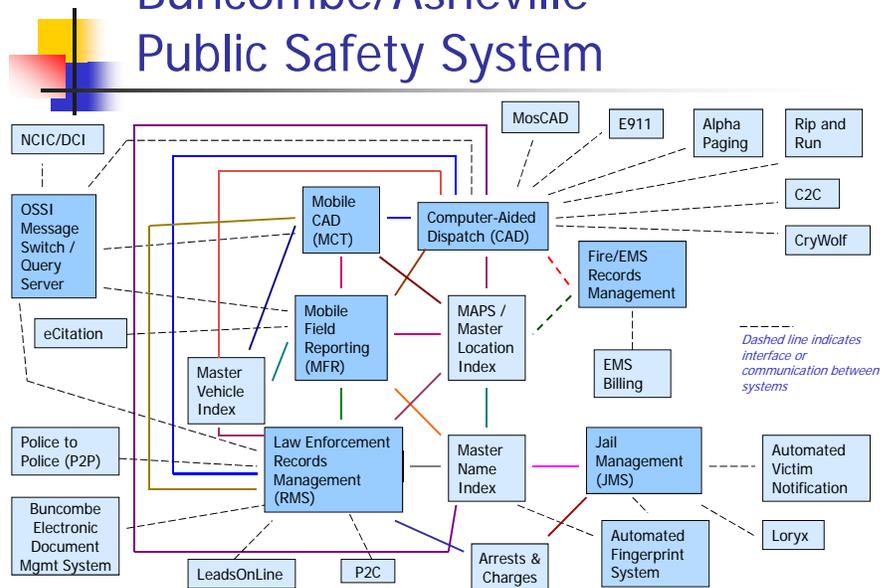


Counties

Buncombe County

Al Williams, Senior Assistant State Attorney, provided an overview of several applications developed for Buncombe County and an update on document imaging including the connectivity capabilities of the system for court calendaring, the ease of use, the ability to update and/or change, the use of CITRIX, the automation of activities, the role of officers of the Court, the Records Management System, the document imaging project including prosecution summary, defendant statement, officer and witness statement, physical evidence, arrest information, habitual felon workup, and all the subsets of each of the above sections, and his vision of automation within the Courts.

Buncombe/Asheville Public Safety System



Buncombe County

Al Williams, Buncombe County Senior District Attorney and Board Member, introduced Ron Moore - Buncombe County District Attorney, Rodney Hasty – Assistant District Attorney, and senior management Kim Pruett, Vance Bell, Johnny King, Pat Freeman, and Pat Cowan. The next two hours were spent providing the Board with a comprehensive presentation of the how the Cities and County integrated their criminal justice system including a history of the system, a list of all the agencies, the consolidation of Enhanced 911 systems, the Computer Aided Dispatch System (CAD) and Mobile CAD, Mobile Field Based Reporting, Jail Management, Law Enforcement Records Management System, Fingerprinting, Fire/EMS Records Management System, etc. After the comprehensive presentation, Buncombe County presented a live demonstration of all the aforementioned systems including details of their process work flows and the different interactions between users including the Magistrate, Clerk, District Attorney, Judges, Police, Sheriff, Fire, EMS, IT Support, etc. They also shared the concept and their implementation plans for a Document Management System. Buncombe County staff presented the following overview of their Criminal Justice Integration System:

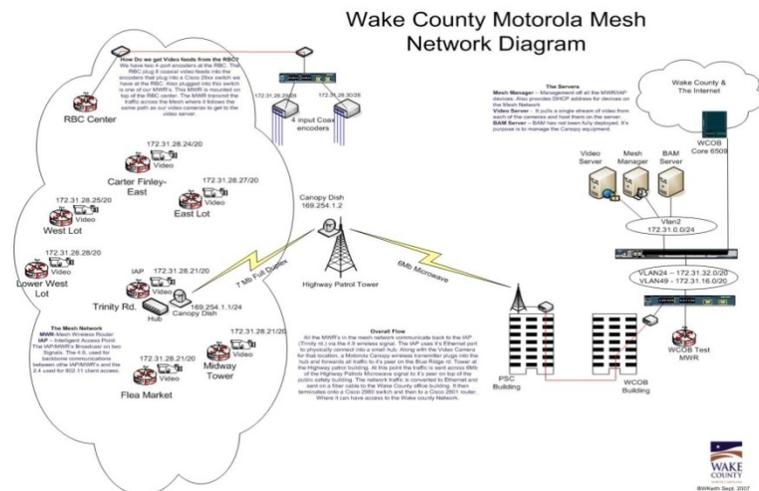
Wake County

POLICE 2 POLICE PROGRAM

Chris Creech, Information Technology Manager for Wake County Sheriff's Department and Officer John Maultsby with the City of Raleigh Police Department (info listed above under City of Raleigh PD), provided the Board with a live demonstration of the Information Sharing Application P2P that is used by both departments. Both Officers shared stories where the P2P application helped to solve cases. They showed how this application is used by the departments to share information with other Law Enforcement Agencies within NC and Nationally.

WAKE COUNTY VIDEO PROJECT

Chris Creech, Information Technology Manager for Wake County Sheriff's Department who gave the CJIN Board a presentation on the Video link between the NC State Fairgrounds, RBC Center, and Carter-Finley Stadium to the Wake County Dispatch Center. The system that Wake County has deployed is a streaming video system that is recorded – fully accessible not only in the dispatch center, but also on laptops and handheld devices in the field. The video that is recorded is treated in the same manner as a 911 call to the dispatch center. The video is kept for several months before it is deleted or destroyed. However, if



there is an incident that is captured on the video, it is segmented and treated as evidence in a case. At this point it has to have a chain of custody to ensure that it is not lost or destroyed.

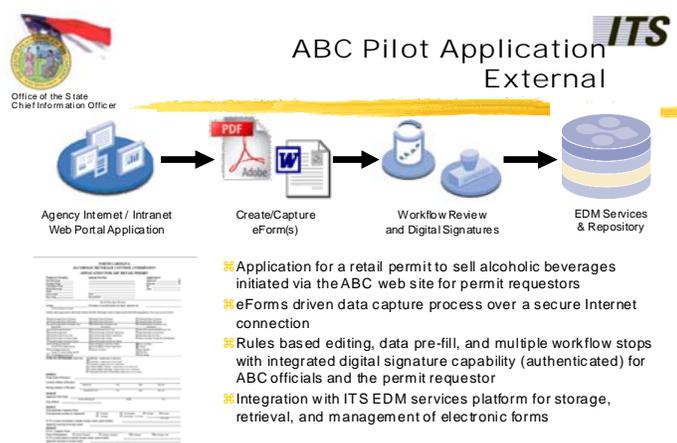
Johnston County

Gary Snow and Chris Strickland with the Johnston County Sheriff's Office demonstrated live the Mobile Cad Terminal within the Deputies cars for Johnston County. Gary and Chris also explained the evolution of the wireless structure that was developed by Sheriff Bissell in Johnston County. Chris and Gary also showed the Board how the new NCAWARE system interacts with the technology they have installed within the vehicles.

State Systems

State of North Carolina

Representative Tolson shared with the Board his vision of automating paperwork within the state system and directed some of his comments toward the use of Digital Signatures and E-Forms. He discussed the Digital Signature Pilot Project being conducted by the ITS Division and introduced Sharon Hayes, Deputy State CIO. Representative Tolson also requested that the CJIN Board provide ITS and his office with areas that criminal justice could use Digital Signatures and E-Forms.

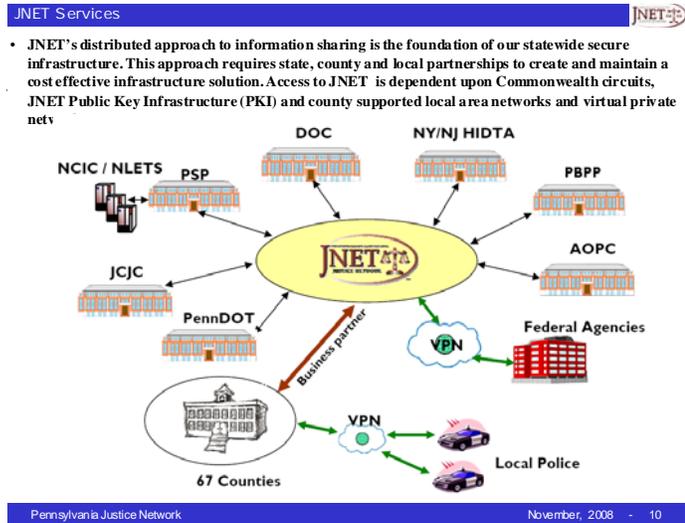


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Sharon Hayes, Deputy State CIO, presented a PowerPoint to the Board that included the problem of the State being overloaded with information and document processing, the inefficiency of the paper system, the inadequate access to the paper documents, the problem with compliance by agencies, the General Statute that enacted Electronic Commerce in Government, the Federal E-sign Act, the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, the fact that there are thousands of paper forms across agencies, the evolution of e-forms from paper to totally interactive, NC is in the middle with a hybrid system of some paper and some electronic forms, the Pilot Project was to create a uniform and consistent set of policies and procedures for managing and preserving electronic records, develop and establish statewide electronic records training and certification programs, promote the use of public records in digital format, develop statewide procurement standards, provide guidance and assistance for all customers, report back to the General Assembly on the status and effectiveness of the Pilot by April 1, 2009, the qualifications for the project, the internal process of the pilot, the external process of the pilot, digital signatures in other states, benefits of using e-forms and digital signatures, criminal justice applications for use, etc. Sharon Hayes discussed the pilot application and work flow – slide from the presentation.

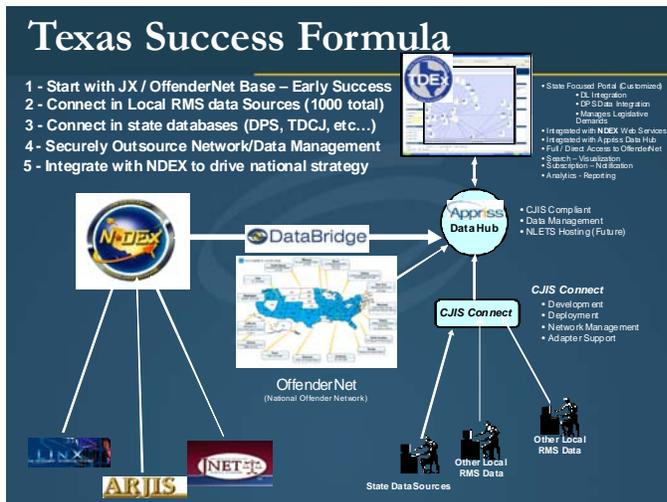
Pennsylvania

David Naisby, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Justice Network provided the Board with a comprehensive overview of criminal justice integration within the State of Pennsylvania including a history of the project, the participating agencies, the governance and structure, the executive council, steering committee, senior policy team, their vision and mission statement, the number of users, an overview of their infrastructure, their security model, the training classes being offered, the functionality, the information accessible, their policies and how they relate to national standards, the barriers they faced, etc. David Naisby provided the following diagram of the J-NET System:



Texas

Appriss Corporation gave an overview, history, and an application demonstration of the SAVAN project including how SAVAN works (collection of data, processing of data, and providing actionable information), the national model, modules (VINE Link, Watch, Court, Photo, and Protective Order), a detailed explanation of Offender Custody, Court Case Information, and Administrative Functions, Justice Xchange with offender management and historical/current offender data, results of the pilot project (activities, user feedback, success stories, and statistics), a brief overview of the system architecture, data access, existing system interfaces, 950 data elements being collected covering various subject areas (offender, charge, arrest, incident, vehicle, warrant, victim, suspect, citation, etc.), data field design



(handout), and Record Management System Standard Data Layout (handout), and Texas Case Study (live demonstration of the Texas System including challenges of sharing local information and formula for success). The Texas System, TDEX, was presented along with their formula for success.

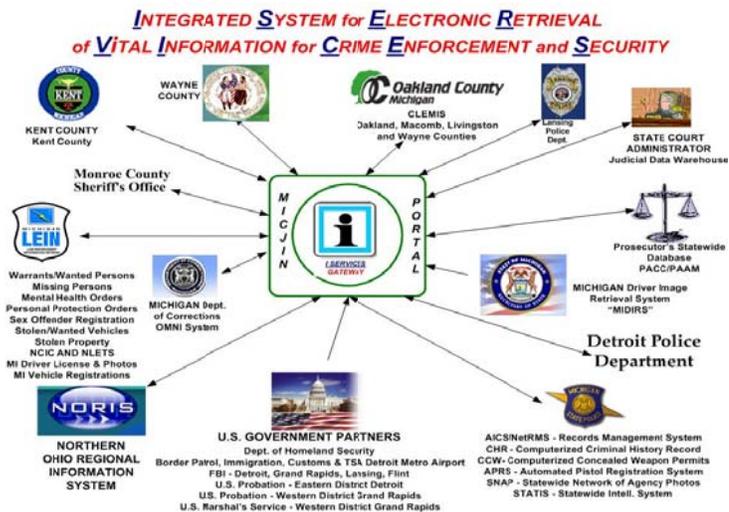
State of Nebraska

Mike Overton, Chief Information Services Division, Nebraska Crime Commission (NCC). Mike gave the Board a presentation on the Criminal Justice Integration Project that has been successfully implemented in Nebraska. The solution that Nebraska developed was web-based in nature, so that all personnel that had internet access could use the solution. This is also a

solution used by multiple states, including Alabama, Nebraska, Wyoming and Kansas. Mike discussed the various challenges and obstacles that were encountered in the design and implementation of the project, as well as sharing screen shots of the actual working version. He then did a live demonstration of the program for the Board members. Mike explained that the software developed for this project was offered to Kansas at no cost and also to North Carolina. He clarified that the installation of the software would have an associated cost unless the State had the expertise in house to install it.

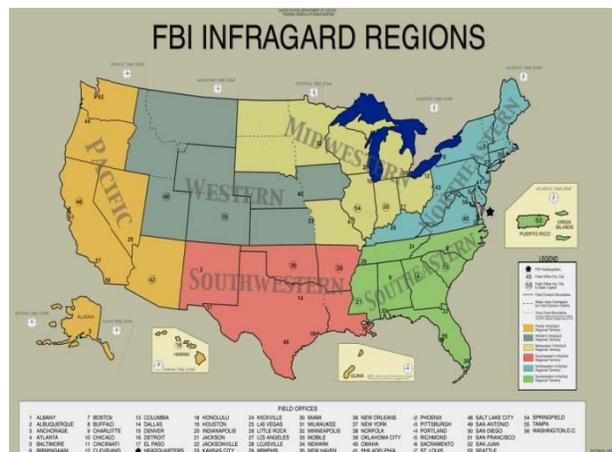
Michigan

Laude Hartum, Chairman, Law Enforcement Steering Committee, shared with the Board the history and functionality of the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) used in Michigan for access to NCIC and NLETS along with a number of Criminal Justice Information System Policy Councils. Laude provided the state's vision, mission, goals, business model including the concept of ISERVICES Gateway with 350 participating agencies, 75 accessible systems (Courts, Corrections, Prosecutors, Driver's License, Mug-shot Photos, 3rd party systems, etc.), Federated Query Architecture, multi-bridge servers, agencies own and control their data (agencies establish sharing parameters, share and access data regardless of RMS/JMS/CAD software, affordable, scalable, real-time data, simple application, and configuration).



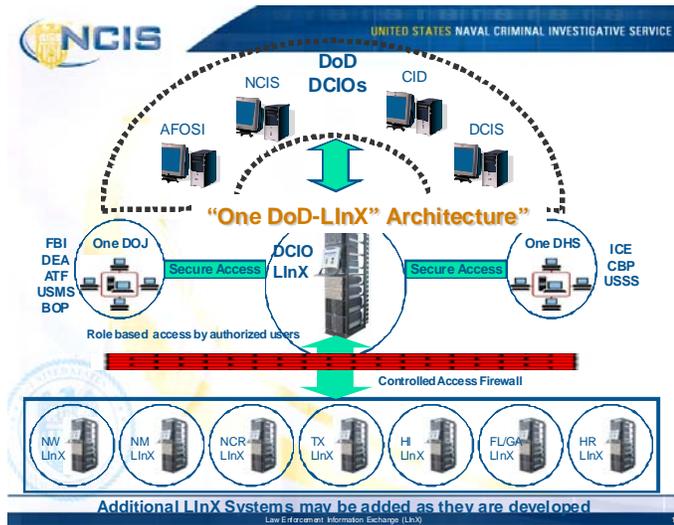
Federal Agencies InfraGard Organization

Special Agent Greg Baker of the FBI provided the Board with a presentation of the InfraGard program, a partnership between the FBI and private industry which encourages the sharing of information between the government and private sector for the purpose of national critical infrastructure protection, including a definition of critical infrastructures, impact on private industry, types of threats, how to protect infrastructures, history of the program and changes in focus, mission statement, organizational structure within the FBI (regions, field offices, and chapters), the role of the FBI within the program, sharing of FBI and DHS information from the FBI's National Infrastructure Protection Center, highlights from different chapters, special interest groups, ability to receive analysis and warning with alerts and advisories.



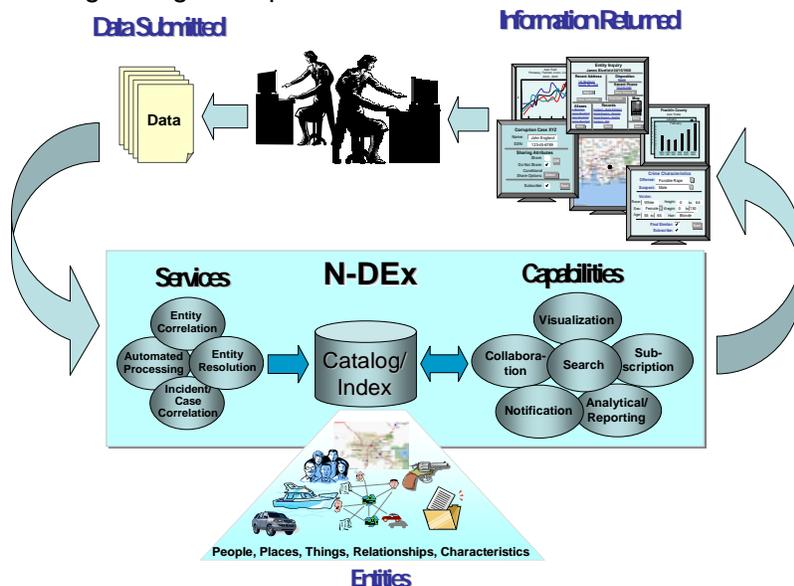
Naval Criminal Investigative Service – LInX Project

NCIS Deputy Director, Christopher Cote, gave the CJIN Board an overview of the LInX project. This is a Department of the Navy product that was designed to share information between NCIS to protect the surrounding Naval Installations and its personnel. There are over 600 Law Enforcement Agencies contribute and/or share data today, not just NCIS. There are existing partnerships between the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security within each of the 9 regions that have LInX deployed. Director Cote explained the origins of the project, the type of data that is collected in the program, how it is used, the status of the program, where they are now in the United States, the future development of the project, how LInX plans to connect to NDEx, LInX Success stories, security of the program and the governance of LInX. Director Cote then went into a live demonstration of the project.



Federal Bureau of Investigation – National Data Exchange – NDEx

Brian Withers, Information Technology Manager and Damon Villella of the Federal Bureau of Investigation gave a presentation to the CJIN Board on the National Data Exchange Project and the ONE DOJ system. NDEx will allow the user to have a “Google” type search on all the data in the system, including person, places, things, etc. as well as the incident data in the narrative. The presentation covered the purpose of the project, the need for National information sharing, the deployment of the project, key features, states that are participating, status of the project along with new features, deployment of individual increments, integration into the ONE DOJ



System, governance, policy advisory board, information sharing subcommittee, partnerships and support services, overview and searchable records.

Friends of CJIN

The CJIN Board received an abundant amount of information over the last several years regarding criminal justice activities. This information came in the form of presentations to the Board from state, federal, and local law enforcement agencies along with interaction with other boards, associations, user groups, workshops throughout the state, conferences and meetings with other states, vendors, etc. All of these activities have resulted in the Board being able to formulate a position on different issues impacting the criminal justice community especially in the area of technology. We are very appreciated of all the assistance that we received from the following people:

Adam Caviness	Southern Software	Karen Jayson	GCC
Al Bennett	New World Systems	Karlynn O'Shaughnessy	Fiscal Research Division GA
Allen Moseley	Edgecombe SO	Kathy Glass	Buncombe County
Anthony Allen	NC ACC	Kay Meyer	OSC
Ben Comer	AOC	Kelli Kukura	NC League of Municipalities
Bence Hoyle	Cornelius PD	Kelly Fields	Coats PD
Bill Carter	NC SBI	Ken Clark	Core Technologies
Bill Farley	Gaston County PD	Ken Miller	Greensboro PD
Bill Scoggin	Alcatel Lucent	Kent Buchanan	Harris Corporation
Billy Duncan	Spillman Inc.	Kim Lane	Durham Sheriff
Bob Lukaszewski	NCSHP	Kim Pruet	Buncombe County
Bob Moulton	NC Pawn Brokers	Kim Simma	Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD
Bobby Hallman	Angier PD	Kimberly Gibney	AOC
Brandon Barber	City of High Point	Kristine Leggett	NC Legislature
Brendan Hartigan	Durham Sheriff	Larry Cureton	Durham County SO
Brent Crossland	Entrust	Laude Hartrum	Michigan State Police
Brent Rhodarmer	Buncombe County	Leslie Stanfield	New Hanover County
Brian Curran	Chapel-Hill PD	Linda Hayes	Secretary DJJDP
Brian Page	Software AG	Lorin Freeman	Wake County Clerk of Court
Brian Withers	FBI NDEX	Mark Beason	NC Pawn Brokers
Cameron Taylor	NCSHP	Mark Brown	NC EM
Carl Robbins	Mooreville PD	Mark Eisele	Wake County Sheriff
Carol Burroughs	OSC	Mark Wilhelm	Salisbury PD
Carol Ingram	NC EM	Mary Beth Young	NC EM
Charles Callahan	Dunn PD	Matt Hurley	Cumberland County Sheriff
Charles Pittman	E-NC Rural Authority	Meredith Weinstein	DCCPS
Charles Wright	NCSHP	Merle Hamilton	Concord PD
Chris Bailey	City of Wilson	Michael Crowell	City of Salisbury

Chris Battista	NC SBI	Michael Daniska	NC Homeland Security
Chris Creech	Wake County SO	Michael G. Yaniero	Chief, Jacksonville PD
Chris Haggard	City of Kinston	Michael Klein	NCIS
Chris Kelley	Alcatel Lucent	Michael Tonsing	Mecklenburg County
Chris Strickland	Johnston County SO	Michelle Beck	GA, Sr. Program Eval.
Christopher Cote	NCIS	Mike Garner	Sunguard
Christy Seawell	Southern Software	Mike Lyons	VisionAir
Cindy Cousins	NC DOC	Mike Martin	Sunguard
Clay Whitehead	Motorola	Mike Montague	City of Salisbury
Cooper Hancock	NC Homeland Security	Mike Sprayberry	NC EM
Craig Duncan	ELSAG	Mike Williams	Burlington PD
Craig Vardaman	ASU	Nancy Kiesenhofer	AOC
Crystal Cody	Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD	Nancy Lowe	NC DOJ
Damon Villella	FBI NDEX	Navin Puri	GCC
Dan Domico	CCPS	Neil Godfrey	Moore County Sheriff
Dan Jahn	SAS	Pablo Rodriguez	Durham County SO
Daniel Womack	Southern Software	Pat Bazemore	Cary PD
Darlene M. Johnson	NC EM	Pat Cowan	Buncombe County
Dave Beck	NC Pawn Brokers	Pat Freeman	Buncombe County
Dave Finley	Leads-Online	Patty McQuillan	DCCPS
Dave Krum	DCCPS	Patty Moyer	NC Homeland Security
David Bishop	Moore County Sheriff	Paul Murdock	Software AG
David P Lewis	US DOJ	Paula Gullie	Durham County SO
David Pauley	DCCPS	Peggy Schaefer	NC Justice Academy
David Register	Dunn PD	Percina M. Curtis-Diggs	DCCPS
David Shaw	Guilford County Sheriff	Pete Fagan	FBI NDEX
Debra Duncan	Monroe PD	Pete Smith	Zebulon PD
Denise Thomas	Fiscal Research	Phillip Potter	Huntersville PD
Dennis Reynolds	Adobe	Pierre Lamoureux	Radio IP
Derek Simmons	Jacksonville PD	Ralph Evangelous	Wilmington PD
Dianne Raynor	Harnett County Sheriff	Randall Bartay	Fayetteville PD
Dick Evans	Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD	Randy Phares	Software AG
Dirk German	NC Dept. of Justice	Rebecca Crawford	Durham County SO
Donald Gabbin	IJIS	Rebecca Troutman	NC
Donald Ladd	Durham County SO	Rehan Chawdry	Sypherlink
Doug Hoell	NC EM	Rhonda Raney	DCCPS
Douglas Holbrook	NC Legislature	Richard Bargfrede	Raleigh PD
Dwayne Campbell	Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD	Richard Brown	FBI NDEX
Ed Harr	Motorola	Richard Little	AOC

Eddie Caldwell	NC Sheriff's Association	Richard Taylor	ITS
Eddie Jagers	Coats PD	Rob Hunter	Matthews PD
Edward Waigand	FBI NDEX	Robin Murray	AOC
Elaine Bushfan	Durham County Judge	Rodney Hasty	Buncombe County
Emily Young	NC EM	Rodney Monroe	Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD
Eric McKinney	Harnett County Sheriff	Rodney Spell	NCSHP
Floyd Thomas	Adobe	Ron Christie	Durham County SO
Fran Karp	ALE	Ron Moore	Buncombe County
Frank Hall	Wake County Sheriff	Ronnie Blake	NC DOJ
Frank Palombo	Chief, New Bern PD	Rowena Heath	Analysts International
Frank Seiber	Department of Labor	Scott Chadwick	Software AG
Gary Alexander	ITS	Scott Cunningham	Winston-Salem PD
Gary Kearney	NCDJDP	Scott Clawson	Deputy CIO, DOJ
Gary McNeil	Harnett County Sheriff	Scotty Hill	City of Kinston
Gary Miller	Transylvania SO	Seth Edwards	AOC
Gary Snow	Johnston County SO	Sharon Hayes	ITS
Gautam Gole	Sunguard	Shelley Newsome	VisionAir
Gene Harrell	Edgecombe County Sheriff	Stephanie Taborn	AOC
Ginger Helms	AOC	Stephanie Young	NC DOC
Glen Mack	DCCPS	Stephen Neal	ITS
Greg Jones	DCCPS	Stephen Nibert	FBI NDEX
Harry Dolan	Raleigh PD	Steve Bartay	NCSU PD
Harry Tyson	Wilson PD	Steve Daukas	Interact 911
Holly Rinaldo	NC Dept. of Justice	Steve Mihaich	Durham PD
Holt Watts	Motorola	Susan Doyle	AOC
J. D. Pope	Dunn PD	Susan Moore	NC DOJ
Jack Lewis	Apex PD	T. Jerry Williams	NC Pawn Brokers Association
James Fealy	High Point PD	T. L. Hobbs	SHP, VIPER Group
James Klopovic	GCC	Tanya Luter	NCSHP
James Shores	High Point PD	Teresa Crabtree	Durham County SO
Jane Patterson	E-NC Rural Authority	Terry Buff	City of Salisbury
Janet Greene	AOC	Terry Yates	Town of Cary
Jason Dye	NCSU PD	Tim Adams	Gastonia PD
Jason Schiess	Durham PD	Tim Ledford	Mint Hill PD
Jean M. Sandaire	AOC	Timothy Bell	Goldsboro PD
Jeanette Adkins	Edgecombe County Sheriff	Tom Adkins	Hickory PD
Jeff Beard	VisionAir	Tom Bennett	ED, NC Victim Assist.
Jennifer Epperson	NC Dept. of Justice	Tom Bergamine	Fayetteville PD
Jennifer Meggs	Southern Software	Tom Geisler	Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD

Jeremy Jernigan	Columbus County	Tom Goodman	NCIS/ LInX
Jeremy Twiggs	Buncombe County	Tom Mellown	Durham Sheriff
Jerry McCormick	Cary PD	Tom Stewart	Alcatel-Lucent
Jerry Ratley	Assistant Director SBI	Travis Knotts	Anson County SO
Jerry Welch	Madison PD	Trent Lowe	VisionAir
Jerry Wright	J2 Software Solutions	Van Short	Core Technologies
Jim Jarvis	VisionAir	Vance Bell	Buncombe County
Jim Klopovice	GCC	Vince Rozier	NC Dept. of Justice
Jimmy Pope	Dunn PD	Wanda Thomas	AOC
Joe Tolson	NC State Representative	Wayne Woodard	NC Dept. of Justice
John Cafaro	Alcatel-Lucent	Wellington Scott	NCSHP
John Dombzalski	GEO Technology Group	Wendy Gilbert	VisionAir
John Guard	Pitt County Sheriff	Will Aycok	City of Wilson
John Letteney	Chief Southern Pines PD	Willa Moyer	AOC
John Manley	Rocky Mount PD	William Anderson	Greenville PD
John Maulsby	Raleigh PD	William Hogan	Chief, Asheville PD
John Roscoe	Southern Software	William Willis	ITS
John Yarboro	NC Homeland Security	Windy Brinkley	NC SBI
Johnny King	Buncombe County	Woody Chavis	Kannapolis PD
Jon Williams	DCCPS	Woody Sandy	NCSHP
Jose Lopez Sr.	Durham PD	Wyatt Pettengill	NC SBI
Kamal Ballout	Alcatel-Lucent		

Review of 2010 Future Activities & Recommendations

The CJIN Board has been involved with numerous activities over the last several years as highlighted in this report and the Board was very excited about the accomplishments in the area of criminal justice over the last year. The role of the Board has increased in various areas, including the interaction with numerous law enforcement agencies within North Carolina and other states. The Board also has conducted workshops with several federal agencies regarding information sharing, especially as it impacts local law enforcement and state agencies.

The Board has also supported the Wake County Pilot Project on Criminal Justice Data Integration (the integration of data from the Department of Correction and the Administration Office of the Courts) and has been evaluating numerous wireless technologies being used within the criminal justice communities.

One area of significant impact is Electronic Discovery. The Board has been closely monitoring the pilot project underway in Buncombe County regarding document or imaging management. This project is being supported by the Administration Office of the Courts and has the potential to significantly enhance and streamline the judicial discovery process.

In the various workshops and meetings the Board was requested to provide the officers on the road with the following:

- One interface to provide critical information to the officer;
- Provide the ability to check local databases simultaneously when checking state and federal data;
- Create a standard for extracting data for information sharing;
- Address the issue of system timeout;
- Auto populate E-Citation and E-Crash applications; and
- Investigate the GIS-AVL technology to provide geographical awareness of responders to incidents as they unfold.

Each one of the above requests will be evaluated by the Board in the upcoming months.

The Board is recommending the continued funding of several projects along with targeting some deliverables and activities in which the Board possesses the expertise to perform:

North Carolina Warrant Repository (NCAWARE): Based on the 2010 submission from the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), the CJIN Board is recommending the continuing funding of this very valuable project. The recent report demonstrates significant progress in the area of system and projected rollouts to the counties. We will continue to track the requests from Board members and law enforcement users regarding the feasibility of providing interfaces to local systems. As we stated before, the request to have AOC explore an interface is not intended to negatively impact their rollout; however, it is important that state systems take into account the numerous advancements and impacts on local systems.

Review: The CJIN Board recommended the continued funding of the NCAWARE project.

Local Law Enforcement Information Sharing Initiative: The CJIN Board included a section within the report outlining several opportunities to enhance the information sharing capabilities of local law enforcement along with the ability to obtain advanced crime fighting tools – crime mapping, searching narratives, connecting known associates, property, vehicles, etc. The opportunity to share and use these crime tools can be obtained by exporting the information within the local record management systems to the FBI's National Data Exchange System. As stated in the report, the CJIN Board will continue to meet with the vendors of North Carolina to facilitate an interface between local law enforcement and the FBI.

Review: CJIN Board members met with the various RMS vendors along with personnel from local law enforcement, AOC, and the SBI; there is a section of this report that details the outcome of these meetings.

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER): The CJIN Board recommends the continued funding of the VIPER project and especially the matching funds for the Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) grant. The State Highway Patrol (SHP) has made significant progress with continuing to expand and rollout the VIPER System. It provides the State with voice interoperability that an excess of 35,000 emergency responders take advantage of on a daily basis. In addition to expanding the VIPER coverage, the SHP has also worked diligently to position the system for a migration to Project 25 compliance. Whereas the system was originally designed to be Project 25 Common Air Interface (CAI) compliant, the SHP has invested a portion of its Legislative Appropriations as well as a recent American Recovery and Revitalization Act (ARRA) award supported by Governor Bev Perdue to purchase and install the main controllers that will provide the first phase of the upgrade to full Project 25 operation. Furthermore the remaining funds necessary to complete the upgrade to Project 25 are contained within the \$61.1M sought by the SHP as part of the 2010 -12 Expansion Budget.

Review: At the request of the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety the CJIN Board has not been directly involved with the VIPER Project during the last year (the project is transitioning from project management to maintenance). The System still requires approximately \$64 million to complete the statewide build out. The Board still remains concerned that industry technology changes may impact the overall life cycle of the system.

CJIN Mobile Data Network: The CJIN Mobile Data Network is past its obsolescence and needs to be refreshed. At speeds well below accepted broadband levels, it can no longer transport some of the new applications. The CJIN Board has called upon numerous law enforcement agencies within the state to share with the Board their experiences and provide alternatives to the network. We discovered other private networks being deployed in Kinston (and nearby cities) and a significant increase in the use of commercial air cards from the cellular companies. There were approximately 12,000 users on the network in 2008. The number of law enforcement users today has decreased below 5,000 users.

The Board will continue to explore opportunities and provide a forum to discuss technology; however, the Board does have a major concern that some of the projects being developed will not be able to reach this user base.

Review: The Board is continuing to discuss technologies and seek opportunities that will help the CJIN Mobile Data Users transfer to broadband.

Wake County Pilot Project – Office of the State Controller: As previously stated the CJIN Board has been working with the CJLEADS project team and fully supports the project. The

aforementioned concern regarding the lack of broadband has the Board searching for solutions to this issue. There is a significant portion of law enforcement users that may not be able to take advantage of this application.

The CJIN Board has made a significant effort to include the local law enforcement agencies in our information sharing plans and it is our intent to continue to work with the CJLEADS project team to ensure that in their next phases that these agencies are included. The Board is also stressing the importance of information being collected at the federal level. We are fully aware that the project is in its infancy and these are future deliverables.

Based on the expertise of SAS coupled with the decision to house the data repository at their facility could provide significant value to state agencies in the future. One of these valuable benefits, to be considered, would be to provide state agencies with a web service that would enhance their internal business processes. If North Carolina could demonstrate the numerous benefits of a web service approach, the concept and product may be marketable to other states.

Review: The Board continues to support the CJLEADS Project and will continue to serve in an advisory position on any issues.

Electronic Discovery, District Attorney, Document Management: The CJIN Board fully supports this pilot and recommends the continued funding. It also commends Buncombe County and the Administrative Office of the Courts for deploying this innovative approach.

Review: The Board has taken an active role in trying to assist the District Attorneys and the Administrative Office of the Courts with the planning and potential changes to the State Bureau of Investigation evidence numbering system. At the March 24th meeting of the CJIN Board all parties participated in a lengthy discussion of how to address this challenge moving forward.

Wireless Technology: The CJIN Board will continue to meet law enforcement agencies that use a variety of wireless technologies – licensed & unlicensed frequencies, air cards, CJIN – Mobile Data System (nearing obsolescence), broadband, wireless LANs, middle ware (Radio IP), Net Motion (provides static IP addressing), 700 MHz Nation-wide project, etc. The Board undertook this project because of the CJIN – Mobile Data Network and was excited about all the agencies that responded when we requested assistance. The Board will continue to work on a cost effective recommendation and solicit help from other states – especially Ohio because they have a statewide system similar to ours. The Board intends to continue to meet with agencies and organizations within the state.

Review: Investigate the possibility of having North Carolina serve as the pilot for a statewide broadband data system.

Savings Through Partnering: The CJIN Board will continue to meet with other state, county, city, and town law enforcement agencies regarding a variety of projects. All of these undertakings to some extent require the use of voice, data, and video circuits. The Board is recommending that a subcommittee be formed to work with agencies and organizations to evaluate the feasibility of reducing operating expenditures by sharing telecommunication resources.

Review: The Board made significant progress with the information sharing initiative and the next step is to evaluate the telecommunication networks required to support these initiatives.

Increase in Fingerprinting: The CJIN Board will continue to discuss fingerprinting with other states, monitor federal changes, and handle requests from North Carolina's law enforcement agencies and court officials.

Review: This is an ongoing initiative that at some point will require legislation.

National Data Exchange (NDEx): The CJIN Board will continue to work with the FBI on opportunities for sharing information and new applications being developed at the federal level.

Review: The CJIN Board has held several workshops with the FBI and NCIS in an effort to assist the local agencies with connecting to the federal data bases.

States Sharing Software: The CJIN Board will continue to discuss opportunities to share software with other states.

Review: The Board will continue to monitor the progress of other states. During the last year, we have discussed software solutions with at least a dozen other states.

Policies, Procedures, & Regulations: The CJIN Board has communicated on a regular basis with various federal agencies regarding new policies, procedures, and regulations. The Board has disseminated information only on occasion. The Board will continue to take an active role in meeting with state and local agencies and organizations to communicate changes that impact criminal justice information sharing.

Review: This is an ongoing initiative that had a significant impact on the Board recommending a national standard for information sharing.

Life Cycle of Projects: The CJIN Board will continue to address the need to evaluate statewide criminal justice infrastructures and identify the life cycle of these projects.

Review: This is an ongoing initiative.

Digital Signature & E-forms: The CJIN Board will continue to work with Information Technology Services to provide processes that digital signature and e-forms have the potential to benefit the Criminal Justice Community. This is will be a Board deliverable.

Review: The Board has held several workshops to discuss how digital signatures and E-forms will assist Criminal Justice.

Coordinate with State Organizations: The CJIN Board will be active in communicating criminal justice information sharing initiatives to the various state organizations and will continue to perform this service along with maintaining an information sharing section on the CJIN Website.

Review: This is an ongoing initiative.

Position on Emerging Technologies: The CJIN Board will take the leadership role in representing the criminal justice community as it relates to emerging technologies especially federal initiatives – the 700 MHz project which calls for a national public safety data system, INS/ICE Issues, Wireless/ FCC, Voice Response/Vehicle, etc. The Board will undertake these

issues on a regular basis and determine the most effective means for communicating our position.

Review: The Board will continue to monitor the federal initiatives and will disseminate information as it becomes available.

Summary

The Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board was enthusiastic about the opportunity to make various recommendations that will have a significant positive impact on the Criminal Justice System. The Board is looking forward to continue to promote policies and standards in a cost effective manner.