

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 2009

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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 report contains background information regarding the Governing Board and the membership, an update on criminal justice activities, a financial summary, project overviews and updates, research derived from federal, state and local government initiatives as they relate to a technical road map and long-term strategic plan, the status of our identified 2008 opportunities, and various recommendations moving forward.

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.

Board activities in the last several years have included law enforcement presentations, technical workshops, and live demonstrations to the Board from counties, cities, and towns in North Carolina along with all the major state agencies (law enforcement), federal authorities and numerous other states. These activities have positioned the CJIN Board to handle all the recommendations being made in this report. With the Board's expertise and existing partnerships throughout the state, the General Appropriations Committee will be ensured that the funding of these projects will not only meet the expectations of the General Assembly but of all the criminal justice users.

The 2008 Report identified two major opportunities – Criminal Justice Data Integration and Public Safety Wireless Infrastructure. The General Assembly, in response to several criminal incidents in Wake and Durham Counties, reacted quickly to assemble an advisory group from Wake County to identify areas of improvement within the Criminal Justice Community. The advisory group provided a list of enhancements and a pilot was funded and is targeted to be operational in the May 2009 timeframe. CJIN Board members and staff have participated from the beginning of the pilot process and continue to do so.

Some of the major challenges facing all the project participants will be determining the feasibility of statewide implementation as well as identifying all the agency and user costs associated with this effort. This undertaking would potentially include a Request For Proposal (RFP). In support of the CJIN Board's 2008 identified opportunity, the status of integration within other states was investigated. As the report reflects, there are numerous states facing the same challenges. As previously stated the Board also took the leadership role in reaching out to the counties, cities, and towns for assistance in identifying information sharing partnerships and opportunities. The Board also requested assistance from the Bureau of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, SEARCH, and other Federal Agencies.

It is worth noting that one state shared the software from their successful integration with a neighboring state while another (larger than North Carolina) stated that no one in criminal court goes before a judge without first being fingerprinted. The Board is in the process of evaluating these practices along with numerous others to determine the value, potential application, and impact on the agencies within North Carolina.

Undertaking the identified opportunity in the area of Public Safety Wireless, the Board was provided an overview of the CJIN-Mobile Data Network by both the State Highway Patrol and the primary vendor. The Board further investigated various wireless technologies and applications being used throughout the state. The report contains an update on the status of federal initiatives and several recommendations.

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. Regarding criminal justice data integration, the CJIN Board is in an outstanding position to assemble an RFP (or plan) and provide the leadership for statewide criminal justice integration or perform in a support capacity. In respect to the other recommendations, the CJIN Board has the proven background to evaluate these areas and provide the Appropriations Committee with a comprehensive report especially in the areas of cost savings through partnering.

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. The 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 currently hinder the establishment and implementation of a comprehensive criminal justice information network. These recommendations also took into account the major building blocks for a statewide CJIN 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 in the state.

Participants

CJIN comprises both state and local and 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.

At the November 20, 2008 Board meeting, 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.

CJIN has two full-time positions, an Executive Director and an Administrative Assistant. The position of Executive Director was filled in March, 2007 and the position of Administrative Assistant was filled in June, 2008. All CJIN agencies contribute their resources in an in-kind, ad-hoc fashion.

The CJIN Web Site is composed of meeting minutes, reports to the General Assembly, Board membership, and other relevant CJIN project materials. 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

Since its inception, the CJIN Board has operated on two, non-recurring appropriations of \$100,000 each. The first funded Board operations from 1996 until 2004. The second \$100,000 SFY 2003-2004 appropriation has funded the grant match money, training, and initial office equipment for the Administrative Assistant position.

The \$100,000 appropriation for the administration of the CJIN Board has a balance of \$67,741.88 and the Personal Services Budget of \$153,244 has a balance of \$54,312 – both balances are based on information provided by the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Administration Division, Fiscal Section as of March, 2009.

CJIN Governing Board

| Appointed By | Description | Current Member |
|--|--|---|
| Governor | Employee of Department of Crime Control & Public Safety | Alan Melvin, Captain, North Carolina Highway Patrol |
| 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 | Joanne McDaniel, Chief of Staff (Vacant, February, 2009) |
| Governor | Employee of Division of Motor Vehicles | Commissioner William C. Gore, Jr. (Vacant, January, 2009) |
| 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 | Leslie Stanfield, New Hanover County, Information Technology Director |
| Attorney General | Employee of the Attorney General | Jerry Ratley, Assistant Director, State Bureau of Investigation (Vacant, March, 2009) |
| 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 | Cliff Layman, Chief Information Officer, AOC Technology Division |
| Chief Justice, Supreme Court | Clerk of the Superior Court | Mike McArthur, Clerk of the Superior Court, Chowan County |
| Chief Justice, Supreme Court | Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice | Henry "Chip" Hight, Jr., 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, 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 | Bill Willis, Deputy State Chief Information Officer |
| NC Chapter of Public Communications Officials International, President | Active member of the NC Chapter of Public Communications Officials International | Steve Lingerfelt, City of High Point |

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

CJIN Funding Summary

This section is intended to provide a summary of CJIN funding by project – a detailed breakdown of financial information is contained in the Project Section of this report.

| CJIN FUNDING SOURCES – DEVELOPMENT | STATE/AOC | FEDERAL | ESTIMATE TO COMPLETE |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| CJIN Feasibility Study (1995). Please note that this figure does not include the overhead costs and salaries for project staff. | \$ 769,000 | \$ 0 | N/A |
| CJIN Governing Board | \$ 200,000 | \$ 15,000 | N/A |
| CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN) | \$ 8,210,588 | \$ 6,757,805 | N/A |
| Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders – VIPER | \$ 18,500,000 | \$ 100,802,042 | \$ 70,000,000 |
| Automated Warrant Repository System (NCAWARE) | \$ 10,023,836 | \$ 3,460,992 | \$ 1,368,497 |
| CJIN Planning Study (2002) | \$ 80,100 | \$ 1,043,802 | N/A |
| Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) | \$ 6,394,321 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 |
| TOTAL | \$ 44,177,845 | \$ 112,079,641 | \$ 71,368,497 |

| CJIN FUNDING SOURCES – OPERATIONS (RECURRING COSTS) | SFY 05-06 | SFY 06-07 | SFY 07-08 | SFY 08-09 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN) | \$ 142,559 | \$ 104,701 | \$ 104,701 | \$ 111,681 |
| Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders – VIPER | \$ 51,087 | \$ 208,892 | \$ 2,261,199 | \$ 2,359,426 |
| Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) | \$ 120,000 | \$ 94,907 | \$ 85,826 | \$ 0 |
| Total | \$ 313,646 | \$ 408,500 | \$ 2,451,726 | \$ 2,471,107 |

CJIN Funding Summary

Other CJIN Funding Notes

Since CJIN's inception, the Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) has been instrumental in aligning its objectives, particularly in the area of technology, to CJIN initiatives. This alignment resulted in grant funds providing significant help in meeting CJIN initiatives. CJIN projects receiving funds included Mobile Data Computers, Live Scan Devices, Incident Based Crime Reporting Systems, Geographical Information Systems, 800 MHz radios, and Cybercrime projects. In recent years, overall funding available to the GCC has decreased significantly, limiting the GCC's ability to provide continuing support or help initiate large new CJIN efforts.

Federal earmarks and direct grants also provided significant funding for some of the early CJIN successes. That approach has also become increasingly more difficult recently. It is particularly difficult with projects that involve refreshing technology, where part of the original justification was that federal funding would provide "seed money" to establish the capability, but the business improvements allowed by the technology would be so compelling that second round, or refresh, funding would be available from State and local resources.

The Governor's Highway Safety Program (GHSP) has provided funding for the administration of a highway safety program designed to reduce traffic crashes and the resulting deaths, injuries and property damage. GHSP funding has gone to the Ecitation® program, the eCrash project, and mobile data terminals in law enforcement vehicles.

The Department of Homeland Security Grant Program has provided important funding for VIPER. Cooperative agreements between local and state government have been a critical success factor in making this funding source work.

Although we focus on projects, continuing appropriations to state agencies for their infrastructure and maintenance of key applications, as well as local funding of their infrastructure and operations, provides the foundation that many of the CJIN projects require for success. That continuing funding, whether state or local is not fully captured in the CJIN funding charts presented in this report.

Activities

The Board met numerous times in the last several years for the purpose of discussing criminal justice information sharing projects and acquainting new members with the existing initiatives. New appointments in 2007 have resulted in one third of the Board being new members. These new members along with the existing members were provided with a comprehensive CJIN Handbook (History, General Statutes, General Assembly Reports, Ethics, etc.). Since the summer of 2007, the Board has participated in the following activities:

- 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 State Controller's Office, and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- Criminal Justice Integration Presentations from the States of Pennsylvania, Texas, Nebraska (connected to Kansas, Alabama, & Wyoming), and Michigan
- Technical Overviews on information sharing from the Towns of Cary and Coats and the Cities of High Point, Wilson, Jacksonville, Durham, Raleigh, and Kinston
- Technical Presentations from the Counties of Durham, Buncombe, Wake, and Johnston
- E-Forms Presentation on California DMV, Portland Police Department – Oregon, and California Parole
- 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 Correction Department
- 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

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 some 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.

Police Chief Jagers emphasized the importance of having the information in the field – slide from his presentation:

Put the information in the hands of the officers on the road!

- Give the officers the ability to run NCIC/CJIS queries from their vehicles or from handheld units.



Now get NCIC handheld access for all your officers.

Bring all the information instantly into the hands of the officers that need it the most.



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:

Mobile Tools for Emergency Response

- GIS Data Access in the field

Enhancing Safety

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 jail, Wake warrants, Durham 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

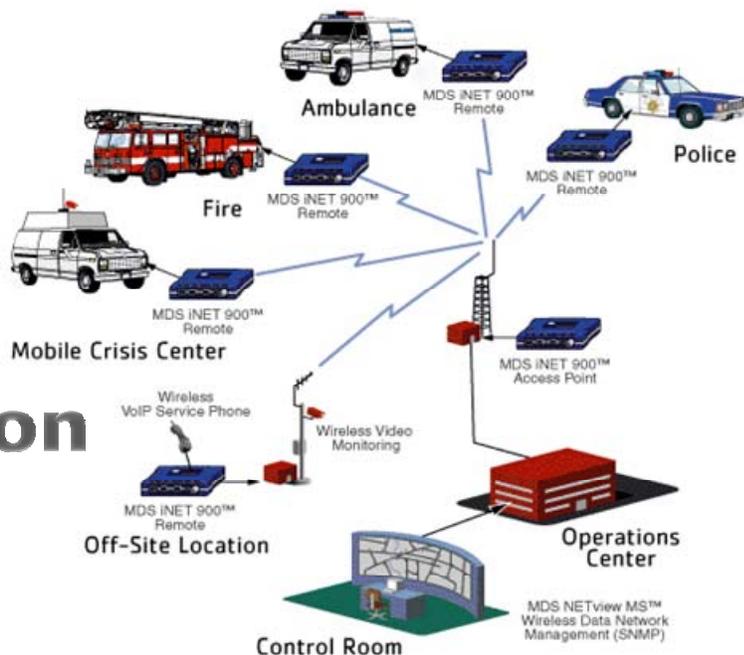
Scotty Hill, Deputy Director of Public Safety, gave a presentation regarding the 900 MHz infrastructure for their mobile data system and applications used. The presentation included the issues that the City of Kinston faced along with the vision they had for full integration, the unit of the MDS iNET 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 Presentation.



The Vision

Full Integration



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.

Counties

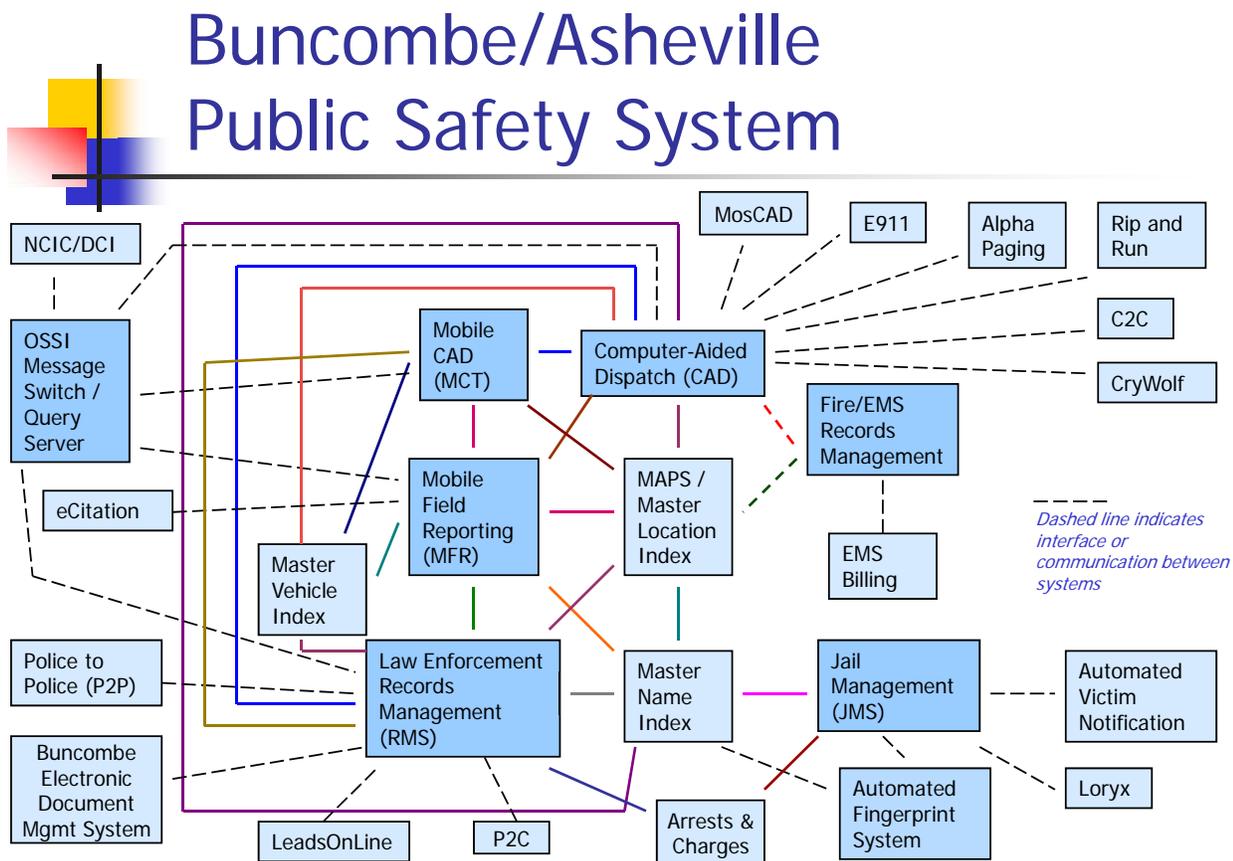
Buncombe County

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 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, Janet 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

Chris Creech, Information Technology Manager, Wake County Sheriff's Department and Officer John Maulsby, City of Raleigh Police Department, 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.

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

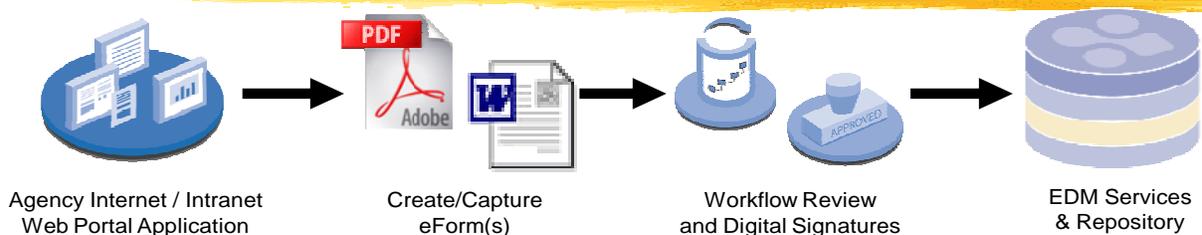
Representative Tolson shared with the Board his vision of automating paperwork within the state system and directed some of his comments toward the use of Digital Signatures and E-Forms. He discussed the Digital Signature Pilot Project being conducted by the ITS Division and introduced Sharon Hayes, 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.

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, and the future of the

Sharon Hayes discussed the pilot application and work flow – slide from the presentation.



ABC Pilot Application External **ITS**



NORTH CAROLINA
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL COMMISSION
APPLICATION FOR ABC RETAIL PERMIT

Applicant Name: _____
 License Number: _____
 License Type: _____
 License Class: _____
 License Term: _____
 License Fee: _____

Business Name: _____
 Business Address: _____
 Business Phone: _____
 Business Fax: _____
 Business Email: _____

City of Birth: _____
 State of Birth: _____
 Date of Birth: _____

Applicant Signature: _____
 Date: _____

Commissioner Signature: _____
 Date: _____

IF YOU ARE AN INDIVIDUAL APPLICANT, PLEASE SIGNATURE AND DATE OF SIGNATURE.

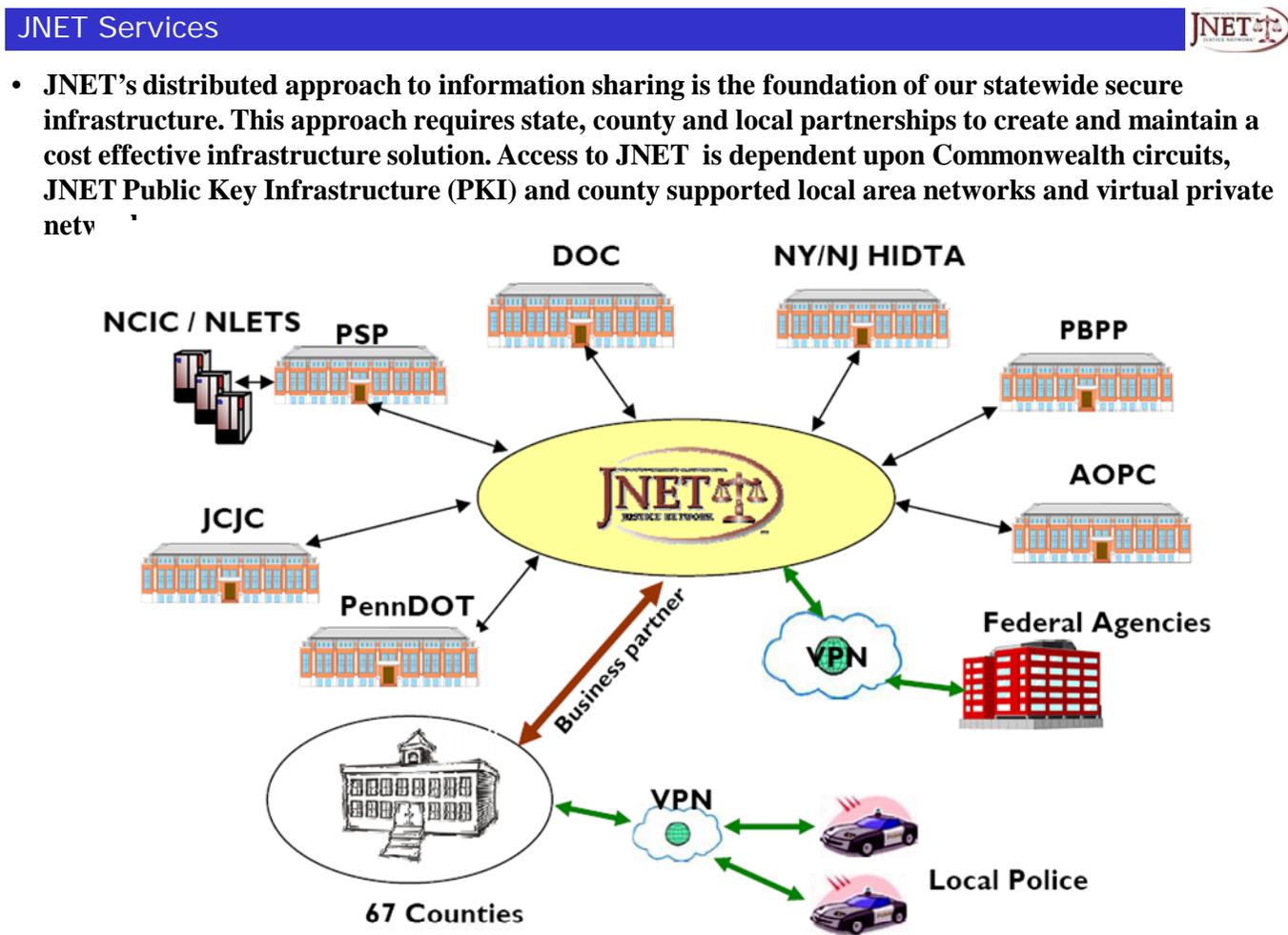
IF YOU ARE A BUSINESS APPLICANT, PLEASE SIGNATURE AND DATE OF SIGNATURE.

- ⌘ Application for a retail permit to sell alcoholic beverages initiated via the ABC web site for permit requestors
- ⌘ eForms driven data capture process over a secure Internet connection
- ⌘ Rules based editing, data pre-fill, and multiple workflow stops with integrated digital signature capability (authenticated) for ABC officials and the permit requestor
- ⌘ Integration with ITS EDM services platform for storage, retrieval, and management of electronic forms

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.

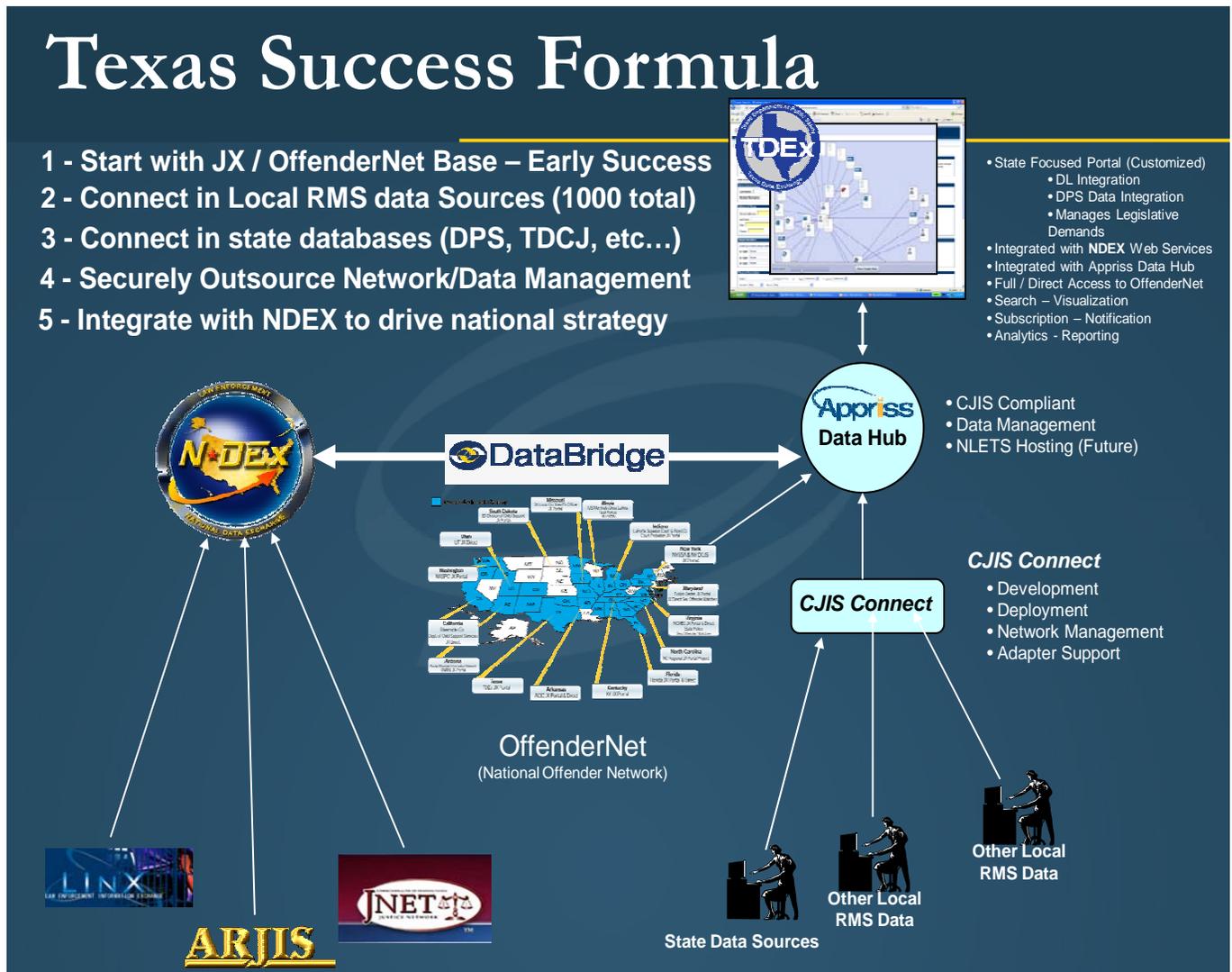
David Naisby provided the following diagram of the J-NET System:



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:



Michigan

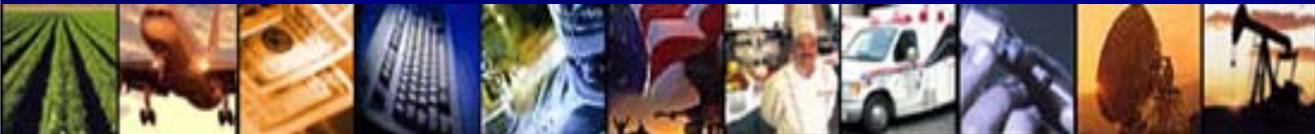
Laude Hartum, Chairman, Law Enforcement Steering Committee, shared with the Board the history and functionality of the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) used in Michigan for access to NCIC and NLETS along with a number of Criminal Justice Information System Policy Councils. Laude provided the 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, Mugshot 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), and there was an in-depth discussion of the regional concept.

Federal Agency

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.

National Critical Infrastructures

“Critical infrastructures are those physical and cyber-based systems essential to the minimum operations of the economy and government. These systems are so vital, that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on the defense or economic security of the United States.” –*President William J. Clinton, 1998*



Agriculture & Food, Banking & Finance, Chemical, Defense Industrial Base, Drinking Water and Wastewater Treatment Systems, Emergency Services, Energy, Information Technology, National Monument & Icons, Postal & Shipping, Public Health & Healthcare, Telecommunications, Transportation Systems

Projects

Original Initiatives:

The following projects were an original initiative that have been completed and are now in the maintenance mode:

North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN)

NC-JOIN established an automated statewide system to manage the business of tracking the flow of juveniles through the juvenile justice system. Current users are juvenile court counselors and administrative staff statewide. Youth Development Centers, assessment center, and detention center staff began using NC-JOIN in May 2004. Future phases will expand functionality and improve data sharing with other criminal justice agencies.

Statewide Magistrate System

The system is operational in ninety-eight counties. Both Buncombe and Wake Counties will come onto the NCAWARE system when it is implemented.

End-User Technology

End User Technology has allowed the Administrative Office of the Courts to implement and upgrade the Local Architecture Network infrastructure, replace equipment, and provide an infrastructure that readies courthouses for web based applications. End User Technology has supplemented the Department of Justice's migration to a distributed environment that is compliant with Statewide Technical Architecture and Senate Bill 222.

CJIN Network Security

CJIN Network Security developed 'best of industry' strategies for firewalls, data encryption, and authentication/authorization and then deployed equipment to fulfill some of the outstanding network security needs in the State agencies.

CJIN Data Sharing Standards

CJIN Data Sharing Standards had three successful pilots using the Global Justice Extensible Markup Language (XML) Data Model. XML is a multi-agency data transport tool that allows disparate systems to more easily "talk" to one another. XML appears to be emerging as a universal standard for sharing data across criminal justice information systems.

Recently Completed Projects:

The following three projects have been implemented and are fully operational:

E-CITATION®

E-CITATION® automates the issuing of traffic citations in North Carolina (NC). Six hundred law enforcement agencies (LEAs) issue more than one million traffic and infraction citations annually. Prior to the implementation of the eCITATION® system, NC law enforcement officers (LEOs) wrote all citations by hand. Copies of the handwritten citation were given to the recipient, delivered to the local clerk of

superior court (CSC) office, and kept on file by both the LEA and CSC involved. This process could be rather cumbersome and lengthy, as it involved entering the same information multiple times in different systems. Additionally, there was a high probability of mistakes being introduced due to illegible handwriting.

The project was conceived and developed as a solution to this manual process. With the advent of eCITATION®, a LEO may now enter citation information using a mobile data computer (MDC) in the patrol car and print out the citation to give to the recipient. The information is transmitted almost immediately and is available for access by the local CSC office, the official court record keeper. North Carolina is the first and only state to implement such a system. Two major benefits are time savings for both LEAs and CSC offices and the elimination of multiple data entry. LEOs can then spend more time on the streets, and clerks can better respond to court customers. As legislative mandates are given and user requests are evaluated, the AOC will continue to enhance the application in order to better serve the needs of the users.

The project was developed as a joint venture between the NC Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and the NC State Highway Patrol. Significant funding was also provided by the Governor's Highway Safety Fund and the Governor's Crime Commission. It is the first component of the AOC's eCourt initiative, and it automates the creation of "non-arrestable" criminal and traffic citations by LEOs. During October 1999 through September 2001, a pilot project was conducted in Cumberland County, and after a successful pilot, eCITATION® was implemented in all 100 counties. As of December 31, 2007:

- 161 LEAs with 5,679 officers statewide have been provided with eCITATION® access.
- 1,543,735 electronic citations have been processed since inception.
- 797,416 electronic citations were issued in calendar year 2007.
- Over 69% of traffic and infractions citations are now issued through eCITATION®, and this number continues to grow.

While the AOC provides eCITATION® software at no cost to participating courts and LEAs, implementation, eCITATION® requires the following components:

- Each participating CSC office must have a desktop PC with Internet connectivity and a laser printer.
- Each participating LEA must have patrol cars equipped with a printer and MDC that access a wireless network.

E-CITATION® is a successful initiative because it automates a complex criminal justice process and its technological components are readily available. The project is an excellent example of collaboration among government agencies, including those in constitutionally separate branches of state and local government. Additionally, eCITATION® builds on the current infrastructure of the NC Criminal Justice Information Network Mobile Data Network.

E-CITATION® continues to progress. With the addition of their specific citation forms (AOC-CR-502), the system is now also used statewide by NC Alcohol Law Enforcement [ALE] officers. The AOC continues to seek further grant funding to purchase printers for LEAs. Two active advisory committees, one for CSC users and another for LEA users, meet periodically to collaborate with the developers and each other and to discuss ways the system can be enhanced. Further envisioned enhancements include:

Messaging – providing the clerks a highly desired capability to contact LEOs through eCITATION® through written messages.

Courtroom profiles – allowing clerks’ offices another highly desired capability to set specific rules or constraints to better regulate the volume of citation cases in courtrooms.

Longer term plans include the capability to process “arrestable” offenses.

Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System:

North Carolina has made a significant financial investment to replace a critical crime-fighting tool that supports law enforcement and protects our communities. North Carolina’s Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) is a vital law enforcement and public safety resource that serves over 500 law enforcement agencies. The equipment that backs the state’s fingerprint identification infrastructure was nearly obsolete and was replaced. Law enforcement uses this system to pinpoint a suspect in a matter of minutes using the unique identifiers found on fingerprints left at a crime scene. That means arresting rapists and murderers who could otherwise strike again. With it we have stopped criminals from working at the bedsides of our most vulnerable senior citizens and in the classrooms right next to our children. Hundreds of law enforcers, schools, nursing homes, and childcare facilities depend on the automated fingerprint system to disqualify job applicants with criminal records.

This computerized fingerprint system protects all North Carolinians by solving crimes and helping to put criminals in jail. It also keeps felons and other dangerous individuals out of positions where they could prey on our state’s most vulnerable residents.

During the 2007 calendar year, an average of 207 fingerprint matches per day were made based on fingerprint cards submitted due to either arrests or pre-employment screenings. In addition, over 1,500 fingerprints from crime scenes were identified through remote latent search stations that same year. Rapid turnaround time is one of SAFIS’ most important benefits. Prior to SAFIS criminal fingerprint searches could take up to 100 days, and a full year of processing time for non-law enforcement fingerprint cards was not uncommon. With SAFIS, criminal fingerprint searches can be done in two hours, and the processing of non-law enforcement fingerprint cards is now routinely completed in one week.

SAFIS consists of central processing computer systems and more than 180 remote fingerprint facilities located within law enforcement agencies across the state. The North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) serves as the criminal fingerprint repository for the state and has the responsibility of operating and managing SAFIS.

System Description:

Prior to SAFIS, processing a positive fingerprint identification of a suspect could take months. Prior to SAFIS, it was not unheard of for a criminal suspect to be placed in jail, released on bond by a magistrate, charged by a district attorney, meet with their defense attorney, and attend the first court appearance before being identified as a person with a criminal record. Since its initial implementation in 1986, SAFIS has resolved this problem by greatly reducing the time it takes to find a positive fingerprint match. The suspect can now be identified within two hours, instead of several weeks or months.

SAFIS receives and processes electronic and manually rolled fingerprint card submissions for criminal identifications, job applications, background checks, and requests for permits to carry a concealed weapon. SAFIS accepts, stores, and retrieves scanned fingerprint data, and performs automated searches and comparisons. In addition, SAFIS maintains a direct secure network link to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

The SAFIS infrastructure is currently comprised of the following main components:

- 3 central processing systems
- 162 remote Live Scan devices
- 23 remote latent search stations

Table 1: Total Fingerprint Card Submissions for FY0607

| FY 0607 | Electronic Submissions | Manually Rolled Card Submissions | Total Submissions |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Criminal Fingerprint Cards | 88 % | 12 % | 197,260 |
| Non-Criminal Fingerprint Cards* | 17 % | 83 % | 131,059 |

* Fingerprint cards submitted for job applications, background checks and permits.

TOTAL: 328,319

SAFIS is currently linked to North Carolina’s computerized criminal history files (CCH). Once the fingerprint card has been processed by the SBI, personal information and charge-related data are automatically forwarded to CCH. Existing criminal history records are automatically updated or a new criminal history record is established. Maintaining the link between SAFIS and CCH is essential to the law enforcement community. SAFIS is also linked to the SBI’s fingerprint database, which electronically archives criminal fingerprint cards.

Central Processing Systems

The three central processing systems are responsible for searching, verifying, adding, and updating fingerprint records in the SAFIS database and adding charge-related information to CCH. These systems are comprised of input/verification stations, data entry computers, and servers that control and process the activity and transactions that flow through SAFIS. The central processing systems are located at the SBI, the Mecklenburg County Sheriff’s Office (MCSO), and the North Carolina Department of Correction (DOC). Additional database servers, storage devices and search processors are located at the SBI.

The SAFIS fingerprint database currently contains approximately 1,500,000 fingerprints. Records for those who have either been arrested in North Carolina or have been licensed to carry concealed handguns are stored in the database.

Live Scan Devices

There are currently 162 Live Scan devices connected to SAFIS throughout the state. Live Scan devices capture fingerprints electronically without the use of ink and fingerprint card stock. These devices utilize computers and optical lenses to record the fingerprints in a digital format. Identifying information of the person being fingerprinted is also entered into the Live Scan device. The fingerprint images and the descriptive information are then electronically submitted to the SBI. The information is received by the SBI in a format that meets standards set by FBI for processing at the national level. A Live Scan device is required in order to electronically submit fingerprints to the SBI.

Live Scan devices provide additional benefits to the contributing law enforcement agency and the entire law enforcement community:

- Consistently provide high quality fingerprint images
- Facilitate individuals' criminal history records being updated in an efficient and timely manner
- Reduces the risk of the fingerprint card being rejected due to the poor quality of the captured fingerprints
- Reduces the time required to fingerprint an individual, which saves money and lessens close-quarters contact with a suspect
- Submissions are received by the SBI more quickly than inked fingerprint cards which require mailing through the postal service
- Provide a standard format for descriptive information and associated charges which reduces the risk of a fingerprint card being rejected

In 1997, North Carolina became the first state to allow submissions of electronic fingerprint cards from Live Scan devices of different vendors. This has provided a competitive environment for vendors to do business in North Carolina.

Currently, seventeen counties do not have a Live Scan device from which fingerprints can be electronically submitted to the SBI. The initial purchase price of the device and the associated maintenance cost made it prohibitive for smaller law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement officers in those counties must collect fingerprints using the manually rolled ink method. The inked fingerprint cards must then be mailed to the SBI for processing. Once these cards are received at the SBI, they must be scanned in and converted into the appropriate digital format for submission to the FBI. The Electronic Fingerprint Transmission Specification (EFTS) defines the link between the FBI and other agencies' systems and establishes a national standard for fingerprint transmissions. This conversion process is labor-intensive, time-consuming, and places considerable stress on the SAFIS workflow due to the age of the SAFIS central processing systems.

Latent Search Stations

There are currently 23 latent search stations throughout the state. The term "latent" means hidden or unseen. A latent fingerprint is one that is inadvertently left at a crime scene by a suspect and then searched for and found by law enforcement personnel. Latent fingerprints require forensic processing in order to be seen with the naked eye. Once a latent fingerprint is visible, it can be searched against the SAFIS database of fingerprints by using a latent search station in an effort to find a match.

A latent search station establishes a remote two-way connection with the SAFIS database. It allows a fingerprint examiner to search a latent fingerprint against fingerprints currently stored in SAFIS. Once the latent fingerprint has been submitted for searching, SAFIS will transmit back to the fingerprint examiner a list of possible identifications. The fingerprint examiner will then conduct a side-by-side comparison to determine if a match exists.

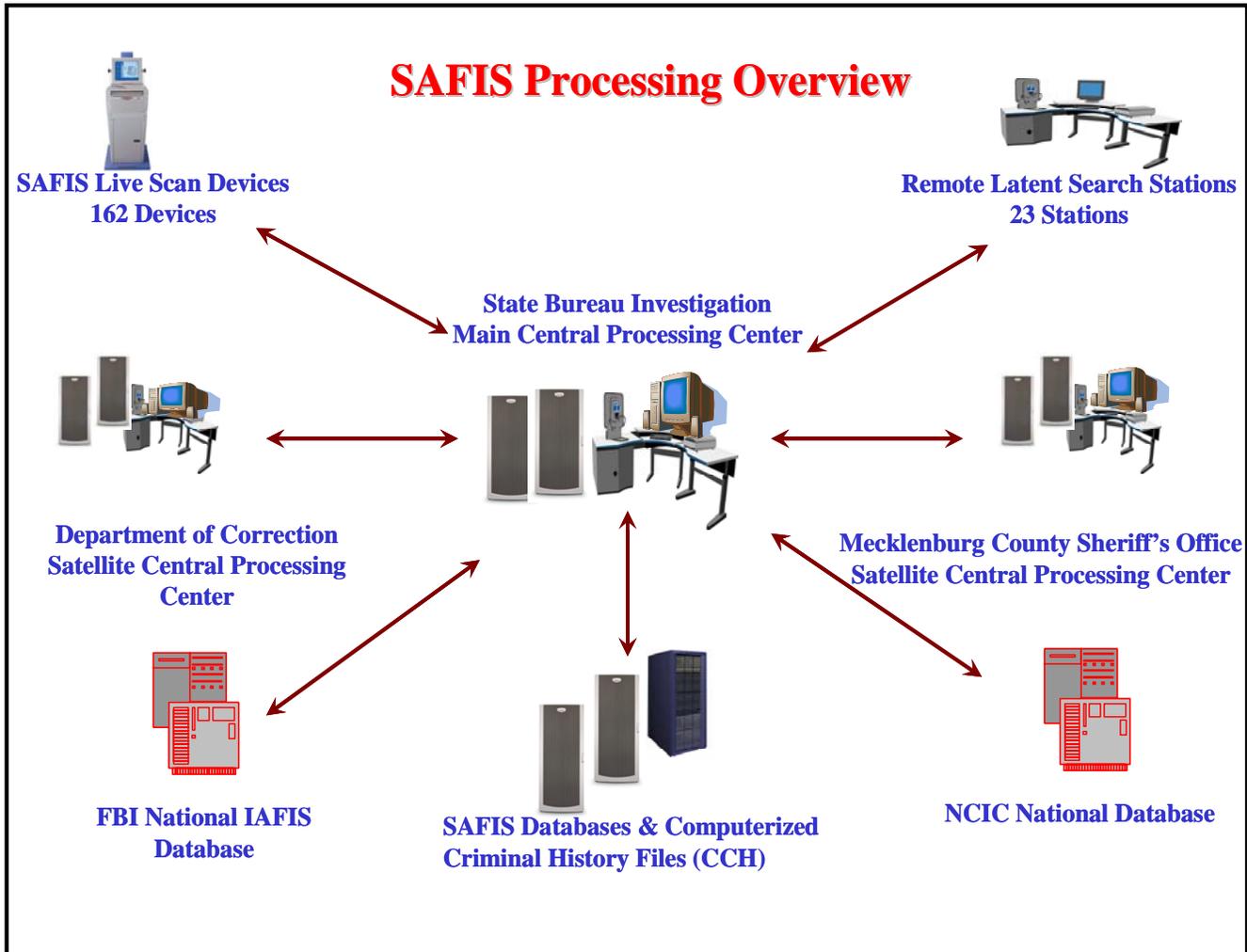
The ability to search latent fingerprints from crime scenes makes SAFIS a remarkable crime-fighting tool. It can pinpoint or eliminate suspects, and enhances the important detective work of law enforcement officers. During the 2007 calendar year, over 1,500 latent fingerprints from crime scenes were identified through remote latent search stations.

As initially anticipated, the SAFIS Replacement Project is planned to span approximately three years. It is essential that the transition and migration to the upgraded SAFIS environment be seamless, so critical fingerprint services provided to SAFIS stakeholders are not negatively impacted. An incremental approach is being utilized to facilitate managing the complexity of this project.

A proof of concept phase was incorporated into the SAFIS Replacement Project to test various components of the new biometric identification system and to validate Motorola's conversion procedures. The proof of concept phase, which has been successfully completed, included the following elements:

- Conversion Validation – A sample of approximately 40,000 images of various types of media (electronic fingerprint images & fingerprint cards) were submitted to Motorola in June 2006 in order to validate their ability to successfully convert NC SAFIS data. An ‘acceptance test’ was conducted on the converted data by NC DOJ staff in September 2006. The result of the ‘acceptance test’ was such that Motorola successfully demonstrated their ability to convert NC SAFIS data.
- SAFIS Prototype- A prototype of the new SAFIS was designed and built by Motorola in accordance with contractual specifications. The converted data was loaded on the prototype and was subsequently installed at the SBI in Raleigh. DOJ representatives tested the screens and workflows of the prototype with positive results.
- Live-scan Device Communication Validation – As required in the contract, all legacy live-scan devices must be able to communicate to the new SAFIS. A validation test was successfully conducted on the prototype while installed at the SBI. All variations of legacy live-scan devices (both Motorola and non-Motorola) will be able to communicate to the new SAFIS.
- Fingerprint Card Conversion – The SBI sent 1,750,000 fingerprint cards to Motorola for conversion to an electronic format. An ‘acceptance test’ was successfully conducted on the converted fingerprint cards prior to these images being added to the SAFIS fingerprint database.
- Joint-Agency meetings with Mecklenburg County Sheriffs Office and N. C. Department of Correction – Due to the complexity of the SAFIS replacement project, NC DOJ staff has conducted multiple meetings and on-site walkthroughs with the other satellite sites (MCSO and DOC) to outline project schedule and validate required resources.
- System Documentation Review – NC DOJ staff has completed the review and validation of system requirements and workflows. This activity included reviewing and updating of multiple deliverables such as system requirements, data dictionary and the interface control document.
- Factory Acceptance Testing – Representatives from DOJ, Department of Corrections (DOC), and Mecklenburg County Sheriff’s Office (MCSO) successfully completed the factory acceptance test of the new SAFIS. The factory acceptance test procedures included verification and validation of all the necessary workflows and interfaces.
- Central Processing Equipment Installation – All of the SAFIS-related central processing equipment has been shipped and installed, including the equipment for the disaster recovery site.
- Remote Latent Search Stations Installation – New latent search stations have been deployed to replace all existing latent search stations currently in use at the SBI and all local agencies.
- On-site Integration Testing – DOJ completed integration testing of system interfaces with Computerized Criminal History (CCH), Mecklenburg County Criminal Justice Information System (MC CJIS), DOC Offender Population Unified System (OPUS), and FBI Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) and initiated integration testing of SAFIS system interface with SBI North Carolina Applicant Tracking Systems

The following illustration reflects a high level overview of SAFIS processing and its components. The infrastructure is configured in such a manner that the simultaneous upgrade to all central processing systems is essential in order to maintain system integrity and the current level of service provided by SAFIS.



CJIN Mobile Data Network

Description

Public safety agencies across North Carolina depend on their communication systems as a “life line” for support and individual officer safety. Incompatible radio and data communications equipment inhibits interagency communications in routine and emergency situations. The CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN) is focused on maintaining the “backbone” of a statewide, shared, public safety mobile data network consistent with the goals and objectives of the North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network.

Benefits

The CJIN-MDN makes available mobile data service to all public safety agencies in North Carolina including federal, state and local agencies. This service allows smaller departments with limited financial resources to have the same assets to fight crime and provide officer safety as the larger departments have.

Project Status

CJIN-MDN was a five-phase project that began in 1996 and concluded in 2002. Phase V completed coverage for the State’s approximate 48,000 square miles. The current focus of CJIN-MDN is on optimizing coverage, replacing aging base stations, exploring and evaluating new applications, and supporting and maintaining CJIN-MDN deployed infrastructure. Additionally, we will be exploring viable options for the next generation of Public Safety grade wireless data services. Motorola, the MDN system equipment provider, has announced “end-of-life” for all the CJIN-MDN infrastructure and subscriber equipment. A funding source for the maintenance of aging equipment and/or next generation equipment has not been identified.

Description of Data

Vehicle registration (car and boat), driver’s license, state & national wanted persons, securities (could be stolen traveler checks), stolen articles (TV, VCR, etc.), stolen guns, concealed carry permits, missing persons, domestic violence orders, sexual offender registration violations, and messaging. Agencies with Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management Systems (RMS) have the ability to send reports and dispatch cars via the network. Authorized members have the ability to transmit citations directly to the Administrative Office of the Courts and a few CJIN partners are testing in-vehicle facial image recognition software. Users performing general inquiries on drivers and registration enjoy a twelve second response time.

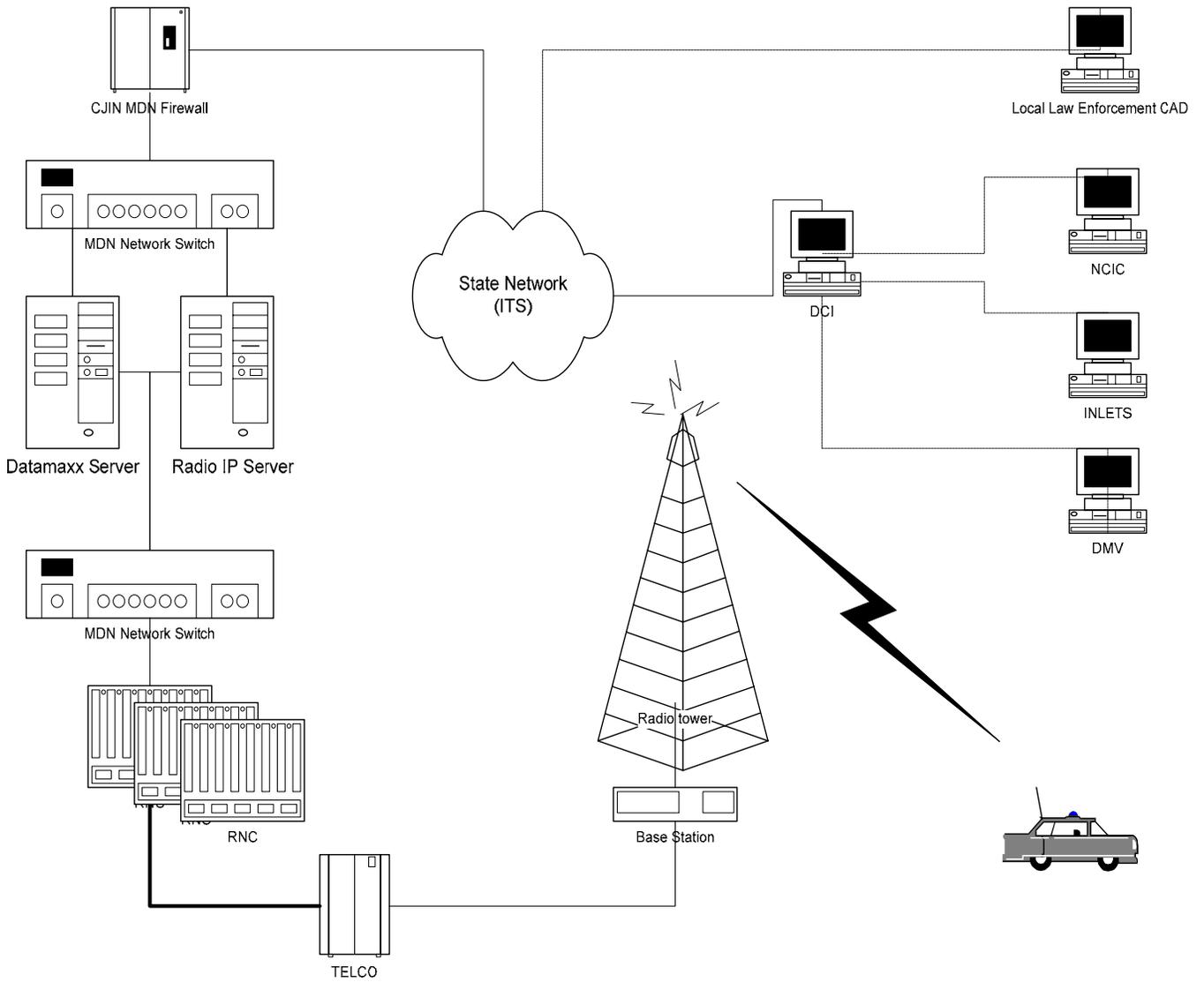
Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

Department of Crime Control and Public Safety (DCC&PS), State Highway Patrol (SHP)

Criminal Justice Information Network Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)

| Funding Sources - Development | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| | SFY 96-00 | SFY 00-01 | SFY 01-02 | SFY 02-03 | SFY 06-07 | SFY 07-08 | SFY 08-09 |
| State Appropriations | \$6,812,000 | \$0 | \$547,800 | \$573,000 | \$142,188 | \$135,600 | \$0 |
| Federal Grants | \$4,240,000 | \$106,370 | \$1,911,435 | \$0 | \$500,000** | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal | \$11,052,000 | \$106,370 | \$2,459,235 | \$573,000 | \$642,187 | \$135,600 | \$0 |

| FUNDING SOURCES – RECURRING COSTS (Three Mobile Data Technicians Only) | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | SFY 00-01 | SFY 01-02 | SFY 02-03 | SFY 03-04 | SFY 04-05 | SFY 05-06 | SFY 06-07 | SFY 07-08 |
| State Appropriations | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Federal Grants | \$132,961 | \$139,294 | \$80,143 | \$158,513 | \$157,320 | \$114,047 | \$83,761 | \$83,761 |
| DCC&PS/SH P Internal Budget for Grant Match | \$33,240 | \$34,824 | \$20,036 | \$39,628 | \$39,330 | \$28,512 | \$20,940 | \$20,940 |
| Unfunded Future Needs | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal | \$166,201 | \$174,118 | \$100,179 | \$198,141 | \$196,650 | \$142,559 | \$104,701 | \$104,701 |



CJIN Mobile Data Network

NC Automated Warrant Repository (NCAWARE)

Description

The state of North Carolina lacks a complete and effective statewide repository of criminal processes, including warrants and orders for arrest. Several counties maintain their own local repository. Some use a manual process, such as a collection of the paper warrants in a central location. Others are automated. The NCAWARE system provides an automated, web-based statewide warrant repository to maintain and track criminal processes and offender information. A primary goal of this project has been the migration of the existing Magistrate System from a client-server platform to a web browser-based environment, providing secure, broad access to all of the criminal justice and law enforcement communities. Initially the system will be populated by data from both the existing Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) Magistrate System and the Automated Criminal Infraction System (ACIS). The completion of the NCAWARE system provides increased compliance with AOC's new technical architecture and completes a significant part of the many modules that together will make up the AOC's modernized Court Information System (CIS). The goals of the NCAWARE system are to

- provide an automated statewide warrant repository to maintain and track criminal processes and offender information
- provide system access to all North Carolina court officials and law enforcement agencies
- move the AOC Magistrate System from client-server platform to a web browser-based environment
- convert existing Magistrate System data and outstanding processes in ACIS to NCAWARE

Benefits

The benefits of the new NCAWARE system are to

- provide real-time statewide access to all law enforcement and court officials from any location with web access
- reduce risk to personal safety of the public, law enforcement officers, and court officials by equipping them with information about offenders in a timely manner
- provide the ability to print and serve outstanding processes from any county in the state
- perform automatic searches for outstanding processes on any defendant, complainant, or witness entered on a process

NCAWARE User Advisory Committee and Subcommittees

The NCAWARE User Advisory Committee is made up of a representative group of magistrates, clerks, law enforcement officers, district attorneys, and one judge. The purpose of the advisory committee initially was to help define and confirm the scope of the project and later to approve system business flows and screen prototypes. During the early stages of the project, the committee was broken down into three subcommittees: the magistrate subcommittee, the clerk subcommittee, and the law enforcement subcommittee. The purpose of each of these subcommittees was to assist the NCAWARE analysts in making decisions regarding business logic and process flows in their respective areas of expertise. The NCAWARE analysts held working sessions with each of these committees to define and confirm functionality that would be included in the system.

The NCAWARE User Advisory Committee continues to be an integral part of the project as they provide input on the definition and prioritization of new features.

System Architecture

Distributed Architecture – With the help of the Gartner Group, AOC's Technology Services Division has embarked on a strategic initiative to move all supported applications to a distributed architecture built around a central enterprise server. NCAWARE is the first major AOC project in this initiative and will set the groundwork for other projects, such as the rewrite of the current criminal system, ACIS. Both applications will eventually share a common enterprise database.

Development – NCAWARE has been developed as a multi-tiered J2EE web application. The design separates the logical layers of User Interface, Business Logic, and Data Access that are characteristic of n-tier systems. The advantages of using the N-tier approach for NCAWARE are as follows:

- shared code with common functions promoting code re-usability, and
- easier maintenance as common functions are developed to be independent and re-usable, meaning there is less room for error and fewer places to change code.

NCAWARE interfaces to external applications are compliant with the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) XML standard. NCAWARE was developed using JAVA programming language, JAVA Server Pages (JSPs), and STRUTS development framework. Additionally, the team used WebSphere Application Developer (WSAD) and Rational requirements management and defect management tools.

Deployment – The NCAWARE system is deployed on the AOC Enterprise Server (IBM Mainframe) and runs on IBM's WebSphere Application Server. The database is DB2, and the messaging component is WebSphere MQ Series, also running on the Enterprise Server.

Security – Login security is handled by AOC's single sign-on process, using LDAP managed by RACF on the mainframe for user authentication. Once authenticated, user permissions are granted using DB2 table-based rules.

Information Maintained and Tracked in NCAWARE

| Master Name: (defendant, complainant, witness) | Process Types | Process Functions |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demographic Information - Images - Alias Names - Address History - Identification Numbers - Vehicle Information - Prior Processes (criminal history) - Contact Numbers - Employer Information - Identifying Marks and Tattoos - Known Associates and Gangs - Investigative Notes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Warrants for Arrest (WFA) - Magistrate Orders - Orders for Arrest (OFA) - Criminal Summons - Citations (when defendant is arrested) - Fugitive Warrants & Orders - Worthless Check Warrants and Summons - Release Orders - Appearance Bonds - Subpoenas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Duplicate process for multiple warrants on same defendant or multiple warrants of same offense type but different defendants - Utilize previously entered data for repeat offender, complainant, or witness - Search for offenses by general statute number, offense code, keywords - Standardized offense charging language - Default standard user and court information to process - Process tracking of servable processes (WFA, OFA, Summons) |

Description of Users

The following users will all have Internet-based access to the NCAWARE system: magistrates, county clerks, law enforcement officers (local, state, and federal), and district attorneys.

| Funding Sources - Development | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | FY 00-03 | FY 03-04 | FY 04-05 | FY 05-06 | FY 06-07 | FY 07-08 | Est. FY 08-09 | Totals |
| State Funding | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 500,000 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 500,000 |
| Federal Grants | \$ 1,529,544 | \$1,185,793 | \$ 424,996 | \$ 320,659 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 3,460,992 |
| AOC Internal Funds (Grant Match Money) | \$ 314,155 | \$ 247,932 | \$ 47,222 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 509,309 |
| Funding Subtotal | \$ 1,843,699 | \$ 1,433,725 | \$ 972,218 | \$ 320,659 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 4,470,301 |
| AOC funded | \$ 666,832 | \$ 866,021 | \$ 1,065,478 | \$1,531,429 | \$ 2,159,126 | \$ 2,725,641 | \$ 1,368,497 | \$ 10,383,024 |
| Cumulative System Cost | \$ 2,510,531 | \$ 4,710,277 | \$ 6,747,973 | \$8,600,061 | \$10,759,187 | \$ 13,484,828 | \$ 14,853,325 | \$ 14,853,325 |

NCAWARE Project Update

Project Status

NCAWARE was successfully implemented in Johnston County on June 17, 2008. In addition, the team released Orders for Arrest (OFA) functionality on December 14, 2008 and successfully implemented NCAWARE to Harnett and Lee Counties on January 30, 2009. The Statewide Warrant Search was implemented in all 100 counties. The team is currently working on major enhancements for the Order for Arrest process and extended functionality to handle probation violations.

Major Enhancements and Statewide Rollout Schedules

| Action | Purpose | Timeline |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Major Enhancements | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orders for Arrest enhancements and Probation Violations 2. Involuntary Commitments 3. Direct Criminal Contempt 4. Department of Corrections (DOC) Interface 5. Build Interfaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -local law enforcement systems, -DOC Offender Population Unified System (OPUS) and local jail systems for prison / jail status, release dates and other person data) | Begin 2 nd Quarter of 2009 TBD TBD TBD TBD |
| Rollout to ¼ of the counties | Deploy system to the following counties: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nash, Wilson, Edgecombe 2. Wayne, Martin, Greene 3. Durham, Person 4. Alamance, Orange, Chatham 5. Cumberland, Hoke 6. Wake, Caswell | April 1, 2009 April 15, 2009 April 29, 2009 May 13, 2009 May 27, 2009 June 10, 2009 |
| Statewide Rollout | Deploy system in remaining counties statewide | Mid 2009 – Late 2010 |

The Future

After successful implementation of the top five (5) major enhancements, the AOC will develop additional system features and other interfaces. Other enhancements/interfaces considered for future releases are an e-Citation Interface (Arrestable Offenses), inclusion of AOC form 270 (Communicable Diseases, Detention of impaired drivers), an Interface to the AOC Worthless Check Program for high-volume warrants, and the enhancement of the interface to DMV to retrieve driver's license images (use SHP's images reduction algorithm for delivery to patrol cars).

Our Vision for Sharing NCAWARE Information



(* Dashed yellow lines indicate future data flow)

All data coming into or leaving NCAWARE is encrypted

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

Description

In the Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Study Final Report, dated April 7, 1995, Price Waterhouse LLP recommended that CJIN establish standards for and implement a mobile voice and data communications network that would allow all North Carolina law enforcement and public safety agencies to communicate with each other, regardless of location. While our CJIN Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN) solution is fully deployed across the State, VIPER, formerly known as the CJIN Voice Trunked Network (CJIN-VTN) initiative, has struggled over the years. Although it is a high priority for CJIN, VIPER has the greatest projected cost and is the biggest project under development.

A revalidation study completed by Gartner Group in November, 2002 reconfirmed our strategy to deploy an 800 MHz solution. This strategy supports the existing local 800 MHz investments. Both the 1995 CJIN Governing Board study and the re-validation study in 2002 recognized that a statewide voice radio communications system should be constructed using the 800 MHz frequency spectrum. This is due to the availability of 800 MHz frequencies for public safety, the widespread use of 800 MHz by most of North Carolina's major metropolitan areas, and the commencement of 800 MHz system development by the State Highway Patrol in 1999. VIPER currently operates a Motorola SmartZone 800 MHz system with ninety-two remote voice radio transmitter sites. The planned VIPER strategic solution will include two-hundred thirty-eight sites.

Benefits

Prior to the organization of CJIN, there was no unified comprehensive communications plan that afforded users access to interagency communications. VIPER will provide the ability to communicate interagency, thus enhancing officer safety and allowing our public safety community to better serve the citizens of North Carolina.

Project Status

The VIPER project plan includes a two-pronged approach: a short-term tactical phase and a strategic long-term statewide 800 MHz solution. The tactical approach, a short-term solution for emergency communications with portable/mobile assets, was completed in July 2005. A detailed project plan for the strategic phase, a statewide 800 MHz trunked radio system for all emergency responders and setting up mutual aid talk groups, was completed in August 2004. The first phase of the project is complete. Two phases are funded and under development. Funding for the deployment of VIPER to date totals approximately \$102m. This does not reflect funds sought by VIPER prior to 2004-05 and used to provide a foundation for VIPER development. A VIPER Legislative report was submitted on December 1, 2004 per the 2004 Legislative Session House Bill 1414 Part XVII, Section 18.4.

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

Department of Crime Control and Public Safety/State Highway Patrol (DCC&PS/SHP)

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

| FUNDING SOURCES – DEVELOPMENT (INFRASTRUCTURE) (CJIN-VTN SFY 99-00 THROUGH SFY 03-04, VIPER COMMENCING SFY 04-05) | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | SFY 99-02* | SFY 02-03* | SFY 03-04* | SFY 04-05 | SFY 05-06 | SFY 06-07 | SFY 07-08 | SFY 08-09 |
| State Appropriations to CJIN (SHP – VIPER) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$500,000 | \$8,000,000 | \$10,000,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Federal Grants to CJIN | \$0 | \$1,000,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Federal Grants to DCC&PS / SHP | \$862,460 | \$0 | \$1,500,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$15,000,000 (PSIC) | \$0 |
| DCC&PS / SHP Federal Asset Forfeiture Funds | \$1,140,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| DCC&PS / SHP Federal Hazard Mitigation Funds | \$0 | \$690,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| NC Homeland Security Appropriations | \$0 | \$0 | \$3,200,000 | \$32,922,460 | \$26,179,500 | \$8,683,000 | \$2,550,000 | \$6,907,100 |
| Subtotal | \$2,002,460 | \$1,690,000 | \$4,700,000 | \$33,422,460 | \$34,179,500 | \$18,683,000 | \$17,550,000 | 6,907,100 |
| Total | \$8,392,460 | | | \$110,909,582 | | | | |

Note: VIPER FUNDING OF \$189,512,131 IN THE 2004 VIPER GENERAL ASSEMBLY REPORT (12/04) REFLECTS THE AMOUNT REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE INFRASTRUCTURE DEPLOYMENT COMMENCING WITH SFY 04-05

| UNFUNDED – DEVELOPMENT (INFRASTRUCTURE) | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | SFY 08-09 | SFY 09-10 | SFY 10-11 | SFY 11-12 |
| Unfunded | \$25,000,000 | \$25,000,000 | \$25,000,000 | \$10,000,000 |
| Total | \$85,000,000 | | | |

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

| FUNDING SOURCES – OPERATIONS RECURRING COSTS | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------|-------------|
| | SFY 05-06 | SFY 06-07 | SFY 07-08 |
| State Appropriations to VIPER | \$51,087 | \$208,892 | \$2,261,199 |
| Total | \$ 2,521,178 | | |

| OPERATIONAL RECURRING COSTS REQUIRED/NEEDED | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | SFY 08-09 | SFY 09-10 | SFY 10-11 |
| Unfunded | \$2,359,426 | \$678,307 | \$3,665,789 |
| Subtotal | \$2,359,426 | \$678,307 | \$3,665,789 |

Note: SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS RECURRING COSTS HAVE BEEN AMENDED TO SHOW ACTUAL EXPENDITURES.

Future Activities & Recommendations

The CJIN Board has been involved with numerous projects over the last eighteen months as highlighted within the report. The role of the Board has increased in various areas including the interaction with numerous law enforcement agencies within North Carolina and other states. We have also been involved with the Wake County Pilot Project on Criminal Justice Data Integration and have been researching and evaluating the numerous wireless technologies being used within criminal justice communities. The Board has also been tracking the progress of various federal initiatives including the Federal Communication Commission's 700 MHz project, Law Enforcement National Data Exchange, FBI's InfraGard, the Performance Measurement for Justice Information System Projects, INS Fingerprinting Project, etc.

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 Automated Warrant Repository (NCAWARE): Based on the 2009 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 process in the area of system rollout and the projected rollout to other counties. Based on requests from Board members and law enforcement users, we are requesting that AOC evaluate the feasibility of providing interfaces to local systems. This request is not intended to negatively impact the rollout; however, it is important that state systems take into account the numerous local systems.

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER): The CJIN Board recommends the continued funding of the VIPER project and especially the matching grants. 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 22,000 users take advantage of on a daily basis. The Board does have a request that SHP evaluate the feasibility of migrating statewide to a Project 25 System. We are certain that it is their technical roadmap; however, some Board members and users have inquired about features that are standard with Project 25.

Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) Photograph Project: The CJIN Board has encouraged DMV to continue to upgrade their computer system in order to expand the successful pilot project to more users. We also request that DMV along with SHP and the State Bureau of Investigation evaluate the feasibility of allowing law enforcement users with air cards to access the system for photos. We are aware of some of the technical limitations; however, this is a very valuable tool for law enforcement – especially in the field.

Department of Corrections (DOC) Photograph Project: The CJIN Board is fully aware that the DOC is in the infancy of this pilot project. We also understand that they are working with the State of Oregon and the Department of Justice which is why we are only requesting that the Board receive periodic updates.

Statewide Criminal Justice Data Integration: The CJIN Board is aware that to expand the existing Wake County pilot project will require numerous decisions. One of these decisions may involve a comprehensive plan and Request For Proposal (RFP). The CJIN Board has demonstrated the ability to provide the leadership required to develop an RFP and is recommending that this activity be entrusted to the Board. We have already discussed with other states the challenges associated with this undertaking; however, it is a project that the CJIN Board possesses the expertise to accomplish.

Savings Through Partnering: The CJIN Board has been meeting with numerous 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.

Wireless Technology: The CJIN Board has met with numerous 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.

Increase in Fingerprinting: The CJIN Board while meeting with Pennsylvania regarding their Statewide Criminal Justice Information System – J-NET learned that no one in their state goes before a judge without being fingerprinted and positively identified. The Board has also met with several Sheriff's Offices regarding the increase in fingerprinting due to INS requirements – this is a new federal program in the pilot phase. Additionally, we have been requested to evaluate the impact of fingerprinting all serious misdemeanors – staff resources, equipment, legislation required (if any), etc. The Board will be pursuing this initiative and will consider it a deliverable.

National Data Exchange (NDEx): The CJIN Board had a presentation from Texas in which their statewide integration initiative included interfacing to all the local Record Management Systems prior to implementing the interfaces to the State Agencies. Interfacing to NDEx is being done by San Diego (ARJIS) and Pennsylvania (J-NET). The Board will be further evaluating the requirements to interface with NDEx and will consider this a deliverable.

States sharing Software: Nebraska contracted for the development and implementation of a criminal justice information system and upon successful completion shared the software with Kansas. These states are not as large as North Carolina; however, the concept of sharing at the state level has merit. The CJIN Board will explore this concept, evaluate its feasibility and generate a report.

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 be taking a more active role in meeting with state and local agencies and organizations to communicate changes that impact criminal justice information sharing.

Life Cycle of Projects: The CJIN Board has implemented statewide criminal justice infrastructures but has not always identified the life cycle of these projects. The Board intends to identify the life cycle of each one of the existing components within each infrastructure. The Board will consider this a deliverable.

Develop Performance & Process Indicators: The Bureau of Justice Assistance recently released acceptable performance and process indicators for the majority of criminal justice systems. The CJIN Board intends to evaluate the feasibility of including these indicators in our future systems. The Board will take this as a deliverable.

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.

Coordinate with State Organizations: The CJIN Board has been 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.

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.