



North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network

PO Box 17209
Raleigh, North Carolina 27619-7209
(919) 754-6635

Robert S. Brinson, Chair
Chief Information Officer
North Carolina Department of Public Safety

Albert Williams, Vice-Chair
Senior Assistant District Attorney,
Buncombe County

March 29, 2013

MEMORANDUM

TO: House Appropriations Committee
Senate Appropriations/ Base Budget Committee
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety
Senate Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology

FROM: Robert S. Brinson, Chair
Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board 

SUBJECT: Criminal Justice Information Network Report

Pursuant to the requirements of Ratified House Bill 168 Section 19.2, I am providing you with this report of the Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Governing Board.

During 2012-2013, the CJIN Board addressed various strategic issues facing the criminal justice community; Interconnecting two Regional Information Sharing Systems, DNA Expunction, Pawn Shop Reporting, Enhancement of CJLEADS, Scrap Metal Dealers, Impact of Next Generation 911 on Electronic Discovery, Mobile Data and Smart Phone Applications, NC Data Exchange Project, Crime Mapping, Electronic Interface to NCAWARE, Two-Factor Authentication, DMV's Interface to Crash Systems, Automation of Detention Facilities, Enterprise Solution to Advanced Authentication, Public Safety Broadband Initiative, Magistrate Video, Automation of Clerk's Office, 911 Texting Pilot in Durham, Military Technology, Charlotte's LTE Project, Gang Net, Remote Finger Printing, NCIS LInX Expansion, Sovereign Citizens, FBI's Challenges with Cyber Intrusion, Justice Reinvestment, etc.

The Board, in keeping with national trends, recommended interconnecting two regional systems within North Carolina; NCIS LInX and the Charlotte Regional Information Sharing System. These two systems were successfully interfaced in August 2012 and provided for the exchange of criminal justice incident information to law enforcement agencies; resulting in over half the state possessing this capability. The Board recommended expanding this very successful crime fighting functionality to other agencies, starting with funding an existing trial pilot to another ten percent of the state; thanks to NCIS (which has provided access to ten other regions within the U.S.) and the North Carolina LInX Governing Board (which recently connected 390 agencies in South Carolina). One of the Board's next major initiatives is to finish the information sharing of local law enforcement incident data within North Carolina, opening up the potential to interconnect the majority of states on the eastern seaboard and in the Midwest with the continued support of the General Assembly.

If you have any questions or desire additional information, I can be reached at (919) 716-3501.

cc: Mark Trogon, Director, Fiscal Research Division
Jane Basnight, General Assembly Library
CJIN Board Members

Attachment

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 2013

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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 2013 CJIN Annual Report contains the Board's recommendations based on workshops, discussions, and presentations over the last year. One of the main objectives was to evaluate and identify enterprise solutions that were compatible with on-going projects. The Board also addressed and resolved numerous action items that were brought to the Board's attention from a variety of sources. Additionally, the Board had the opportunity to evaluate and recommend several new projects directed at enhancing criminal justice. All of the Board's recommendations and resolutions are contained in the Section entitled "Strategic Direction and Recommendations."

During 2012-2013, the CJIN Board addressed various strategic issues facing the criminal justice community; Interconnecting two Regional Information Sharing Systems, DNA Expunction, Pawn Shop Reporting, Enhancement of CJLEADS, Scrap Metal Dealers, Impact of Next Generation 911 on Electronic Discovery, Mobile Data and Smart Phone Applications, NC Data Exchange Project, Crime Mapping, Electronic Interface to NCAWARE, Two-Factor Authentication, DMV's Interface to Crash Systems, Automation of Detention Facilities, Enterprise Solution to Advanced Authentication, Public Safety Broadband Initiative, Magistrate Video, Automation of Clerk's Office, 911 Texting Pilot in Durham, Military Technology, Charlotte's LTE Project, Gang Net, Remote Finger Printing, NCIS LInX Expansion, Sovereign Citizens, FBI's Challenges with Cyber Intrusion, Justice Reinvestment, etc.

The Board, in keeping with national trends, recommended interconnecting two regional systems within North Carolina; NCIS LInX and the Charlotte Regional Information Sharing System. These two systems were successfully interfaced in August 2012 and provided for the exchange of criminal justice incident information to law enforcement agencies; resulting in over half the state possessing this capability. The Board recommended expanding this very successful crime fighting functionality to other agencies, starting with a cost free pilot to another ten percent of the state; thanks to NCIS and the North Carolina LInX Board.

The identification of pawn broker data and second-hand merchandise is extremely valuable to law enforcement. The CJIN Board was directed to study the feasibility of creating an automated pawn transaction database in April 2010. After the submission of this study, the Board continued to conduct workshops with county and municipal law enforcement agencies,

information technology professionals, pawnshop owners, pawnshop lobbyists, and vendors operating in North Carolina. At our February 2012 Meeting, Senator Wesley Meredith shared with the Board his vision of regulating second-hand dealers that deal in cash along with his 2011 Cash Converters Bill; that is now law. One of Board's initiatives has been to continue to expand the information sharing of second-hand merchandise. The Board is in the process of studying various technology solutions to accomplish this.

The criminal justice community currently has an unfunded federal mandate from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to provide advanced authentication for a variety of transactions. Local law enforcement agencies, state agencies, the courts, and other agencies already engaged in advanced authentication could continue to deploy individual solutions; however, since an enterprise solution may have the capability of resolving challenges, not only in criminal justice, but also in education and health care, the Board is recommending that a requirements study address a potential enterprise solution.

The report also contains background information regarding the Governing Board, the membership, an update on criminal justice activities, a proposed strategic direction, and research derived from federal, state and local government initiatives that could be utilized within the state, recognition of personnel providing assistance, and a review of our 2012 opportunities.

The General Appropriations Committee, the Appropriations Justice and Public Safety Subcommittee, and the Joint Legislative Correction, Crime Control, and Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee have historically relied upon the CJIN Board to undertake high profile initiatives, requested cost allocation reports with recommendations, and allowed the Board to provide technical demonstrations. The Chair of the CJIN Board recently provided the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Information Technology with a background on advanced authentication.

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

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

Strategic Direction & Recommendations

In keeping with our objectives, the CJIN Board adopted a strategic direction that addressed numerous initiatives over the last several years. These initiatives were presented and after various discussions and in some cases workshops, the Board made the following recommendations; these recommendations have been segmented into several categories:

Legislation

- Continue to support and encourage legislative changes that would expand reporting requirements for secondhand dealers of merchandise.

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

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

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

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

At the March 18, 2010 Board meeting, the members agreed to support SB-144 which requires Cash Converter Businesses to keep records of purchases and to make those records available to local law enforcement.

- Continue to support the North Carolina District Attorneys with their challenge of expunging DNA.

Since February 1, 2011 the North Carolina DNA Database has been in effect. (§ 15A-266.3A) This Act requires defendants arrested for certain felony offenses to provide DNA samples at arrest rather than waiting for conviction. These samples are collected by local Law Enforcement while fingerprinting defendants at arrest. These samples are forwarded to the SBI to be analyzed and added to the DNA Database. They are then to be used to identify guilty parties as well as exonerate the innocent. If the defendant is later found not guilty, or pleads guilty to a misdemeanor not covered by this statute then the SBI is directed to destroy the sample. (Unless other grounds exist to allow them to keep the sample: i.e. the defendant's DNA was taken pursuant to a previous felony conviction)

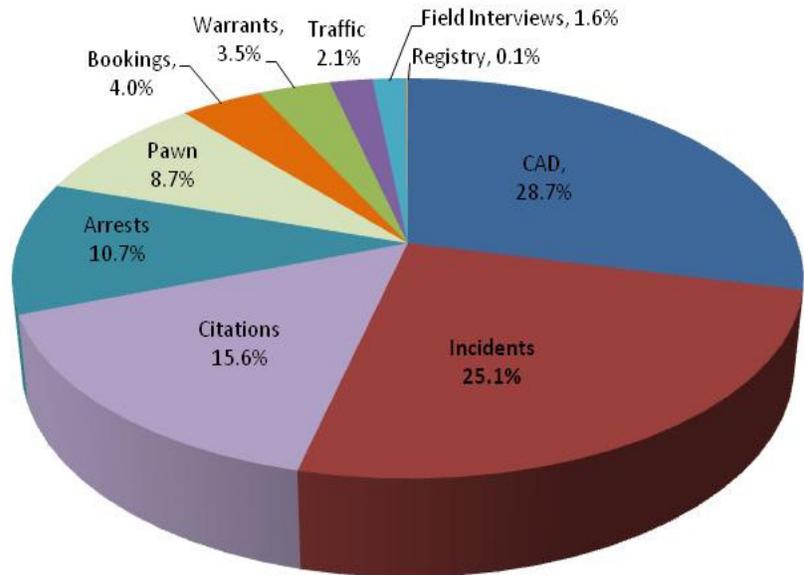
DNA Saves: 26 States Have Passed the Law, <http://www.katieslaw.org/> .

Technology

- Expand the NCIS LInX regional incident-based sharing system to the remaining North Carolina law enforcement agencies.

North Carolina is one of eleven regional systems across the United States. Additionally, interconnections have been or are in the process of being installed to other regional and state systems; South Carolina, Atlanta Metropolitan Area, Florida,

At the October 13, 2011 Board meeting, the members approved the interface between two incident-based systems within North Carolina - Interfacing Charlotte/Mecklenburg's COPLINK System (55 Agencies) to the Naval Criminal Investigative Services (NCIS) LInX System (60 Agencies). Prior to making a decision, the Board received several presentations and participated in a lengthy decision with personnel from NCIS, Jacksonville PD, Northrop Grumman, Charlotte/Mecklenburg PD, i2 COPLINK, and Horry County, SC. The regional local arrest/incident reporting systems were successfully interfaced and will serve appropriately 50% of the State.



At the September 15, 2012 Board meeting, the members were presented with a proposal from NCIS and the NC LInX Board to perform a cost free trial for eight agencies (an additional 10% of the state), provided the agencies had a desire to participate.

At the November 15, 2012 Board meeting, the members were informed that all agencies were interested in having access to the NCIS LInX on a trial basis; these agencies included Asheville PD, Buncombe County SO, High Point PD, Winston Salem PD, Greensboro PD, Forsyth County SO, Rocky Mount PD, and Woodfin PD. The Board approved a resolution to start the cost free pilot.

At the January 31, 2013 Board meeting, the members were informed that all agencies were using the NCIS LInX system found it very beneficial to their crime fighting efforts. Therefore, the Board approved a resolution to seek the funding to make the pilot part of the production system – Cost for the eight agencies was approximately \$38,000.

At the March 28, 2013 Board meeting, the members will receive a presentation and proposal for connecting the remaining law enforcement agencies. The Board has

tentatively agreed on this direction; however, the final cost proposal with number of years and specific agencies has not been recommended.

- Continue to investigate a single source for pawn shop and second-hand merchandise.

There are currently various sources that law enforcement uses to search for stolen property; In-House Systems, Leads On Line, NCIS LInX, Record Management Systems (RMS), etc. At least one RMS vendor, SunGard OSSI, has developed an interface to extract second-hand merchandise from Leads On Line and export the data into NCIS LInX (the data is limited to the jurisdiction of the law enforcement agency). Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD has developed an interface from their in-house system, Pawn Tracker, to COPLINK. Both of these methods allow all NCIS LInX and COPLINK users to access second-hand merchandise.

The CJIN Board will continue to work with law enforcement agencies, pawn shop brokers, Leads On Line, NCIS LInX, the RMS vendors, other states, etc. To find an optimum solution to this initiative.

The Board is aware that Maryland and surrounding areas have developed a pawn solution entitled "Regional Automation Property Information Database (RAPID)" and the system interconnects with NCIS LInX; this property information is available to all LInX users.

- Recommend that other cities and counties evaluate and request a demonstration of how Pitt County has automated their detention center.

The Pitt County detention center has migrated from a white board type of monitoring system to a computerized system containing extensive inmate information; the real-time access to this information has increased the safety of the facility for both detention personnel and inmates.

Pitt County has saved tens of thousands of dollars in medical cost by deploying this automation and has projected that the savings and avoided costs will in the range of several hundreds of thousands annually. They have further projected that tens of millions could be saved and avoided if the automation is deployed statewide.

- Recommend and support the expansion and enhancement of the Criminal Justice Law Enforcement Automated Data Services (CJLEADS).

CJLEADS, or the Criminal Justice Law Enforcement Automated Data Services, is an offender based application being developed to meet two objectives. First, the system will provide a comprehensive view of an offender's North Carolina criminal information in a single web based application. Second, the system will allow users to develop a watch list of persons of interest and will notify the users when that person of interest has a change in status such as an arrest, pending court date, or release from custody.

CJLEADS is another tool for criminal justice professionals to use in making quicker and more effective decisions. Although the information that is contained in CJLEADS is currently available in many different places, it is not readily available to all criminal justice professionals. The advantage of CJLEADS is that it brings together, in one place,

criminal justice data from multiple systems to help create a clearer picture of an offender, and this data is available to all criminal justice and law enforcement professionals.

- Recommend and support the projects being developed by the Administrative Office of the Courts; North Carolina Warrant Repository (NCAWARE), Discovery Automation System (DAS), Magistrate Video, Clerk of the Courts Automation, Civil Calendar Improvements, Justice Reinvestments, etc.

The Administrative Office of the Courts has continued to develop valuable computer system applications for the criminal justice community. NCAWARE is one of the most used systems by law enforcement personnel and it is being enhanced to interface with the records management systems. This interface will provide deputies, officers, and agents in the field with critical information.

DAS provides an automated system to help district attorneys comply with G.S. 15A-903, which requires prosecutors to make available to the defense attorney all discoverable documents related to the investigation or prosecution of the crimes committed by the defendant. DAS was named a finalist by the National Association of State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO). This prestigious award program highlights outstanding state initiatives for leadership and innovation.

The Magistrate Video Project provides for an officer to give sworn testimony by “means of audio and video transmission” in obtaining an arrest warrant.

The Justice Reinvestment Act has resulted in major changes to probation and the Administrative Office of the Courts technology section is enhancing the applications to reflect these changes.

The CJIN Board supports replacing the Automated Criminal/Infractions System with the Criminal Court Information System – Clerks Component.

- Recommend and support the evaluation of an enterprise solution to the unfunded federal mandate by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of advanced authentication; also called two-factor authentication. Additionally, determine the feasibility of including the Department of Public Instruction and the Department of Health and Human Services in an enterprise solution.

The CJIN Board has had the numerous presentations on this critical project; Federal Bureau of Investigation, Naval Criminal Investigative Services, City of High Point, State Highway Patrol, etc. Additionally, the North Carolina School of Government, the State Bureau of Investigation, and the North Carolina Local Government Information System Association have conducted several workshops in order to identify solutions for local law enforcement agencies.

This mandate impacts the entire United States and there are numerous commercial solutions that are readily available for law enforcement; however, an enterprise solution could also be a foundation for digital signature and single sign-on.

- Continue to support the North Carolina Data Exchange (NC-DEx) Project.

NC-DEx is a central data warehouse for all incident based information. This data is obtained from the record management system of each law enforcement agency. The system possesses the ability to comply with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's mandate for providing crime reporting using the National Incident Based Reporting System.

- Support the State Bureau of Investigation project to expand remote fingerprinting,

The project entitled "Rapid ID" has numerous benefits. In a presentation given to the CJIN Board on November 15, 2012 the field devices were demonstrated.

Activities

- Continue to enhance and update the Board's new web site: www.cjin.nc.gov.

The web site contains the next Board meeting with agenda and location, approved minutes and previous agendas, annual reports, contact information, board members, project initiatives, almost all of the presentations provided at each meeting, including power point presentations, handouts, contact information, etc.

The web site also tracks and makes available to all visitors the current legislative bills that may have a potential impact on criminal justice. It also contains a news section for articles, videos, announcements, and currently contains the Governor's Budget.

- Continue to work with law enforcement, scrap dealers, utility companies, etc. in order to update the Board and potentially support changes within the scrap metal industry.
- Continue to work with and support the FBI's InfraGard Partnership.

InfraGard is an information sharing and analysis effort serving the interests and combining the knowledge base of a wide range of members. At its most basic level, InfraGard is a partnership between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the private sector. InfraGard is an association of businesses, academic institutions, state and local law enforcement agencies, and other participants dedicated to sharing information and intelligence to prevent hostile acts against the United States.

- Continue to work with law enforcement agencies, the District Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the 911 Board, etc. to ensure that the systems being developed will not be negatively impacted by next generation 911.

The Board has received multiple updates from the City of Durham on their 911 texting project and look forward to continuing this relationship as the City's Communication Director takes on the challenge of receiving video. Both text and video have the possibility of being declared evidence in a criminal case; therefore, it is imperative that we have in place an electronic solution for these discoverable items.

- Continue to work with and support the North Carolina Public Safety Broadband Project.

This national initiative for public safety first responders has the capability of providing the state with a high speed wireless network. This network may also be used by the entire criminal justice community. The CJIN Board and staff interface with numerous organizations in the state and has the ability to assist with garnering support for this valuable project.

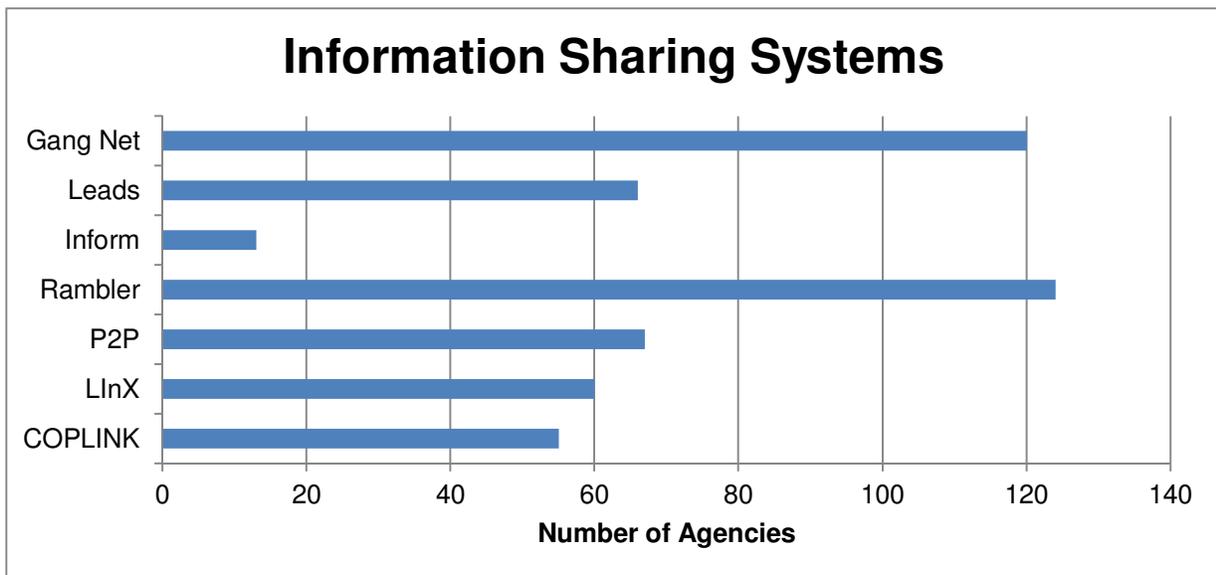
The Board received a presentation from the Charlotte technical team that is responsible for their LTE Project. This provided the Board with an insight into how the NC Public Safety Broadband Project may function statewide.

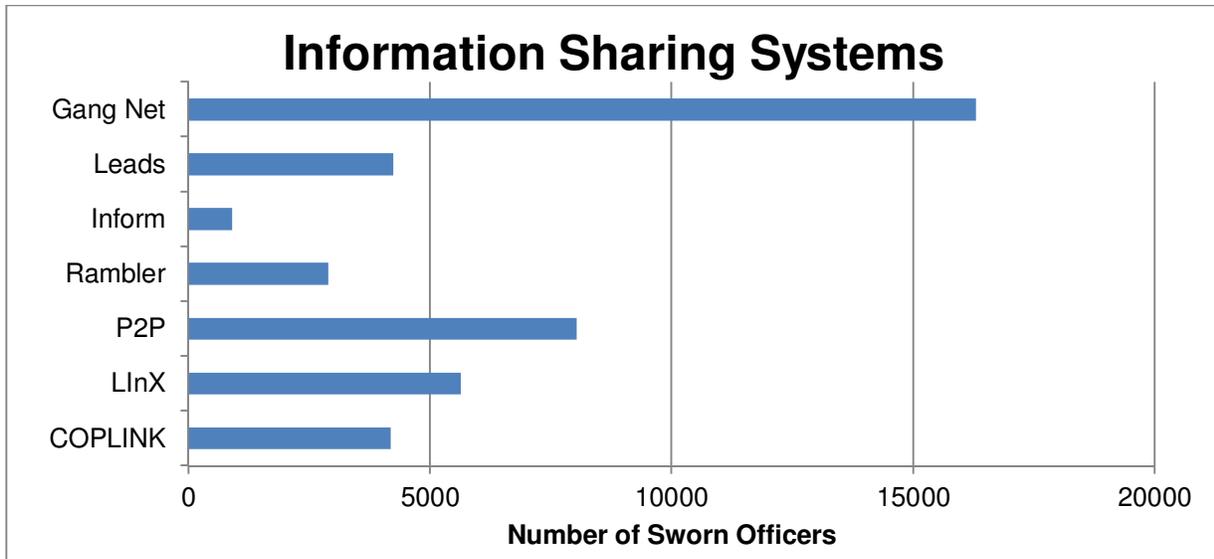
- Continue the Board’s partnerships with NC businesses that assist law enforcement agencies; Pawn Brokers, RMS/JMS Vendors, Crime Mapping Vendors, etc.;

CJIN’s Criminal Justice Data Base

The CJIN Board started collecting information several years ago. The data elements are outlined in Criminal Justice Information Sharing Section of this report.

Based on the data collected, the following information sharing systems were identified (based on the number of agencies using the system and the number of sworn officers in the agency).





The criminal justice data base is still being developed; therefore, systems such as CJLEADS, NCAWARE, CJIN Mobile Data, DAS, etc. are being added on an agency/sworn officer basis. There are approximately 550 agencies and 22,000 sworn officers within North Carolina and it is important that we ensure that these valuable systems reach these officers and not just their agency.

At some point, we need to perform traffic studies to determine the value of each one of these systems. Usage is very important as we move toward integration, web services, single sign-on, advanced authentication, etc. because it will allow us to prioritize projects and allocate expenditures based on return on investment.

Background

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

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

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

The CJIN Governing Board created the following vision:

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

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

Study Final Report Findings

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

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

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

Study Final Report Recommendations

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

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

Participants

CJIN is comprised of state, local, public and private representatives. The Department of Public Safety (Division of Correction, the Division of Law Enforcement, & the Division of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention), the Administrative Office of the Courts, 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

The Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN), as provided in Article 69 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes, is hereby transferred to the Office of the State Chief Information Officer. The transfer shall have all the elements of a Type II transfer, as defined in G.S. 143A-6.

The Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board is established within the Office of the State Chief Information Officer to operate the State's Criminal Justice Information Network, the purpose of which shall be to provide the governmental and technical information systems infrastructure necessary for accomplishing State and local governmental public safety and justice functions in the most effective manner by appropriately and efficiently sharing criminal justice and juvenile justice information among law enforcement, judicial, and corrections agencies. The Board is established within the Office of the State Chief Information Officer, for organizational and budgetary purposes only and the Board shall exercise all of its statutory powers in this Article independent of control by the Office of the State Chief Information Officer.

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 15, 2012 CJIN Board meeting, Mr. Robert Brinson, Department of Public Safety, Chief Information Officer, was re-elected as the CJIN Chair and Mr. Albert Williams, Senior Assistant District Attorney was elected Vice Chair.

CJIN Governing Board Financials

Office of Information Technology Services
Criminal Justice Information Network
Period Ending: January 31, 2013

Authorized Budget – Purchased Services	\$ 16,891.00
Balance to Date	\$ 14,243.79

Note: Board Travel, Computer & Telecommunication support, Website Software, Website Services, and Docking Station are not reflected in balance.

CJIN Governing Board

Appointed By	Description	Current Member
Governor	Employee of Department of Crime Control & Public Safety	Captain Robert West, NC State Highway Patrol
Governor	Director or employee of State Correction Agency	Robert Brinson, CIO, Dept. of Public Safety
Governor	Representative recommended by the Association of Chiefs of Police	Chief Glen Allen, City of Clayton P.D.
Governor	Employee of Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Dr. Robin Jenkins, Deputy Director, Juvenile Justice, Dept. of Public Safety
Governor	Employee of Division of Motor Vehicles	Vacant
General Assembly	Representative of general public, recommended by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Bob 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	Crystal Cody, Program Manager, Charlotte/Mecklenburg PD
General Assembly	Representative of the general public, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Victor Watts
General Assembly	Representative of the general public, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Norlan Graves, ADA, Halifax County
General Assembly	Individual who is a working member of or working directly for the governing board of a NC county, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Todd Jones, Orange County, Chief Information Officer
Attorney General	Employee of the Attorney General	Renee Robinson, Assistant Director, SBI
Attorney General	Representative recommended by the Sheriffs' Association	Sheriff Dewey Jones , Person County
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Director or employee of the Administrative Office of the Courts	Basil McVey, Chief Information Officer, AOC
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Clerk of the Superior Court	Honorable Mike McArthur, Chowan County
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	Honorable Henry "Chip" Hight, Jr., Superior Court Judge, District 9
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	Honorable H. Thomas Jarrell, Jr., District Court Judge, Judicial District 18
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	District Attorney	Al Williams, Sr. Assistant District Attorney, Judicial District 28
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Magistrate	Vacant
State Chief Information Officer	Appointment by the State Chief Information Officer	George Bakolia, Managing Director, State ITS
NC Chapter of Public Safety Communications Officials International, President	Active member of the NC Chapter of Public Safety Communications Officials International	Steve Lingerfelt, Information Technology Director, City of High Point

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

DNA Expunction

Background

The Statute

Since February 1, 2011 the North Carolina DNA Database has been in effect. (§ 15A-266.3A) This Act requires defendants arrested for certain felony offenses to provide DNA samples at arrest rather than waiting for conviction. These samples are collected by local Law Enforcement while fingerprinting defendants at arrest. These samples are forwarded to the SBI to be analyzed and added to the DNA Database. They are then to be used to identify guilty parties as well as exonerate the innocent. If the defendant is later found not guilty, or pleads guilty to a misdemeanor not covered by this statute then the SBI is directed to destroy the sample. (Unless other grounds exist to allow them to keep the sample: i.e. the defendant's DNA was taken pursuant to a previous felony conviction)

DNA Saves: 26 States Have Passed the Law, <http://www.katieslaw.org/> .

The Problem for District Attorneys

15A-266(3A) requires that in cases where the defendant has been found not guilty, case dismissed or never charged the Defendant shall have his DNA sample expunged from the DNA Database. The statute directs that that the local District Attorney notify the SBI when DNA should be expunged from the Database. There are **several major problems with this procedure.**

1. There is **nothing in the current Statute that requires** local Law Enforcement and the SBI to notify the District Attorney that a sample has ever been taken or entered into the DNA Database.
2. District Attorneys have no supervisory relationship with either of these agencies and in fact the SBI is supervised by the Attorney General's office.
3. There is **no automated system** that currently exists or can be created to assist the District Attorneys in determining whether a sample was collected or whether the SBI already has previous samples in its Database. Instead, numerous phone calls and legwork are required to determine these issues even before analyzing whether the Defendant's final conviction status precludes his sample from being kept in the Database.
4. Currently, **26** States collect DNA from either all felony arrestees or certain ones such as North Carolina. Only **1** State in addition to North Carolina places this burden on their prosecutors.
5. While it may have been contemplated that this process could be automated the District Attorneys and AOC have not been able to achieve this goal despite great effort for several good reasons including; complicated arrest scenarios involving one DNA sample taken for more than one offense at the time of arrest and different dispositions of those cases on different dates. Each determination requires human interaction and cannot be computer driven.

6. No additional DA staff or technology staff was provided for in this statute and the requirements of this statute will delay regular and automated full discovery which the General Assembly required in all felony cases.

The Solution

The original DNA Database bill put the burden on the Defendant or his counsel to request expunction if they believed the defendant qualified under the law. There are several good reasons for this approach.

1. No middleman. The District Attorney, who has no control over any sample taken is out of the equation and the defendant only has to deal with 1 State agency to get their sample removed.
2. No other criminal expunction statute under NCGS 15A puts the burden on the DA to request that a case or charge be expunged. The defendant, the person who is in the best position to know whether he qualifies must start the expunction process.
3. Most States follow this approach and the original Bill placed the burden on the Defendant and the SBI when it was initially introduced.

Survey of Other States

What States collect DNA on arrest and who is responsible for expunging DNA if applicable?

ALABAMA: Collects DNA [Code of Ala. § 36-18-25](#)

Requires Defendant to request Expungement

Upon the reversal of conviction, the director shall be authorized and empowered to expunge DNA records upon request of the person from whom the sample was taken.

[Code of Ala. § 36-18-26](#)

ALASKA: Collects DNA

Requires Defendant to request Expungement

(i) The Department of Public Safety shall destroy the material in the system relating to a person or minor on the written request of the person or minor, if the request is accompanied by a certified copy of a court order making the written findings required by this subsection.

(ii) [Alaska Stat. § 44.41.035](#)

ARIZONA: Collects DNA

Requires Defendant to request Expungement

J. If the conviction or adjudication of a person who is subject to this section or section 8-238 is overturned on appeal or post conviction relief and a final mandate has been issued, on petition of the person to the superior court in the county in which the conviction occurred, the court shall order that the person's deoxyribonucleic acid profile resulting from that conviction or adjudication be expunged from the Arizona deoxyribonucleic acid identification system established by section 41-2418 unless the

person has been convicted or adjudicated delinquent of another offense that would requires the person to submit to deoxyribonucleic acid testing pursuant to this section.

[A.R.S. § 13-610](#)

ARKANSAS: Collects DNA

Requires Defendant to request Expungement

(a) (1) Any person whose DNA record has been included in the State DNA Database and whose DNA sample is stored in the State DNA Databank may apply to any circuit court for removal and destruction of the DNA record and DNA sample on the grounds that the adjudication of guilt that resulted in the inclusion of the person's DNA record in the database or the inclusion of the person's DNA sample in the databank has been reversed and the case dismissed.

(b) [A.C.A. § 12-12-1113](#)

CALIFORNIA: Collects DNA

Requires Defendant to request Expungement

(b) Pursuant to subdivision (a), a person who has no past or present qualifying offense, and for whom there otherwise is no legal basis for retaining the specimen or sample or searchable profile, may make a written request to have his or her specimen and sample destroyed and searchable database profile expunged from the data bank program if:

[Cal Pen Code § 299](#)

COLORADO: Collects DNA

Requires Defendant to request Expungement

(2) A person who qualifies for expungement under subsection (1) of this section may submit a written request for expungement to the Colorado bureau of investigation. The request shall include the items listed in this subsection (2) and may include any additional information that may assist the bureau in locating the records of arrest or charges or the biological substance sample or testing results. The following information shall be included in the submitted request:

[C.R.S. 16-23-105](#)

CONNECTICUT: Do not collect DNA on arrest

DELAWARE: Do not collect DNA on arrest

FLORIDA: Collects DNA

Requires Defendant to request Expungement

(16) Procedures for removal. –Unless the department determines that a person is otherwise required by law to submit a DNA sample for inclusion in the statewide DNA database, the department shall, upon receipt and completion of such verification of the information noted below as may be required, promptly remove from the statewide DNA

database the DNA analysis and any DNA biological samples that may have been retained of a person included therein:

(a) On the basis of a conviction for a qualifying offense specified in subparagraph (2) (g) 2., if the department receives, from the person seeking removal of DNA information from the statewide DNA database, for each qualifying offense, a certified copy of a final court order establishing that such conviction has been overturned on direct appeal or set aside in a post conviction proceeding; or

[Fla. Stat. § 943.325](#)

GEORGIA: Do not collect DNA on arrest

HAWAII: Do not collect DNA on arrest

IDAHO: Do not collect DNA on arrest

ILLINOIS: Collects DNA

Requires Defendant to request Expungement

(1) A petitioner may petition the circuit court to expunge the records of his or her arrests and charges not initiated by arrest when:

(2) [20 ILCS 2630/5.2](#)

INDIANA: Do not collect DNA on arrest

IOWA: Do not collect DNA on arrest

KANSAS: Collects DNA

Requires the Defendant to request Expungement

(4) If a court later determines that there was not probable cause for the arrest, charge or placement in custody or the charges are otherwise dismissed, and the case is not appealed, the Kansas bureau of investigation, upon petition by such person, shall expunge both the DNA sample and the profile record of such person.

(5) If a conviction against a person, who is required to submit such specimen or sample, is expunged or a verdict of acquittal with regard to such person is returned, the Kansas bureau of investigation shall, upon petition by such person, expunge both the DNA sample and the profile record of such person.

[K.S.A. § 21-2511](#)

KENTUCKY: Do not collect DNA on arrest

LOUISIANA: Collects DNA

Require the Defendant to request Expungement

A. A person whose DNA record or profile has been included in the data base or data bank pursuant to this Chapter may request that his record or profile be removed on the following grounds:

- (1) The arrest on which the authority for including his DNA record or profile was based does not result in a conviction or plea agreement resulting in a conviction.
- (2) The conviction on which the authority for including his DNA record or profile was based has been reversed and the case dismissed.

[La. R.S. 15:614](#)

MAINE: Do not collect DNA on arrest

MARYLAND: Collects DNA

As of Dec. 2013, will require the Defendant to request Expungement

(A) In general. – An individual whose DNA record or profile is included in the statewide DNA data base system and whose DNA sample is stored in the statewide DNA repository may request that information be expunged on the grounds that the conviction that resulted in the inclusion meets the expungement criteria specified in § 10-105 or § 10-106 of the Criminal Procedure Article.

[Md. PUBLIC SAFETY Code Ann. § 2-511](#)

MASSACHUSETTS: Do not collect DNA on arrest

MICHIGAN: Collects DNA

Does not put burden on State to expunge DNA, but State can request it if no longer necessary for investigation or prosecution

(a) The department receives a written request for disposal from the investigating police agency or prosecutor indicating that the sample or profile is no longer necessary for a criminal investigation or criminal prosecution.

(b) The department receives a written request for disposal and a certified copy of a final court order establishing that the charge for which the sample was obtained has been dismissed or has resulted in an acquittal or that no charge was filed within the applicable limitations period

[MCLS § 28.176](#)

MINNESOTA: Collects DNA

Requires Defendant to request Expungement

(a) The bureau shall destroy the biological specimen and return all records to a person who submitted a biological specimen under subdivision 1 but who was found not guilty

of a felony. Upon the request of a person who submitted a biological specimen under subdivision 1 but where the charge against the person was later dismissed, the bureau shall destroy the person's biological specimen and return all records to the individual.

[Minn. Stat. § 299C.105](#)

MISSISSIPPI: Does not collect DNA on arrest

MISSOURI: Collects DNA

Requires Defendant to request Expungement

(1) A person whose DNA record or DNA profile has been included in the state DNA database in accordance with this section, section 488.5050, and sections 650.050, 650.052, and 650.100 may request expungement on the grounds that the conviction has been reversed, or the guilty plea or plea of nolo contendere on which the authority for including that person's DNA record or DNA profile was based has been set aside.

[§ 650.055 R.S.Mo.](#)

MONTANA: Does not collect DNA on arrest

NEBRASKA: Does not collect DNA on arrest

NEVADA: Does not collect DNA on arrest

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Does not collect DNA on arrest

NEW JERSEY: Collects DNA

Requires Defendant to request Expungement

(1) Any person whose DNA record or profile has been included in the State DNA database and whose DNA sample is stored in the State DNA databank may apply for expungement on the grounds that the conviction that resulted in the inclusion of the person's DNA record or profile in the State database or the inclusion of the person's DNA sample in the State databank has been reversed and the case dismissed. The person, either individually or through an attorney, may apply to the court for expungement of the record. A copy of the application for expungement shall be served on the prosecutor for the county in which the conviction was obtained not less than 20 days prior to the date of the hearing on the application. A certified copy of the order reversing and dismissing the conviction shall be attached to an order expunging the DNA record or profile insofar as its inclusion rests upon that conviction.

[N.J. Stat. § 53:1-20.25](#)

NEW MEXICO: Collects DNA

Requires Defendant to request Expungement of arrest information, no specific DNA expungement statute

1. A person may petition the department to expunge arrest information on the person's state record or federal bureau of investigation record if the arrest was for a misdemeanor or petty misdemeanor offense and the arrest was not for a crime of moral turpitude. If the department cannot locate a final disposition after contacting the arresting law enforcement agency, the administrative office of the courts and the administrative office of the district attorneys, the department shall expunge the arrest information.

[N.M. Stat. Ann. § 29-3-8.1](#)

NEW YORK: Does not collect DNA on arrest

NORTH CAROLINA:

[N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-266.3](#)

NORTH DAKOTA: Collects DNA

Requires Defendant to request Expungement

1. An individual whose DNA profile has been included in the database under this chapter may petition the district court to seal the court record on the grounds that the arrest that led to the inclusion of the DNA profile has not resulted in a felony charge within one year; has been resolved by a dismissal, acquittal, or misdemeanor conviction; has not resulted in a felony conviction; or the conviction on which the authority for including the DNA profile was based has been reversed or the case dismissed.

[N.D. Cent. Code, § 31-13-07](#)

OHIO: Collects DNA

[ORC Ann. 2901.07](#)

OKLAHOMA: Does not collect DNA on arrest

OREGON: Does not collect DNA on arrest

PENNSYLVANIA: Does not collect DNA on arrest

RHODE ISLAND: Does not collect DNA on arrest

SOUTH CAROLINA: Collects DNA

Requires the State to start expungement process

- (B) The solicitor in the county in which the person was charged must notify SLED when the person becomes eligible to have his DNA record and DNA profile expunged. Upon receiving this notification, SLED must begin the expungement procedure.

[S.C. Code Ann. § 23-3-660](#)

SOUTH DAKOTA: Collects DNA

Does not put burden on State to expunge DNA

Upon receipt of written request for expungement; certified copy of the final court order reversing and dismissing the conviction or delinquency adjudication; and any other information necessary to ascertain the validity of the request, the South Dakota State Forensic Laboratory shall expunge all DNA records and identifiable information in the database pertaining to the person and destroy the DNA sample from the person, unless the South Dakota State Forensic Laboratory determines that the person has otherwise become obligated to submit a DNA sample.

[S.D. Codified Laws § 23-5A-29](#)

TENNESSEE: Collects DNA

Requires the Clerk to notify TBI of final disposition and TBI to destroy DNA if applicable

1. The clerk of the court in which the charges against a person described in subdivision I (1) are disposed of shall notify the Tennessee bureau of investigation of final disposition of the criminal proceedings. If the charge for which the sample was taken is dismissed or the defendant is acquitted at trial, then the bureau shall destroy the sample and all records of the sample; provided, that there is no other pending qualifying warrant or capiases for an arrest or felony conviction that would otherwise require that the sample remain in the data bank.

[Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-35-321](#)

TEXAS: Collects DNA

Requires Defendant to request Expungement

- (1) The director shall expunge a DNA record of an individual from a DNA database if the person:
- (2) notifies the director in writing that the DNA record has been ordered to be expunged under this section or Chapter 55, Code of Criminal Procedure, and provides the director with a certified copy of the court order that expunges the DNA record; or

[Tex. Gov't Code § 411.151](#)

UTAH: Collects DNA

Requires Defendant to request Expungement

- (6) A person whose DNA specimen has been obtained under this part may, personally or through a legal representative, submit to the court a motion for a court order requiring the destruction of the person's DNA specimen and any criminal identification record created in connection with that specimen if:

[Utah Code Ann. § 53-10-406](#)

AND Bureau if:

(i) destroy a DNA specimen obtained under this part if criminal charges have not been filed within 90 days after booking for an alleged offense under Subsection 53-10-403(2)l; and

[Utah Code Ann. § 53-10-406](#)

VERMONT: Collects DNA

Requires the Court or Governor to start expungement process

(b) If any of the circumstances in subsection (a) of this section occur, the court with jurisdiction or, as the case may be, the governor, shall so notify the department, and the person's DNA record in the state DNA database and CODIS and the person's DNA sample in the state DNA data bank shall be removed and destroyed. The laboratory shall purge the DNA record and all other identifiable information from the state DNA database and CODIS and destroy the DNA sample stored in the state DNA data bank. If the person has more than one entry in the state DNA database, CODIS, or the state DNA data bank, only the entry related to the dismissed case shall be deleted. The department shall notify the person upon completing its responsibilities under this subsection, by certified mail addressed to the person's last known address.

[20 V.S.A. § 1940](#)

VIRGINIA: Collects DNA

Requires Defendant to request Expungement

A person whose DNA profile has been included in the data bank pursuant to § 19.2-310.2 may request expungement on the grounds that the felony conviction on which the authority for including his DNA profile was based has been reversed and the case dismissed. The Department of Forensic Science shall purge all records and identifiable information in the data bank pertaining to the person and destroy all samples from the person upon receipt of (i) a written request for expungement pursuant to this section and (ii) a certified copy of the court order reversing and dismissing the conviction.

[Va. Code Ann. § 19.2-310.7](#)

WASHINGTON: Does not collect DNA on arrest

WEST VIRGINIA: Does not collect DNA on arrest

WISCONSIN: Does not collect DNA on arrest

WYOMING: Does not collect DNA on arrest

Criminal Justice Information Sharing

Background

The CJIN Board started to investigate information sharing at the local level for a variety of reasons; the CJIN Mobile Data Network was approaching obsolescence (the number of users has significantly decreased), the number of wireless applications was continuing to increase (eCITATION, DMV & Correction Photos, etc.), there were a variety of information sharing systems being implemented and used across the state (COPLINK, Police to Police, Rambler, Inform, etc.), there were systems under development or being discussed at the state level that would impact the operations of local law enforcement (NCAWARE, CJLEADS, Electronic Discovery, Crime Statistics, etc.), the Federal Bureau of Investigation was developing a national repository for local law enforcement information that contained advanced analytical tools (National Data Exchange – N-DEx), the Naval Criminal Investigative Services was developing a repository for local law enforcement agencies in proximity to Naval Installations that contained a database with applications (Law Enforcement Information Exchange – LInX), the wireless industry was continuing to enhance their products and broadband was being addressed at the federal level with stimulus funds, traditional 911 voice systems were on a fast track toward data and video that may have a cascading effect on record systems and courts, advance technologies were emerging in the criminal justice community such as digital signature, GIS, and security with two-factor authentication, and other states were implementing and discussing projects that would collect local incident information through the use of third-party vendors deploying a turn-key approach.

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

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

The CJIN staff contacted all the RMS vendors that operate in North Carolina. Members of the Board and law enforcement met with three of these vendors, that collectively serve in excess of 95% of our local agencies and have their corporate headquarters in North Carolina, to determine how receptive they would be to providing a standard interface, and more importantly, maintaining this interface as part of their future core suite of products. The vendors were not only receptive to standardizing, they provided some significant insight into other areas such as single sign-on, two factor authentication, warrants, etc. CJIN facilitated these meetings; however, personnel from local law enforcement agencies and other state agencies were in attendance including the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and the State Bureau of

Investigation (SBI). The vendors also agreed to work closely with AOC on investigating an electronic interface to the NCAWARE System.

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

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

Board Meetings & Information Gathering

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

September 13, 2007

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

November 8, 2007

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

January 24, 2008

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

March 12, 2008

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

September 18, 2009

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

November 20, 2008

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

January 27, 2009

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

March 26, 2009

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

October 29, 2009

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

- Federal Bureau of Investigation – N-DEx

January 28, 2010

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

March 18, 2010

- Next Generation Emergency Dispatch Solution
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Cisco Systems
- Buncombe County Senior ADA
- Pawn Systems Study
- Approved 2010 General Assembly Report

October 14, 2010

- DMV Photos – New Photo Recognition System
- Tracking Dashboard for Probation Officers
- CJIN Information Sharing Initiative
- NCIS LInX System
- LInX Governance Board
- FBI – N-DEx
- Approve Initiative for Standards
- CJLEADS Update
- Electronic Discovery – AOC

November 17, 2010

- Next Generation 911
- Information Sharing Initiative
- VisionAir
- Southern Software
- SunGard OSSI
- RMS Standards
- JMS Standards

March 24, 2011

- DOC Notification of Outstanding Warrants
- Using Web Services
- Electronic Discovery Project – Evidence Numbering
- Approved 2011 General Assembly Report
- SB-144 Cash Converters
- Recommended Approval of the Senate Bill
- Discussion of CJIN Staff

October 13, 2011

- Discuss Workshops with RMS Vendors
- NCAWARE
- CJLEADS
- DA access to DMV
- Mental Health Access to Criminal Records
- Crime Lab Numbering
- Electronic Discovery Update
- DA Evidence in Video Format
- Remote Access to ACIS
- Use of VPNs
- CJIS Two-Factor Authentication, FBI
- COPLINK, CRISS, i2, Horry County, SC
- NCIS – LInX Northrop Grumman, NC LInX Board
- Interface two Regional Systems
- Next Generation 911
- NC One-Map, Geographical Information Systems

February 23, 2012

- CJLEADS
- CJIN Mobile Data
- NCAWARE
- Access to ACIS
- DAS Alerting
- Statewide Criminal Search for DA
- Verizon Smart Phone Criminal Justice Applications
- Interface COPLINK and LInX
- Governor's Crime Commission
- DNA
- Mental Health – Criminal Records
- Scrap Metal
- Charlotte/Mecklenburg PD
- Raleigh PD
- NC Fusion Center – ISAAC
- DOC Smart Phone Applications
- NC DEx

March 29, 2012

- CJLEADS
- NCAWARE
- COPLINK – Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD
- NCIS LInX
- Regional Systems
- Local Law Enforcement without RMS
- CJIN Agency Information
- Mental Health & Criminal History
- Scrap Metal
- DNA Expungement
- Clerk of Court – Legislative Issues
- DMV Electronic Crash System
- 2012 General Assembly Report
- Crime Mapping – City of High Point PD
- Crime Mapping – Wayne County Sheriff's Office
- Durham 911 Center Texting Trial

September 27, 2012

- CJIN Website
- DMV Electronic Crash Reporting
- Public Safety Broadband Project
- CJLEADS
- NCAWARE
- Discovery Automation
- Criminal Courts Information System – Clerks
- Criminal Courts Information System - Magistrate Video
- NC Data Exchange
- DNA Expungement
- DA Action Items
- Division of Adult Correction – Smart Phone Application
- CJLEADS Mobile Application
- COPLINK – Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD
- NCIS LInX NC & National Update
- LTE Data Transport for Public Safety
- Advanced Authentication
- Justice Reinvestment
- Automation of Pitt County Detention Center

November 15, 2012

- CJIN Website
- Durham E911 Text Project
- Public Safety Broadband Project
- NCAWARE
- CJLEADS
- Criminal Courts Information System – Clerk's Component
- Challenges with DNA Expungement

- DA Action Items
- Division of Adult Correction – Smart Phone Application/Dashboard
- Pawn Brokers
- Pawn Shop Challenges – Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD
- Rapid ID – Remote Fingerprinting
- NCIS LInX NC & National Update
- NCIS LInX Pilot Project – Expansion of Agencies
- Advanced Authentication – NCIS Northrup Grumman
- Advanced Authentication – State Highway Patrol
- Advanced Authentication – ITS Enterprise Solution

January 31, 2013

- CJIN Website
- CJIN Annual Report
- NCIS NC LInX Expansion
- CJLEADS
- NCAWARE
- Conditional Bail – Pitt County Sheriff's Office
- Challenges with DNA Expungement
- Public Safety Broadband Project
- Jail Management – Tracking Inmates
- NCID – Advanced Authentication
- RMS Vendor Workshops
- Pawn Brokers
- Pawn ATM – Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD
- Harassment by Paper – Greensboro PD
- DNA Expungement
- DA Action Items
- InfraGard – Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Osprey Team
- Unmanned Air System
- Forensics
- Safe Gun
- Sovereign Citizens – Greensboro PD

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

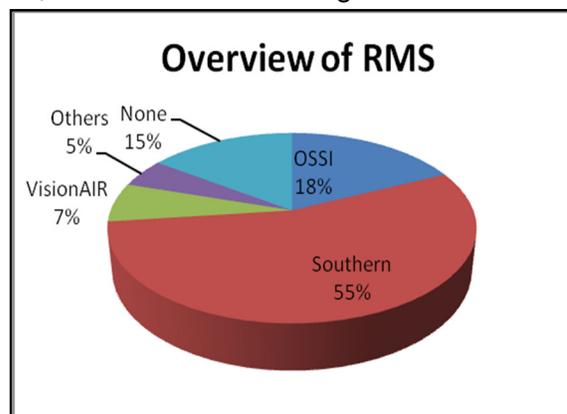
Local Law Enforcement Agencies/Record Management System Vendors

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

the scene, interviews, etc.), advanced crime analysis, etc. It is the repository of crime fighting information.

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

- HTE OSSI Corporate
- InterAct
- Keystone
- New World
- SunGard OSSI
- Southern Software
- Spillman
- USA
- VisionAir



Two agencies have developed their own internal systems for records and in excess of 100 agencies do not possess an electronic records system.

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

- SunGard OSSI – Police to Police (P2P);
- Southern Software – Rambler; and
- VisionAir – Inform.

NC Criminal Justice Data Base

To address criminal justice information sharing and make informed decisions, the CJIN Board created a data base consisting of the following data items – the data was segmented into several categories and includes an excess of 540 NC law enforcement agencies:

County and Law Enforcement Agency Information:

- NC County
- Population served by LE Agency
- Agency Name
- Originating Reporting Identifier (ORI) Number
- Number of Sworn Officers
- Agency Address
- Contact – Sheriff or Police Chief
- Phone Number
- E-Mail
- Judicial District
- Court Directory – Judges, District Attorney, Clerk, Magistrates, etc. (AOC Link)
- Member – Organization of Metro Chief

Note: The above information provides an overview of each NC law enforcement agency.

LE Information Sharing Systems used by Agencies:

- I2 – COPLINK, National Crime Analysis System
- NCIS development System, Law Enforcement Information Exchange, LInX
- Police to Police, SunGard OSSI Product
- Police to Citizen, SunGard OSSI Product
- Rambler, Southern Software Product
- Inform, VisionAir Product
- Leads On Line, National Pawn Shop Data Base
- Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR), Which the Agencies report UCR

Note: The above information provides CJIN with all the ongoing information sharing efforts

LE Dispatch Information and Systems Used:

- 911 Dispatch Center, Public Safety Answering Point, agency receive 911 calls directly
- Dispatched by another agency, identify agency
- Governing Authority of Dispatch Center
- 911 System, type and vendor
- Radio System, type and vendor
- Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System
- Record Management System (RMS) Vendor
- Mobile Data Vendor
- Field Based Reporting Vendor
- Jail Management System (JMS) Vendor
- Narcotics Module, type and vendor
- Fire Records Management Vendor
- Geographical Information System (GIS) Vendor
- Technical Contact Person in Agency
- Technical Phone Number
- Technical E-Mail

Note: The above information provides a comprehensive profile of all the systems

State and Local Systems:

- Gang Net
- CJLEADS
- NCAWARE
- CAPTURES
- OPUS
- CJIN Mobile Data
- VIPER
- Pawn Transaction Program
- Electronic Discovery
- Other systems

The local law enforcement agencies are identified below along with their RMS vendor and if they possess one of the information sharing systems it is denoted; the three major RMS vendors within North Carolina provide their officers with the aforementioned information sharing

tools – Rambler, Police to Police, and Inform. Information regarding the law enforcement agency is also provided; population of jurisdiction and number of sworn officers.

The chart displays the agencies that are participating in one of the two regional systems in the state – COPLINK or NCIS's LInX, in addition to, the agencies that are designated a Public Safety Answering Point (receives 911 calls and dispatches police, fire, and emergency medical services), and agencies that use Leads-On-Line (a data base of pawn broker records that is being used by approximately 60 agencies and reflect over 200 pawn shops within North Carolina, the system is connected to the NCIC's Hot List and contains data from approximately 1400 law enforcement agencies in 35 other states.

Agency/RMS Vendor/County/Information Sharing Chart

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Newport PD	10	Southern Software	Carteret	4,214					1	
Newton Grove PD	3		Sampson	630						
Newton PD	34	I	Catawba	13,819		1		1		1
North Carolina A & T State University	12	Southern Software	Guilford	Campus				1		
North Carolina Alcohol Law Enforcement			Statewide	State						
North Carolina Arboretum Campus Police			Buncombe	Campus						
North Carolina Central University	16	OSSI	Durham	Campus				1		
North Carolina Division of Forestry			Johnston	State						
NC Division of Parks & Recreation Headquarters		I	Wake	State						
North Carolina Fairgrounds Police			Wake							
North Carolina State Highway Patrol	1831	Internal	Statewide	State			1			
North Carolina State University	42	USA Software	Wake	Campus						
North Carolina Wildlife Commission			Statewide	State						
North Topsail Beach PD	11	Southern Software	Onslow	930						
Northampton County SO	21	VisionAir	Northampton	14,970	1					
Northwest PD			Brunswick	882						
Norwood PD	6	OSSI	Stanly	2,815		1				
Oak Island PD	25	Southern Software	Brunswick	8,594	1				1	
Oakboro PD	5		Stanly	1,139		1				
Ocean Isle Beach PD	13	Southern Software	Brunswick	520					1	
Old Fort PD	4	Southern Software	McDowell	983						
Onslow County SO	108	OSSI	Onslow	91,990	1		1	1		1
Orange County SO	85	OSSI	Orange	51,199	1			1		
Oriental PD			Pamlico	857						
Oxford PD	32	VisionAir	Granville	9,447					1	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGENCY NAME	Sworn Officers	RMS Vendor	County	POP	PSAP	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	Leads On Line
Wilkesboro PD	19	OSSI	Wilkes	3,179				1		
William B. Umstead State Park		Southern Software	Wake	Park						
Williamston PD	19	Southern Software	Martin	5,649					1	
Wilmington International Airport PD		Southern Software	New Hanover	Airport						
Wilmington PD	255	OSSI	New Hanover	102,207			1	1		
Wilson County SO	81	OSSI	Wilson	27,992	1					
Wilson PD	115	Southern Software	Wilson	51,264				1		
Wilson's Mills PD	3	Southern Software	Johnston	2,078						
Windsor PD	9	Southern Software	Bertie	3,214						
Winfall PD			Perquimans	610						
Wingate PD	7	Southern Software	Union	4,275						
Winston-Salem PD	519	OSSI	Forsyth	235,073	1			1		
Winston-Salem State University	11	Southern Software	Forsyth	Campus				1		
Winterville PD	18	Southern Software	Pitt	9,154					1	
Winton PD			Hertford	957						
Woodfin PD	15	Southern Software	Buncombe	6,020					1	1
Woodland PD	1	Southern Software	Northampton	797					1	
Wrightsville Beach PD	25	Southern Software	New Hanover	2,696					1	
Yadkin County SO	34	Southern Software	Yadkin	31,112	1				1	
Yadkinville PD	12	Southern Software	Yadkin	2,800				1		
Yancey County SO	13		Yancey	16,857	1					
Youngsville PD	8	Southern Software	Franklin	1,245						
Zebulon PD	22		Wake	5,545			1			
TOTALS	21,792			9,870,111	128	52	66	67	123	66

Interface Two Regional Systems

The CJIN Board was identifying various information sharing systems throughout the state and two regional systems stood out as possible candidates for interconnecting; the Charlotte Regional Information Sharing System (CRISS) and the Law Enforcement Information Exchange (LInX) System which was developed by the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) and is being maintained by Northrop Grumman.

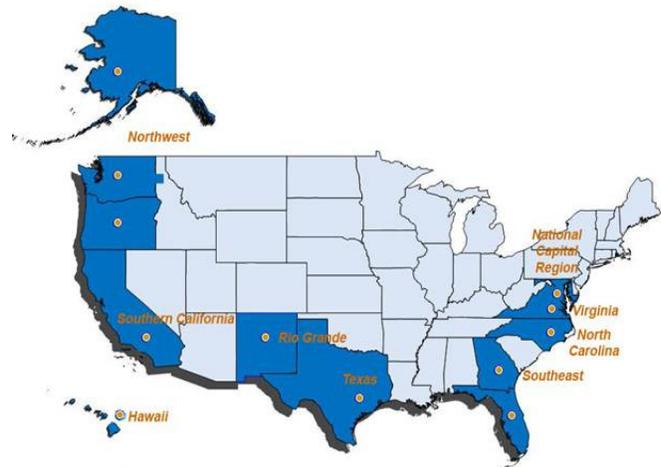
Both NCIS and i2 have systems that are operational in other parts of the United States. Last year, the Department of Homeland Security provided a grant to interconnect these two systems; COPLINK in Alaska to LInX in the Pacific Northwest (Washington, Oregon, & Idaho). The interconnection was successful and they began exchanging information in the fourth quarter of 2011.

The CJIN Board invited executives from NCIS, i2 COPLINK, Northrop Grumman, the NC Executive Governance Board for LInX, CRISS, etc. to a meeting on October 13, 2011. Presentations were given followed by a lengthy discussion. The Board recommended that these two systems be interconnected. The preliminary cost of connection is approximately \$85,000.

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

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

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



LInX sites are currently operated by NCIS and its partners in eleven regions throughout the U.S. There are over 900 NCIS LInX partner agencies with approximately 40,000 trained users.

The eleven regions are:

- Northwest, which encompasses 304 agencies within the State of Washington, as well as parts of Oregon and agencies within the State of Alaska;

- Hampton Roads, encompassing 236 agencies in the Norfolk and Richmond areas of Virginia;
- Southeast, with 69 agencies in the northern area of the State of Florida, as well as agencies in the southeastern area of the State of Georgia;
- Gulf Coast, with 32 agencies in the southeastern coastal area of Texas;
- Hawaii, with 12 agencies;
- Rio Grande, with 39 agencies in the central area of New Mexico;
- National Capital Region, with 126 agencies in southern Maryland, northern Virginia and the District of Columbia;
- North Carolina, with 617 agencies' data in the eastern portion of the state & South Carolina with 256 agencies;
- Southern California, with 34 agencies;
- Northeast with 23 agencies; and
- DoD with 4 agencies.

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

Types of Data in LInX

- Records Management Data (Incident structured data, incident narratives and supplemental reports)
- Investigative reports
- Field interviews / Suspicious Incidents
- Arrests
- Mug Shots
- Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) Data (traffic stops)
- Pawn Shop Records
- Jail Booking Records
- Traffic Crash Reports
- Traffic Summons data
- Sex Offender Registry
- Warrants

LInX provides increased efficiencies and cooperation between agencies:

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

Charlotte Regional Information Sharing System

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

Goals:

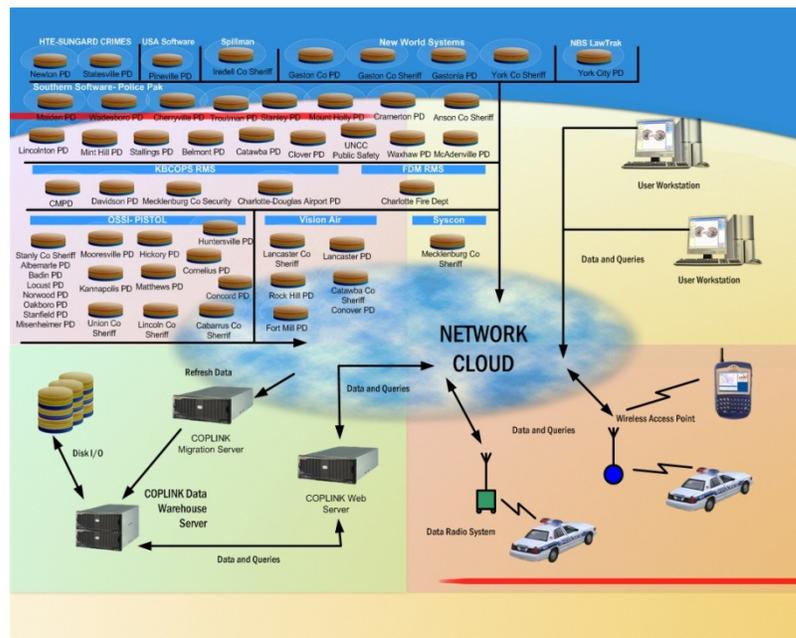
- Prevent or disrupt criminal activity in the Charlotte region
- Facilitate the timely sharing of information between agencies
- Create a common platform to share and analyze data
- Implement a data warehouse of RMS information from all law enforcement agencies in the 11 county Charlotte region
- Provide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

2007 COPS Grant:

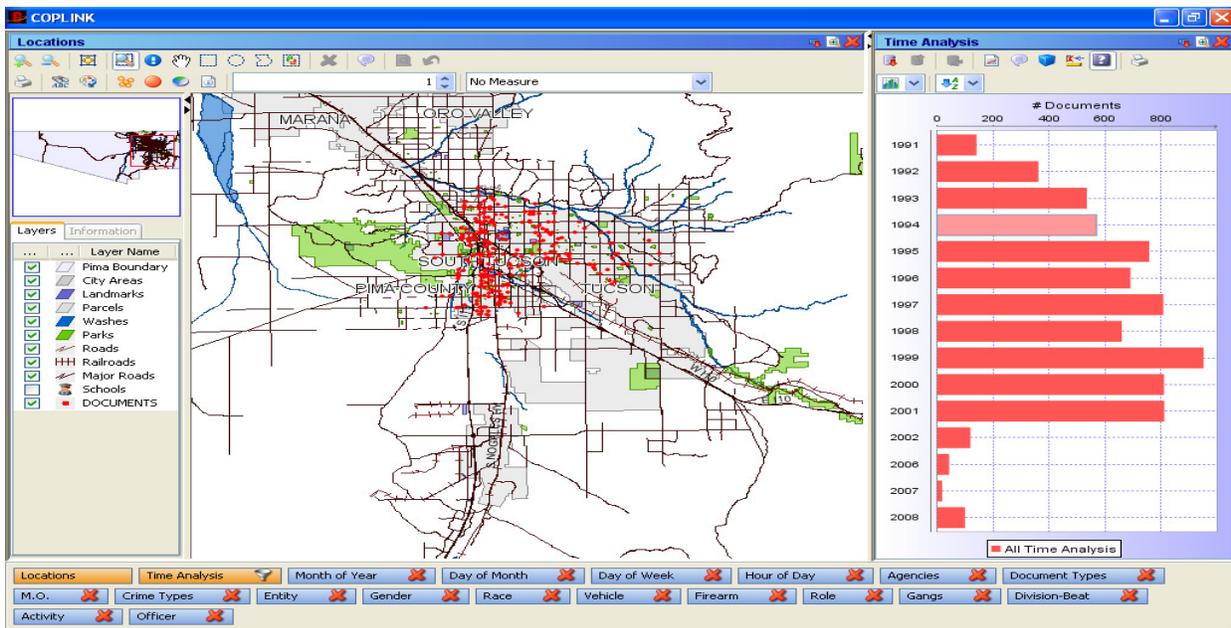
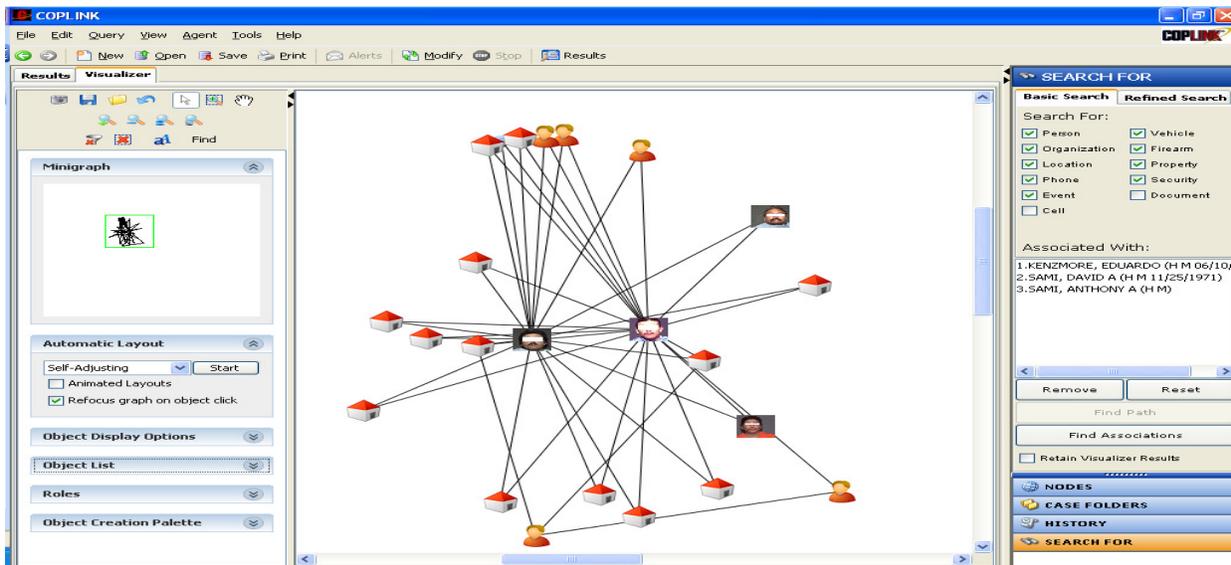
- Purpose – Enhanced data sharing
- Strategy – Capacity to link people, places, and events within and across multiple jurisdictions, criminal activities and networks, detection, response and prevention, data linkages for CRISS agencies (NC/SC), develop actionable intelligence
- Key Features – Consolidated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

CRISS encompasses an 11 County Region

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



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



Note: The NCIS LInX System in North Carolina and the Charlotte Regional Information System were interconnected in August, 2012. The South Carolina Department of Law Enforcement also was connected to the North Carolina LInX System in March, 2013.

Specific Data Exchange Standards

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

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

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

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

2010 RMS Vendor Workshops

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

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

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

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

CJIN Board member Steve Lingerfelt facilitated the meeting.

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

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

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

The workshop was attended by Bob Brinson, Bob Lee, Chief Tim Ledford (City of Mint Hill, President of the NC Association of Chiefs of Police), Major Gary McNeil, Dianne Raynor, Eric McKinney (Harnett County Sheriff's Department), Captain Allen Moseley, Linda Powell, Jeanette Adkins, Sergeant Gene Harrell (Edgecombe County Sheriff's Office), Detective Ron Christie, Detective Tom Mellown, Paula Gullie, Pablo Rodriguez, Rebecca Crawford, Sergeant Brendan Hartigan, Sergeant Kim Lane (Durham County Sheriff's Office), Janet Green and Stephanie Taborn (Administrative Office of the Courts), Special Agent Chris Battista and Tim Parker (State Bureau of Investigation) Trent Lowe, Jeff Beard, Denise Sheffield, Wendy Gilbert, Gary Bunyard, and Shelly Newsome (VisionAIR), LaVonda Fowler, and Eugene Vardaman.

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

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

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

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

2011 RMS Vendor Workshops

The CJIN Board reached out again to all the RMS Vendors in the state to assist us with various issues in the area of information sharing. Unlike the 2010 workshops, the CJIN members, along with representatives from several state agencies and law enforcement personnel requested that the RMS companies share with us their vision on future technology. The items discussed are outlined in the following agenda:

Draft Agenda – Information Sharing Workshop

Introduction

Overview of Records Management System (enhancements)

Sharing of Technical Roadmap (where possible)

- Sharing of Clients from Public Safety Answering Points – NC has approximately 100 law enforcement agencies that do not have an RMS. Is it feasible to provide these agencies with software from the dispatching agency, possibly a single client from the RMS being used by the LEA that operates the PSAP, a scaled down version of RMS, etc? 122 Primary Public Safety Answering Points
- All PSAPs have an RMS
- 100 Agencies being dispatched do not possess an RMS
- Potential Solutions

Electronic Discovery – Next Generation 911 – The Administrative Office of the Courts is developing a project that addresses Electronic Discovery. One of the major goals is to send all the information that is normally provided to the District Attorney's Office to a secure website that will be assessable to both the prosecution and defense attorneys. The local law enforcement agencies will be required to send all the appropriate information contained in their RMS to this website. Has any thought been given to providing LEAs with an automated way of combining this information into a file? The 911 industry has been discussing receiving text and video from the caller, since the 911 voice tapes are discoverable, how would the text and video be handled in order to maintain the chain of evidence, in the CAD, transferred to RMS, etc?

- Issues with NCAWARE or Enhancements
- Text & Video
- Resides in E911 System, CAD System, and/or RMS System

DOT/DMV Record Management System – Can the existing Law Enforcement RMSs be used to satisfy record management requirements for other state applications?

Standardization – Record Management Systems & Jail Management Systems – A continuation of our discussions regarding using national standards for information sharing initiatives

- Coplink – LA Sheriff to Boston
- Coplink Alaska to Washington LInX
- NC Agencies Summary – See Attachment

- Interface Agencies to LlnX (will Northrop Grumman Software help?) Updates on State Systems

An update of state systems being developed

- CJLEADS
- CAPTURES

Other Discussion Items – Sex Offenders

The majority of personnel that attended the 2010 workshops also attended the 2011 ones; names of these individuals can be found in the previous section.

Agencies without Automation – CJIN Initiative

There are approximately 100 law enforcement agencies within the state that do not possess an electronic Records Management System (RMS). These agencies are being dispatched by agencies that operate Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP) and the dispatching agency does possess a RMS, a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System, a Radio System, and generally a field based reporting system.

CJIN is partnering with these agencies, the PSAPs, the vendor, the state agencies that have laptops scheduled for surplus, etc. The outcome will provide the agencies without automation with access to incident and arrest reports. This initiative is very time consuming; however, it will pay huge dividends in the long run. In most cases these targeted agencies without automation do not have access to broadband or security software capable of connecting to secure websites. Grants are helpful; however, the agencies do not have a revenue stream for on-going operating cost.

By working with the PSAP and vendor(s), both the dispatching agency and the dispatched agency will become closer partners in technology.

The timetable for pilot projects to be operational will be the 3rd Quarter of 2012. It will be very challenging because CJIN is attempting to perform this initiative with no funding.

Scrap Metal Study

At the February 23, 2012 meeting of the CJIN Board an item was placed on the agenda to facilitate a general discussion on the scrap metal business in the state. When the CJIN Board was compiling the Pawn Broker Transaction Study (which is provided in the next section of this report) the majority of law enforcement agencies that we met with had challenges with scrap metal. Law enforcement was consistently stating that property crime, including automobiles, was difficult to track because of the record keeping and the access to records. This was also coupled with the timely destruction of the property that was stolen.

The CJIN Board had in attendance at the February meeting, Detectives Kim Simma, Tom Geisler, and Dave Hunter from the Charlotte/Mecklenburg PD; also in attendance was Sgt. Terry Hake with the Wake County Sheriff's Office. The Board ask the CJIN staff to prepare a scrap metal study with background information on North Carolina, work with law enforcement, contact the local utilities (both electric and telecommunications), contact other states, and provide some recommendations. The timetable for this deliverable will be our June Board meeting or sooner.

The North Carolina laws on Scrap Metal is attached as a starting point. We also contacted Leads-On-Line and received statutes from both Arkansas and Mississippi. Arkansas has a fully automated statewide Scrap Metal Reporting System. Their statute is also contained in this report.

Session Law 2012 House Bill 199

SESSION LAW 2012-46 HOUSE BILL 199

H199-v-6

AN ACT TO RECODIFY THE PROVISIONS OF THE GENERAL STATUTES THAT REGULATE PRECIOUS METALS BUSINESSES, PAWNBROKERS AND CASH CONVERTERS, AND SECONDARY METALS RECYCLERS, AND TO STRENGTHEN METALS THEFT PREVENTION BY REQUIRING PERMITTING OF NONFERROUS METALS PURCHASERS, MAKING IT A CRIME TO CUT, MUTILATE, DEFACE, OR OTHERWISE INJURE THE PROPERTY OF ANOTHER TO OBTAIN NONFERROUS METALS, CREATING RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENSES, AND MAKING OTHER RELATED CHANGES TO THE GENERAL STATUTES.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. Chapter 66 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read: "Article 45. "Pawnbrokers, Metal Dealers, and Scrap Dealers." SECTION 2. Chapter 91A of the General Statutes is recodified as Part 1 of Article 45 of Chapter 66 of the General Statutes, G.S. 66-385 through G.S. 66-399. SECTION 3. The title of Part 1 of Article 45 of Chapter 66 of the General Statutes, as enacted by Section 2 of this act, reads as rewritten: "Part 1. Pawnbrokers and Cash Converters Modernization Act.Converters." SECTION 4. G.S. 91A-1, as recodified by Section 2 of this act, reads as rewritten: "§ 66-385. Short title. This Chapter Part shall be known and may be cited as the Pawnbrokers and Cash Converters Modernization Act." SECTION 5. G.S. 91A-2, as recodified by Section 2 of this act, reads as rewritten: "§ 66-386.

Purpose. The making of pawn loans and the acquisition and disposition of tangible personal property by and through pawnshops and cash converters vitally affects the general economy of this State and the public interest and welfare of its citizens. In recognition of these facts, it is the policy of this State and the purpose of the Pawnbrokers and Cash Converters Modernization Act to do all of the following: (1) Ensure a sound system of making loans and acquiring and disposing of tangible personal property by and through pawnshops, and to prevent unlawful property transactions, particularly in stolen property, through licensing and regulating pawnbrokers. (1a)(2) Ensure a sound system of acquiring and disposing of tangible personal property by and through cash converters and to prevent unlawful property transactions, particularly in stolen property, by requiring record keeping by cash converters. (2)(3) Provide for pawnbroker licensing fees and investigation fees of licensees. (3)(4) Ensure financial responsibility to the State and the general public. (4)(5) Ensure compliance with federal and State laws. (5)(6) Assist local governments in the exercise of their police authority." SECTION 6. G.S. 91A-3, as recodified by Section 2 of this act, reads as rewritten: "§ 66-387. Definitions. The following definitions apply in this Chapter:Part: ...

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Cash converter. – A person engaged in the business of purchasing goods from the public for cash at a permanently located retail store who holds himself or herself out to the public by signs, advertising, or other methods as engaging in that business. The term does not include any of the following: a. Pawnbrokers. b. Persons whose goods purchases are made directly from manufacturers or wholesalers for their inventories. c. Precious metals dealers, to the extent that their transactions are regulated under Article 25 of Chapter 66 of the General Statutes.Part 2 of this Article. d. Purchases by persons primarily in the business of obtaining from the public, either by purchase or exchange, used clothing, children's furniture, and children's products, provided the amount paid for the individual item purchased is less than fifty dollars (\$50.00). e. Purchases by persons primarily in the business of obtaining from the public, either by purchase or exchange, sporting goods and sporting equipment, provided the amount paid for the individual item purchased is less than fifty dollars (\$50.00)." SECTION 7. G.S. 91A-5, as recodified by Section 2 of this act, reads as rewritten: "§ 66-389. License required. It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to establish or conduct a business of pawnbroker unless such person, firm, or corporation has procured a license to conduct business in compliance with the requirements of this Chapter.Part." SECTION 8. G.S. 91A-6(c) and (d), as recodified by Section 2 of this act, read as rewritten: "(c) Licenses shall be granted under this Chapter Part by the city if the pawnshop is to be operated within the corporate limits of a city as defined by G.S. 160A-1, and by a county if it is to be operated outside the corporate limits of any city as defined by G.S. 160A-1. (d) Any license granted under this Chapter Part may be revoked by the county or city issuing it, after a hearing, for substantial abuses of this Chapter Part by the licensee." SECTION 9. G.S. 91A-7(e), as recodified by Section 2 of this act, reads as rewritten: "(e) Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter,Part, any person presenting a pawn ticket to a pawnbroker is presumed to be entitled to redeem the pledged goods described on the ticket." SECTION 10. G.S. 91A-10(a), as recodified by Section 2 of this act, reads as rewritten: "§ 66-395. Prohibitions. (a) A pawnbroker shall not: (1) Accept a pledge from a person under the age of 18 years. (2) Make any agreement requiring the personal liability of a pledgor in connection with a pawn transaction. (3) Accept any waiver, in writing or otherwise, of any right or protection accorded a

pledgor under this Chapter.Part. (4) Fail to exercise reasonable care to protect pledged goods from loss or damage. (5) Fail to return pledged goods to a pledgor upon payment of the full amount due the pawnbroker on the pawn transaction. In the event such pledged goods are lost or damaged while in the possession of the pawnbroker, it shall be the responsibility of the pawnbroker to replace the lost or damaged goods with merchandise of like kind and equivalent value. In the event the pledgor and pawnbroker cannot agree as to replacement, the pawnbroker shall reimburse the pledgor in the amount of the value agreed upon pursuant to G.S. 91A-7(b).G.S. 66-391(b). (6) Take any article in pawn, pledge, or as security from any person, which is known to such pawnbroker to be stolen, unless there is a written agreement with local or State law enforcement.

SL2012-46 Session Law 2012-46 Page 3 (7) Sell, exchange, barter, or remove from the pawnshop any goods pledged, pawned, or purchased before the earlier of seven days after the date the pawn ticket record is electronically reported in accordance with G.S. 91A-7(d)G.S. 66-391(d) or 30 days after the transaction, except in case of redemption by pledgor or items purchased for resale from wholesalers. (8) Operate more than one pawnshop under one license, and such shop must be at a permanent place of business. (9) Take as pledged goods any manufactured mobile home, recreational vehicle, or motor vehicle other than a motorcycle." SECTION 11. G.S. 91A-11, as recodified by Section 2 of this act, reads as rewritten: "§ 66-396. Penalties. (a) Every person, firm, or corporation, their guests or employees, who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this Chapter,Part, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor. If the violation is by an owner or major stockholder or managing partner of the pawnshop and the violation is knowingly committed by the owner, major stockholder, or managing partner of the pawnshop, then the license of the pawnshop may be suspended at the discretion of the court. (b) The provision of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to violations of G.S. 91A-10(a)(6)G.S. 66-395(a)(6) or G.S. 66-395(b) which shall be prosecuted under the North Carolina criminal statutes. (c) Any contract of pawn the making or collecting of which violates any provision of this Chapter,Part, except as a result of accidental or bona fide error of computation, shall be void, and the licensee shall have no right to collect, receive or retain any interest or fee whatsoever with respect to such pawn." SECTION 12. G.S. 91A-12, as recodified by Section 2 of this act, reads as rewritten: "§ 66-397. Municipal or county authority. All of the counties and cities as defined by G.S. 160A-1 may by ordinance adopt the provisions of this Chapter Part and may adopt such further rules and regulations as the governing bodies of the counties and cities deem appropriate; provided, however, no county or city may regulate: (1) Interest, fees, or recovery charges; (2) Hours of operation, unless such regulation applies to businesses generally; (3) The nature of the business or type of pawn transaction; or (4) License fees in excess of rates set by the State." SECTION 13. G.S. 91A-13, as recodified by Section 2 of this act, reads as rewritten: "§ 66-398. License renewal. Notwithstanding any provision of this Chapter Part to the contrary, any person, firm, or corporation licensed as a pawnbroker on or before October 1, 1989, shall continue in force until the natural expiration thereof and all other provisions of this Chapter Part shall apply to such license. Such pawnbroker shall be eligible for renewal of his license upon its expiration or subsequent renewals, provided such license complies with the requirements for renewal that were in effect immediately prior to October 1, 1989." SECTION 14. G.S. 91A-14, as recodified by Section 2 of this act, reads as rewritten: "§ 66-399. Bond. Every person, firm, or corporation licensed under this Chapter Part

shall, at the time of receiving the license, file with the city or county issuing the license a bond payable to such city or county in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), to be executed by the licensee, and by two responsible sureties or a surety company licensed to do such business in this State, to be approved by the city or county, which shall be for the faithful performance of the requirements and obligations pertaining to the business so licensed. The city or county may sue for forfeiture of the bond upon a breach thereof. Any person who obtains a judgment against a pawnbroker and upon which judgment execution is returned unsatisfied may maintain an action in his own name upon the bond, to satisfy the judgment." SECTION 15. Article 25 of Chapter 66 of the General Statutes is recodified as Part 2 of Article 45 of Chapter 66 of the General Statutes, G.S. 66-405 through G.S. 66-414.

Page 4 Session Law 2012-46 SL2012-46 SECTION 16. The title of Part 2 of Article 45 of Chapter 66 of the General Statutes, as enacted by Section 15 of this act, reads as rewritten: "Part 2. Regulation of Precious Metal Businesses." SECTION 17. G.S. 66-164, as recodified by Section 15 of this act, reads as rewritten: "§ 66-406. Definitions. The following definitions apply in this Article:Part: (1) Dealer. – A person who purchases precious metals from the public, other than by an exempted transaction, in the form of jewelry, flatware, silver services, or other forms and holds himself or herself out to the public by signs, advertising, or other methods as engaging in such purchases, including any independent contractor purchasing precious metals under any arrangement in any department store. An exempted transaction is one that is (i) not considered in determining whether a person is a dealer under this Article Part and (ii) not subject to the requirements of this Article,Part, even if it is entered into by a person otherwise defined and regulated as a dealer. Exempted transactions are: a. Purchases directly from manufacturers or wholesalers of precious metals by permanently located retail merchants for their inventories. b. Pawns, pledges, or purchases of items made of precious metals, if the transaction is entered into by a licensed pawnbroker and the transaction is regulated under the provisions of Chapter 91A of the General Statutes.Part 1 of this Article. c. The acquisition of precious metals by a permanently located retail merchant through barter or exchange for other items sold in the ordinary course of the merchant's business, provided that the seller does not receive, as part of the transaction, any sum of money or any gift card or stored-value card, unless the card is redeemable only at that merchant's business." SECTION 18. G.S. 66-165, as recodified by Section 15 of this act, reads as rewritten: "§ 66-407. Permits. ... (b) Employee Requirements. – Every employee engaged in the precious metals purchasing business shall, within two business days of being so engaged, register his or her name and address with the local law enforcement agency and have his or her photograph taken by the agency. The employee also shall consent to a criminal history record check, which shall be performed by the local law enforcement agency. A person who refuses to consent to a criminal history record check shall not be employed by a dealer required to be licensed under this section. A person who has been convicted of a felony involving a crime of moral turpitude, larceny, receiving stolen goods, or of similar charges shall not be employed by a dealer required to be licensed under this section, unless the person has had his or her rights of citizenship restored pursuant to Chapter 13 of the General Statutes for five years or longer immediately preceding the date of registration. The agency shall issue to the employee a certificate of compliance with this section upon the applicant's payment of the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) to the agency. The certificate shall be renewed

annually for a three-dollar (\$3.00) fee and shall be posted in the work area of the registered employee. An employee is not subject to the requirements of this subsection if the employee is engaged in the precious metals purchasing business only incidentally to his or her main job responsibilities, and each precious metals transaction with which the employee is involved is overseen by a licensed dealer or registered employee. All records of transactions must be signed by the licensed dealer or registered employee at the time of the transaction, as required under G.S. 66-169(a).G.S. 66-410(a). The Department of Justice may provide a criminal history record check to the local law enforcement agency for an employee engaged in the precious metals business. The agency shall provide to the Department of Justice, along with the request, the fingerprints of the employee, any additional information required by the Department of Justice, and a form signed by the employee consenting to the check of the criminal record and to the use of the fingerprints and

SL2012-46 Session Law 2012-46 Page 5 other identifying information required by the State or national repositories. The employee's fingerprints shall be forwarded to the State Bureau of Investigation for a search of the State's criminal history record file, and the State Bureau of Investigation shall forward a set of the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history record check. The agency shall keep all information pursuant to this subsection privileged, in accordance with applicable State law and federal guidelines, and the information shall be confidential and shall not be a public record under Chapter 132 of the General Statutes. The Department of Justice may charge each employee a fee for conducting the checks of criminal history records authorized by this subsection. (c) Special Occasion Permit. – A special occasion permit authorizes the permittee to purchase precious metals as a dealer participating in any trade shows, antique shows, and crafts shows conducted within the State. A special occasion permit shall be issued by any local law enforcement agency; provided, however, that a permittee under subsection (a) of this section shall apply for a special occasion permit with the local law enforcement agency that issued the dealer's permit. The Department of Public Safety shall approve the forms for both the application and the permit. The application shall be given under oath and notarized. A 30-day waiting period from the date of filing of the application is required prior to initial issuance of a permit. Any dealer applying to a local law enforcement agency for a special occasion permit shall furnish the local law enforcement agency with the information required in an application for a dealer's permit as set forth in subsection (a) of this section. In addition, the applicant shall provide a physical address where any item included in a dealer purchase will be held for the period required under G.S. 66-170.G.S. 66-411. The physical address shall be the location where the purchase was made, unless another physical address within the law enforcement jurisdiction where the purchase was made is approved by the law enforcement agency that issues the permit. The items shall be available at all reasonable times for inspection on the premises by law enforcement agencies. If the applicant for a special occasion permit is a partnership or association, all persons owning a ten percent (10%) or more interest in the partnership or association shall comply with the provisions of this subsection. Any such permits shall be issued in the name of the partnership or association. If the applicant for a special occasion permit is a corporation, each officer, director and stockholder owning ten percent (10%) or more of the corporation's stock, of any class, shall comply with the provisions of this subsection. Any such permits shall be issued in the name of the corporation. No permit shall be issued to an applicant who has been convicted of a felony involving a crime of moral turpitude, or larceny, or receiving stolen goods or of similar charges in

any federal court or a court of this or any other state, unless the applicant has had his or her rights of citizenship restored pursuant to Chapter 13 of the General Statutes for five years or longer immediately preceding the date of application. In the case of a partnership, association, or corporation, no permit shall be issued to any applicant with an officer, partner, or director who has been convicted of a felony involving a crime of moral turpitude, or larceny, or receiving stolen goods or of similar charges in any federal court or a court of this or any other state, unless that person has had his or her rights of citizenship restored pursuant to Chapter 13 of the General Statutes for five years or longer immediately preceding the date of application. The Department of Justice may provide a criminal history record check to the local law enforcement agency for a person who has applied for a permit through the agency. The agency shall provide to the Department of Justice, along with the request, the fingerprints of the applicant, any additional information required by the Department of Justice, and a form signed by the applicant consenting to the check of the criminal record and to the use of the fingerprints and other identifying information required by the State or national repositories. The applicant's fingerprints shall be forwarded to the State Bureau of Investigation for a search of the State's criminal history record file, and the State Bureau of Investigation shall forward a set of the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history record check. The agency shall keep all information pursuant to this subsection privileged, in accordance with applicable State law and federal guidelines, and the information shall be confidential and shall not be a public record under Chapter 132 of the General Statutes. The Department of Justice may charge each applicant a fee for conducting the checks of criminal history records authorized by this subsection.

Page 6 Session Law 2012-46 SL2012-46 The filing fee for a special occasion permit application is one hundred eighty dollars (\$180.00) to provide for the administrative cost of the local law enforcement agency including purchase of required forms and the cost of conducting the criminal history record check of the applicant. The fee is not refundable even if the permit is denied or is later suspended or revoked. A special occasion permit is in addition to and not in lieu of other business licenses and is not transferable. No person other than the dealer named on the permit and that dealer's employees may engage in the business of purchasing precious metals under the authority of the permit. A special occasion permit is valid for 12 months from the date issued, unless earlier surrendered, suspended, or revoked. Application for renewal of a permit for an additional 12 months shall be on a form approved by the Department of Public Safety and shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable renewal fee of one hundred eighty dollars (\$180.00). Each special occasion permit shall be posted in a prominent place on the premises of any show at which the permittee purchases precious metals." SECTION 19. G.S. 66-167, as recodified by Section 15 of this act, reads as rewritten: "§ 66-408. Perjury; punishment. Any person who shall willfully commit perjury in any application for a permit or exemption filed pursuant to this Article Part shall be guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor." SECTION 20. G.S. 66-168, as recodified by Section 15 of this act, reads as rewritten: "§ 66-409. Bond or trust account required. Before any permit shall be issued to a dealer pursuant to G.S. 66-165, G.S. 66-407, the dealer shall execute a satisfactory cash or surety bond or establish a trust account with a licensed and insured bank or savings institution located in the State of North Carolina in the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). The bond or trust account shall be in favor of the State of North Carolina. A surety bond is to be executed by the dealer and by two responsible sureties or a surety

company licensed to do business in the State of North Carolina and shall be on a form approved by the Department of Public Safety. Any bond shall be kept in full force and effect and shall be delivered to the law-enforcement agency which first issued a current permit to the dealer. A bond or trust account shall be for the faithful performance of the requirements and obligations of the dealer's business in conformity with this Article.Part. Any law-enforcement agency shall have full power and authority to revoke the permit and sue for forfeiture of the bond or trust account upon a breach thereof. Any person who shall have suffered any loss or damage by any act of the permittee that constitutes a violation of this Article Part shall have the right to institute an action to recover against such permittee and the surety or trust account. Upon termination of the bond or trust account the permit shall become void." SECTION 21. G.S. 66-169(a), as recodified by Section 15 of this act, reads as rewritten: "§ 66-410. Records to be kept. (a) Every dealer to whom a permit has been issued pursuant to G.S. 66-165 G.S. 66-407 shall maintain consecutively numbered records of each precious metals transaction. Each consecutively numbered record shall be made at the time of the transaction and shall contain a clear and accurate description of the transaction. A valid description shall include each of the following applicable and available items of information: the manufacturer's name, the model, the model number, the serial number, and any engraved numbers or initials found on the items; the date of the transaction; the name, sex, race, residence, telephone number and driver's license number of the person selling the items purchased; and the signature of both the dealer or registered employee and the seller. In the event the seller cannot furnish valid, unexpired photographic identification in the form of a drivers license, State-issued identification card, passport, or military identification card, the dealer shall require two forms of positive identification." SECTION 22. G.S. 66-170, as recodified by Section 15 of this act, reads as rewritten: "§ 66-411. Items not to be modified. No item included in a dealer purchase shall be sold, traded or otherwise disposed of, melted, cut or otherwise changed in form nor shall any item be removed from the licensed premises, or other location specified on the application for a special occasion permit, for a

SL2012-46 Session Law 2012-46 Page 7 period of seven days from the date the transaction was reported in accordance with G.S. 66-169.G.S. 66-410." SECTION 23. G.S. 66-172, as recodified by Section 15 of this act, reads as rewritten: "§ 66-413. Penalties. Any dealer who violates the provisions of this Article Part shall be deemed guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor. In addition any dealer so convicted shall be ineligible for a dealer's permit for a period of three years from the date of conviction. Each and every violation shall constitute a separate and distinct offense." SECTION 24. G.S. 25-9-201(b) reads as rewritten: "(b) Applicable consumer laws and other law. – A transaction subject to this Article is subject to any applicable rule of law which establishes a different rule for consumers, to any other statute, rule, or regulation of this State that regulates the rates, charges, agreements, and practices for loans, credit sales, or other extensions of credit, and to any consumer-protection statute, rule, or regulation of this State, including Chapter 24 of the General Statutes, the Retail Installment Sales Act (Chapter 25A of the General Statutes), the North Carolina Consumer Finance Act (Article 15 of Chapter 53 of the General Statutes), and the Pawnbrokers and Cash Converters Modernization Act (Chapter 91A Part 1 of Article 45 of Chapter 66 of the General Statutes)." SECTION 25. G.S. 105-88(a)(3) reads as rewritten: "§ 105-88. Loan agencies. (a) Every person, firm, or corporation engaged in any of the following businesses must pay for the privilege of engaging in

that business an annual tax of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) for each location at which the business is conducted: (1) The business of making loans or lending money, accepting liens on, or contracts of assignments of, salaries or wages, or any part thereof, or other security or evidence of debt for repayment of such loans in installment payment or otherwise. (2) The business of check cashing regulated under Article 22 of Chapter 53 of the General Statutes. (3) The business of pawnbroker regulated under Chapter 91A Part 1 of Article 45 of Chapter 66 of the General Statutes." SECTION 26. G.S. 66-11 and G.S. 66-11.1 are repealed. SECTION 27. G.S. 66-11.2 is recodified as G.S. 66-426 under Part 3 of Article 45 of Chapter 66 of the General Statutes, as enacted by Section 28 of this act. SECTION 28. Chapter 66 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Part to read: "Part 3. Regulation of Sales and Purchases of Metals. "§ 66-415. Definitions. The following definitions apply in this Part: (1) Cash card system. – A system of payment that captures a photograph of a payment recipient and that provides payment in cash or in a form other than cash. (2) Fixed site. – A site occupied by a secondary metals recycler as the owner of the site or as a lessee of the site under a lease or other rental agreement providing for occupation of the site by a nonferrous metals purchaser for a total duration of not less than 364 days. (3) Law enforcement officer. – Any duly constituted law enforcement officer of the State or of any municipality or county. (4) Nonferrous metals. – Metals not containing significant quantities of iron or steel, including, but not limited to, copper wire, copper clad steel wire, copper pipe, copper bars, copper sheeting, aluminum other than aluminum cans, a product that is a mixture of aluminum and copper, catalytic converters, lead-acid batteries, and stainless steel beer kegs or containers. The term shall not include precious metals as defined and regulated in Part 2 of this Article. (5) Nonferrous metals purchaser. – A secondary metals recycler who purchases, gathers, or obtains nonferrous metals. (6) Permit. – A permit issued pursuant to G.S. 66-421(a).

Page 8 Session Law 2012-46 SL2012-46 (7) Regulated metals property. – All ferrous and nonferrous metals. (8) Secondary metals recycler. – Any person, firm, or corporation in the State: a. That is engaged in the business of gathering or obtaining ferrous or nonferrous metals that have served their original economic purpose or is in the business of performing the manufacturing process by which ferrous metals or nonferrous metals are converted into raw material products consisting of prepared grades and having an existing or potential economic value; or b. That has facilities for performing the manufacturing process by which ferrous metals or nonferrous metals are converted into raw material products consisting of prepared grades and having an existing or potential economic value, by methods including, but not limited to, the processing, sorting, cutting, classifying, cleaning, baling, wrapping, shredding, shearing, or changing the physical form or chemical content of the metals, but not including the exclusive use of hand tools. "§ 66-416. Required records and receipts for regulated metals transactions. (a) Receipt Required. – A secondary metals recycler shall issue a receipt for all purchase transactions in which the secondary metals recycler purchases regulated metals property. This receipt shall be issued to and signed by the person delivering the property, and the secondary metals recycler shall be able to provide documentation regarding the employee who completed the transaction. (b) Records Required. – A secondary metals recycler shall maintain a record of all purchase transactions in which the secondary metals recycler purchases regulated metals property. The record of each transaction shall contain the following information: (1) The name and address of the secondary metals recycler. (2) The name, initials, or other identification of the individual entering the information. (3) The

date of the transaction. (4) The weight of the regulated metals property purchased. (5) The description made in accordance with the custom of the trade of the type of regulated metals property purchased and the physical address where the regulated metals were obtained by the seller and the date when purchased, and a statement signed by the seller or the seller's agent certifying that the seller or the seller's agent has the lawful right to sell and dispose of the property. (6) The amount of consideration given for the regulated metals property. (7) The name and address of the vendor of the regulated metals property and the license plate number, make, model, and color of the vehicle used to deliver the regulated metals. (8) A photocopy or electronic scan of the unexpired drivers license or state or federally issued photo identification card of the person delivering the regulated metals property to the secondary metals recycler. If the secondary metals recycler has a copy of the valid photo identification of the person delivering the regulated metals property on file, the secondary metals recycler must examine the photo identification and verify that it has not expired, but may reference the photo identification that is on file without making a separate photocopy or electronic scan for each subsequent transaction. If the person delivering the regulated metals property does not have an unexpired drivers license or an unexpired state or federally issued photo identification card, the secondary metals recycler shall not complete the transaction. (9) A copy of the receipt required under subsection (a) of this section when all the information required under subsection (a) of this section is clear and legible or, in the event the copy of the receipt is not clear or not legible, the original receipt. (10) A video or digital photograph of the seller together with the regulated metals property being delivered by the seller. The video or photograph required by

SL2012-46 Session Law 2012-46 Page 9 this section shall be of a quality that is sufficient to allow a person of ordinary faculties to identify the person recorded or photographed. (11) In transactions involving catalytic converters that are not attached to a vehicle, and central air conditioner evaporator coils or condensers, the person delivering the materials shall place next to that person's signature on the receipt required under subsection (a) of this section, a clear impression of that person's index finger that is in ink and free of any smearing. A secondary metals recycler may elect to obtain the fingerprint electronically. If the secondary metals recycler has a copy of the fingerprint of the person delivering the nonferrous metal on file, the secondary metals recycler must examine the photo identification, but may reference the fingerprint that is on file without making a separate fingerprint for each subsequent transaction. "§ 66-417. Inspection of regulated metals property and records. (a) Retention of Records. – A secondary metals recycler shall keep and maintain the information required under G.S. 66-416(b) for not less than two years from the date of the purchase of the regulated metals property. Records shall be securely maintained at all times and shall be destroyed in a manner that protects the identity of the owner of the property, the seller of the property, and the purchaser of the property. (b) Inspection of Regulated Metals Property and Records. – During the usual and customary business hours of a secondary metals recycler, a law enforcement officer shall have the right to inspect all of the following: (1) Any and all purchased regulated metals property in the possession of the secondary metals recycler. (2) Any and all records required to be maintained under G.S. 66-416(b). (c) Making Receipts Available for Inspection by Law Enforcement. – A secondary metals recycler shall make receipts for the purchase of regulated metals property available for pickup each regular workday if requested by the sheriff or chief of police of the county or the chief of police of the municipality in which the secondary metals recycler is located.

The sheriff or the chief of police may request these receipts to be electronically transferred directly to the law enforcement agency. Records retained by a law enforcement agency shall be securely retained as required by law and destroyed in a manner that protects the identity of the owner of the property, the seller of the property, and the purchaser of the property. (d) Records Are Not Public. – Records submitted to any public law enforcement agency pursuant to this section are records of criminal investigations or records of criminal intelligence information as defined in G.S. 132-1.4 and are not public records as defined by G.S. 132-1. "§ 66-418. Hold notices for nonferrous metals; retention of nonferrous metals. (a) Hold Notices. – When a law enforcement officer has reasonable suspicion to believe that any item of nonferrous metal in the possession of a nonferrous metals purchaser has been stolen, the law enforcement officer may issue a hold notice to the nonferrous metals purchaser. The hold notice must be in writing, be delivered to the nonferrous metals purchaser, specifically identify those items of nonferrous metal that are believed to have been stolen and that are subject to the notice, and inform the nonferrous metals purchaser of the information contained in this section. Upon receipt of the notice, the nonferrous metals purchaser must not process or remove the items of nonferrous metal identified in the notice, or any portion thereof, from the secondary metal recycler's fixed site for 15 calendar days after receipt of the notice unless released prior to the 15-day period by the law enforcement officer. A hold notice may be renewed for an additional 30 days by the law enforcement officer. A renewal must satisfy the same requirements as an initial hold notice in order to be valid. (b) Retention of Nonferrous Metals. – Any secondary metals recycler owner convicted of a felonious violation of this Article, G.S. 14-71, 14-71.1, or 14-72 shall hold and retain nonferrous metals for seven days from the date of purchase before selling, dismantling, crushing, defacing, or in any manner altering or disposing of the regulated metals property. "§ 66-419. Prohibited activities and transactions. (a) A secondary metals recycler shall not do any of the following: (1) Operate any business that cashes checks at a fixed site at which the secondary metals recycler purchases regulated metals property. (2) Purchase nonferrous metals for the purpose of recycling the nonferrous metals, unless the nonferrous metals purchaser possesses a valid permit.

Page 10 Session Law 2012-46 SL2012-46 (3) Purchase any central air conditioner evaporator coils or condensers, or catalytic converters that are not attached to a vehicle, except that a secondary metals recycler may purchase these items from a company, contractor, or individual that is in the business of installing, replacing, maintaining, or removing these items. (4) Purchase any regulated metals property that the secondary metals recycler knows or reasonably should know to be stolen. (b) It shall be unlawful to transport or possess on highways of this State an amount of copper weighing in the aggregate more than 25 pounds, unless at least one of the following is true: (1) The vehicle is used in the ordinary course of business for the purpose of transporting nonferrous metals. This term includes vehicles used by gas, electric, communications, water, plumbing, electrical, and climate conditioning service providers, and their employees, agents, and contractors, in the course of providing these services. (2) The person transporting or possessing the copper possesses, and presents when requested, a valid bill of sale for the copper. (3) A law enforcement officer determines that the copper is not stolen and is in the rightful possession of the person. (c) A secondary metals recycler shall not purchase any of the following: (1) Any regulated metal marked with the initials or other identification of a telephone, cable, electric, water, or other public utility, or any brewer. (2) Any utility

access cover. (3) Any street light pole or fixture. (4) Any road or bridge guard rail. (5) Any highway or street sign. (6) Any water meter cover. (7) Any metal beer keg, including any made of stainless steel that is clearly marked as being the property of the beer manufacturer. (8) Any traffic directional or control sign. (9) Any traffic light signal. (10) Any regulated metal marked with the name of a government entity. (11) Any spikes, plates, or other railroad track components or signs, and any property owned by a railroad and marked and otherwise identified as such. (12) Any historical marker or any grave marker or burial vase. "§ 66-420. Permissible payment methods for nonferrous metals purchasers. (a) Limitation on Cash Purchases. – No nonferrous metals purchaser shall enter into a cash transaction for the purchase of copper, and no nonferrous metals purchaser shall purchase any nonferrous metal property for any cash consideration greater than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per transaction. Any payment in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per transaction shall be made by check, money order or cash card system. A nonferrous metals purchaser shall not make more than one cash purchase per day from any individual, business, corporation or partnership. "§ 66-421. Issuance of nonferrous metals purchase permits by Sheriff; form; fees; recordkeeping. (a) Issuance of Permits. – The sheriff of each county shall issue a nonferrous metals purchase permit to an applicant if the applicant (i) has a fixed site in the sheriff's county; (ii) declares on a form provided by the sheriff that the applicant is informed of and will comply with the provisions of this Part; (iii) does not have a permit that has been revoked pursuant to G.S. 66-324(b) at the time of the application; and (iv) has not been convicted of more than three violations of this Part. A permit shall be valid for 12 months and shall be valid only for fixed sites in the county of issuance. A permit shall be obtained for each fixed site at which nonferrous metals are purchased. (b) Form. – The Attorney General shall prescribe a standard application form and a standard permit form to be used by sheriffs. The permit form shall contain, at a minimum, the date of issuance and the name and address of the permit holder. (c) Fees; Record-Keeping Requirements. – The sheriff shall not charge a fee for a permit, and shall retain a copy of any permit issued. "§ 66-422. Exemptions.

SL2012-46 Session Law 2012-46 Page 11 This Part does not apply to: (1) Purchases of regulated metals property from a manufacturing, industrial, government, or other commercial vendor that generates or sells regulated metals property in the ordinary course of its business. (2) Purchases of regulated metals property that involve only beverage containers, except that G.S. 66-418 shall apply in that case. "§ 66-423. Preemption. A county or municipality shall not enact any local law, ordinance, or regulation regulating secondary metals recyclers or regulated metals property that conflicts with this Part, and this Part preempts all existing laws, ordinances, or regulations that conflict with it. "§ 66-424. Violations. (a) Punishment Generally. – Unless the conduct is covered by some other provision of law providing greater punishment, any person knowingly and willfully violating any of the provisions of this Part shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor for a first offense. A second or subsequent violation of this Part is a Class I felony. (b) Revocation of Permits. – If the owner or the employees of a fixed site are convicted of an aggregate of three or more violations of this Part within a 10 year period, the permit associated with that fixed site shall be immediately revoked by the sheriff for a period of six months. Any attempt to circumvent this subsection by procuring a permit through a family member shall result in extension of the revocation period for an additional 18 months. "§ 66-425. Restitution. The court may order a defendant to make restitution to the secondary metals recycler or property owner, as appropriate, for any damage or loss

caused by the defendant and arising out of a violation of G.S. 14-71, G.S. 14-71.1, G.S. 14-72, G.S.14-159.4, G.S. 66-419(a) (3), or G.S. 66-419(a)(4) committed by the defendant." SECTION 29. G.S. 66-11.2(a), as recodified by Section 27 of this act, reads as rewritten: "§ 66-426. Forfeiture of vehicles used to transport unlawfully obtained regulated metals property. (a) Vehicles which are used or intended for use to convey or transport, or in any manner to facilitate the conveyance or transportation of unlawfully obtained regulated metals property, as defined by this Article,Part, are subject to forfeiture, except that: (1) No conveyance shall be forfeited under the provisions of this section by reason of any act or omission, committed or omitted while such conveyance was unlawfully in the possession of a person other than the owner in violation of the criminal laws of the United States, or of any state; (2) No conveyance shall be forfeited unless the violation involved is a felony; (3) A forfeiture of a vehicle encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party who had no knowledge of or consented to the act or omission; (4) No conveyance shall be forfeited under the provisions of this section unless the owner knew or had reason to believe the vehicle was being used in the commission of any violation that may subject the conveyance to forfeiture under this section." SECTION 30. G.S. 20-62.1(a) reads as rewritten: "§ 20-62.1. Purchase of vehicles for purposes of scrap or parts only. (a) Records for Scrap or Parts. – A secondary metals recycler, as defined in G.S. 66-11(a)(3),G.S. 66-415(8), and a salvage yard, as defined in G.S. 20-137.7(6), purchasing motor vehicles solely for the purposes of dismantling or wrecking such motor vehicles for the recovery of scrap metal or for the sale of parts only, must comply with the provision of G.S. 20-61, provided, however, that a secondary metals recycler or salvage yard may purchase a motor vehicle without a certificate of title, if the motor vehicle is 10 model years old or older and the secondary metals recycler or salvage yard comply with the following requirements:" SECTION 31. Article 22 of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read: "§ 14-159.4. Cutting, mutilating, defacing, or otherwise injuring property to obtain nonferrous metals.

Page 12 Session Law 2012-46 SL2012-46 (a) Definition of Nonferrous Metals. – For purposes of this section, the term "nonferrous metals" means metals not containing significant quantities of iron or steel, including, but not limited to, copper wire, copper clad steel wire, copper pipe, copper bars, copper sheeting, aluminum other than aluminum cans, a product that is a mixture of aluminum and copper, catalytic converters, lead-acid batteries, and stainless steel beer kegs or containers. (b) Prohibited Act. – It is unlawful for a person to willfully and wantonly cut, mutilate, deface, or otherwise injure any personal or real property of another, including any fixtures or improvements, for the purpose of obtaining nonferrous metals in any amount. (c) Punishment. – Violations of this section are punishable as follows: (1) Default. – If the direct injury is to property, and the amount of loss in value to the property, the amount of repairs necessary to return the property to its condition before the act, or the property loss (including fixtures or improvements) is less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), a violation shall be punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor. If the applicable amount is one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more, but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), a violation shall be punishable as a Class H felony. If the applicable amount is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more, a violation shall be deemed an aggravated offense and shall be punishable as a Class F felony. (2) When person suffers serious injury. – Unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, a violation of this section that results in a serious injury to another person is punishable as a Class A1

misdemeanor. (3) When person suffers a serious bodily injury. – Unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, a violation of this section that results in serious bodily injury to another person is punishable as a Class F felony. For purposes of this subdivision, "serious bodily injury" is as defined in G.S. 14-32.4. (4) When person is killed. – Unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, a violation of this section that results in the death of another person is punishable as a Class D felony. (5) When critical infrastructure affected. – Unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, a violation of this section that results in the disruption of communication or electrical service to critical infrastructure or to more than 10 customers of the communication or electrical service is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. (d) Liability. – This section does not create or impose a duty of care upon the owner of personal or real property that would not otherwise exist under common law. A public or private owner of personal or real property shall not be civilly liable: (1) To a person who is injured while committing or attempting to commit a violation of this section. (2) To a person who is injured while a third party is committing or attempting to commit a violation of this section. (3) For a person's injuries caused by a dangerous condition created as a result of a violation of this section, when the owner does not know and could not have reasonably known of the dangerous condition." SECTION 32. Pawnbroker licenses and permits to engage as a dealer in the business of purchasing precious metals that are valid on the effective date of this act shall continue in force until the natural expiration thereof, unless otherwise revoked or suspended in accordance with applicable law.

SL2012-46 Session Law 2012-46 Page 13 SECTION 33. This act becomes effective October 1, 2012, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date. Prosecutions for offenses committed before the effective date of this act are not abated or affected by this act, and the statutes that would be applicable but for this act remain applicable to those prosecutions. In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 19th day of June, 2012.

s/ Walter H. Dalton President of the Senate

s/ Thom Tillis Speaker of the House of Representatives

s/ Beverly E. Perdue Governor

Approved 12:10 p.m. this 20th day of June, 2012 § 66-11. Dealing in regulated metals property; penalties.

Mississippi Scrap Metal

Title 1 Secretary of State

Part III Secretary of State

PREAMBLE: The following Rules are hereby adopted by the Secretary of State by the authority granted in Miss. Code Ann. Section 97-17-71(1) (b) (2008). These Rules supersede all rules heretofore adopted and from this date shall be applicable to the administration of the Mississippi Scrap Metal Dealer Registration Act. The procedures and practices expressed in these Rules were drafted by the Regulation and Enforcement Division of the Secretary of State. The adoption of these Rules represents a finding by the Secretary of State that such Rules are necessary and appropriate for the public interest and are consistent with the purposes fairly

intended by the policy and provisions of the Mississippi Scrap Metal Dealer Registration Act, codified at Mississippi Code Annotated Sections 97-17-71, *et seq.*

Subpart 1 Regulation and Enforcement – Scrap Metal

Chapter 1 Definitions

As used in Miss. Code Ann. Section 97-17-71 and these Rules promulgated there under, these terms shall have the following meaning unless the context requires otherwise:

100 **Act** shall mean the Mississippi Scrap Metal Dealer Registration Act, which is codified at Mississippi Code Annotated Section 97-17-71 *et seq.* (2008).

101 **Agent** shall mean the Secretary of State's Agent for Registration and Recordkeeping. The Secretary of State's Agent currently is Leads Online, 15660 N. Dallas Parkway, Suite 800, Dallas, Texas 75248 (www.LeadsOnline.com).

102 **An Accurate and Legible Record** as used in the Act and in these Rules, shall mean a record maintained by any Applicant or Scrap Metal Dealer, or submitted by any Applicant or Scrap Metal Dealer to the Secretary of State's approved Agent for Registration and Recordkeeping for maintaining all customer records pursuant to the Act.

103 **Applicant** shall mean any person or business entity in the process of registering as a Scrap Metal Dealer under the Act who has received a registration number but who has not yet received a Certificate of Registration from the Secretary of State. An Applicant is authorized to conduct business as a Scrap Metal Dealer until such time as its Registration is denied or cancelled by the Secretary of State.

104 **Customer Transaction Report** shall mean the Scrap Metal Purchase Transaction Record as described in Chapters 2, 3, 4, and 5, and required by Mississippi Code Annotated Section 97-17-71 (2)(a) – (i). As required by statute, this Report shall include:

- a. The name, address and age of the person from whom the metal property is purchased as obtained from the seller's personal identification card;
- b. The date and place of each acquisition of the metal property;
- c. The weight, quantity or volume and a general physical description of the type of metal property, such as wire, tubing, extrusions or casting, purchased in a purchase transaction;
- d. The amount of consideration given in a purchase transaction for the metal property;
- e. The vehicle license tag number, state of issue and the make and type of vehicle used to deliver the metal property to the purchaser;
- f. If a person other than the seller delivers the metal property to the purchaser, the name, address and age of the person who delivers the metal property;
- g. A signed statement from the person receiving consideration in the purchase transaction stating that he is the rightful owner of the metal property or is entitled to sell the metal property being sold;
- h. i. A scanned copy or a photocopy of the personal identification card of the person receiving consideration in the purchase transaction; or ii. If a person other than the seller delivers the metal property to the purchaser, a scanned copy or a photocopy of the personal identification card of the person delivering the metal property to the purchaser; and

i. A photograph, videotape or similar likeness of the person receiving consideration or any person other than the seller who delivers the metal property to the purchaser in which the person's facial features are clearly visible and in which the metal property the person is selling or delivering is clearly visible.

105 **Dealer** as defined in the Act and as used in these Rules is an Individual who pays compensation for Regulated Metal Property. "Dealer" shall have the same meaning as "Scrap Metal Dealer" as defined herein, and the terms shall be used interchangeably.

106 **Dealer/Processor** as defined in the Act and as used in these Rules is a Scrap Metal Dealer or Dealer who pays compensation for Regulated Metal Property and who is engaged in some aspect of Processing as that term is defined in these Rules.

107 **Delivery Person** shall mean any individual who, on behalf of a Seller, presents Metal Property for sale to a Scrap Metal Dealer, and who does not receive compensation from that Scrap Metal Dealer for the sale of that Metal Property.

108 **Division** shall mean the Regulation and Enforcement Division of the Office of the Secretary of State of Mississippi.

109 **Individual** shall mean any person, entity, partnership, corporation, joint venture, trust, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, association, or any other legal or commercial or corporate entity, and shall include Dealers and Dealer/Processors. The term "Individual" and the term "Business" are used interchangeably in these Rules.

110 **Law Enforcement Officer** as defined in the Act and as used in these Rules shall mean any person appointed or employed by the State of Mississippi or any political subdivision thereof, including municipalities or townships or the State military, who is duly vested with the authority to bear arms and make arrests, and whose primary responsibility is prevention and detection of crime, apprehension of criminals, and enforcement of laws of this State or the ordinances of any political subdivision thereof.

111 **Metal Property** or **Regulated Metal Property** as defined in the Act and used in these Rules shall include the following:

111.01 railroad track materials such as any rail, switch component, spike, angle bar, tie plate or bolt of the type used in constructing railroads;

111.02 copper materials, such as any copper wire, bars, rods or tubing, including copper wire or cable or coaxial cable of the type used by public utilities, common carriers or communication services providers, whether wireless or wire line, copper air conditioner evaporator coils or condensers, aluminum copper radiators not attached to a motor vehicle, or any combination of these;

111.03 aluminum materials such as any aluminum cable, bars, rods or tubing of the type used to construct utility, communication or broadcasting towers, aluminum utility wire and aluminum irrigation pipes or tubing; however, this shall not include aluminum cans that have served their original economic purpose;

111.04 electrical, communications or utility brass, stainless steel sinks, catalytic converters not attached to a motor vehicle, metal beer kegs or metal syrup tanks or any recognizable part

thereof generally used in the beverage industry unless the dealer possesses a bill of sale from a beverage manufacturer, beverage distributor or from a manufacturer of such tanks;

111.05 any bronze vase or marker, memorial, statue, plaque, or other bronze object used at a cemetery or other location where deceased persons are interred, entombed or memorialized unless the dealer possesses documentation from local law enforcement and from a cemetery authenticating the lawful source of such material; Metal property does not include ferrous materials not listed in the Act.

112 **Metal Property Dealer** as defined in the Act and as used in these Rules shall have the same meaning as “Scrap Metal Dealer” as defined herein and the terms shall be used interchangeably.

113 **Other Purchaser** as defined in the Act and used in these Rules, shall mean any individual who purchases Metal Property as that term is defined in the Act, but who is not registered as a Scrap Metal Dealer pursuant to the Act.

114 **Party** as defined in the Act and used in these Rules, shall include the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Division, any governmental agency, any Scrap Metal Dealer, any Law Enforcement Officer, or any other person.

115 **Processing** as the term is used in the Act and in these Rules shall mean returning or converting Metal Property into a product having an existing or potential economic value as a raw or finished material. Processing shall not include sorting, cleaning, washing, transferring, transporting, or bundling if bundling only involves gathering together of material in a tighter, more compact surface area with no change in the form or mass of the object(s) as scrap metal material. However, processing shall include any other function that facilitates the return of Metal Property into a raw material or raw material product consisting of proposed grades and having an existing or potential economic value. Examples of processing include, but are not limited to, the following: cutting, shredding, melting, smelting, chipping, chopping, stripping, and baling, if baling involves using machinery to convert the form, shape or mass of Metal Property into a raw material that will have or has economic value.

116 **Registrant** shall mean any individual registered as a Scrap Metal Dealer under the Act who also has received a Certificate of Registration from the Secretary of State. Registrant as defined in the Act and as used in these Rules shall have the same meaning as “Scrap Metal Dealer” as defined herein and the terms shall be used interchangeably.

117 **Registration Form** or **Registration Application** shall mean the Mississippi Metal Dealer/Dealer Processor Registration Application.

118 **Scrap Metal Dealer** as defined in the Act and as used in these Rules, shall include and mean any individual engaged in the Scrap Metal business, including Metal Property Dealers, Registrants, and Dealer/Processors.

119 **Seller** shall mean any individual who, directly or through a Delivery Person, presents Metal Property for sale to a Scrap Metal Dealer or Dealer/Processor and who receives compensation from that Scrap Metal Dealer for the sale of that property.

120 The **Three-Day Hold Period** as defined in the Act and used in these Rules, shall not include the day of the act or event from which the time begins to run, or any legal holiday or

Sunday. It shall include the last of the three days. The Three Day Hold Period shall apply only to the initial purchase of Metal Property by a Registered Scrap Metal Dealer or Other Purchaser. It shall not apply to subsequent transactions involving that same Metal Property between registered Scrap Metal Dealers or between a Scrap Metal Dealer and Other Purchasers.

121 Usual and Customary Business Hours as used in the Act and in these Rules, shall mean between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Central Time, Monday through Saturday.

Chapter 2 Registration

100 Unless exempt from registration, all individuals as defined in Chapter 1, Section 109 paying compensation for Metal Property must register with the Secretary of State as a Scrap Metal Dealer. No individual may acquire or purchase Metal Property unless registered or exempt. No Processor, as that term is defined in these Rules, shall be exempt from registration.

The following are exempt:

100.01 Any law enforcement officer acting in an official capacity paying compensation for metal property or selling metal property acting in an official capacity.

100.02 A trustee in bankruptcy, executor, administrator or receiver who purchases or sells metal property when acting in such capacity.

100.03 Any public official acting under a court order to deal in metal property.

100.04 A manufacturing, industrial or other commercial vendor that generates or sells regulated metal property in the ordinary course of its business. However, the term “commercial vendor” does **not** include individuals or businesses that acquire, generate, or produce scrap metal property and then sell such property as a primary business operation (i.e., scrap metal dealer to-dealer transactions).

101 All applications for registration, all Customer Transaction Reports, and any other papers or documents required to be maintained or submitted by the Act or by these Rules, **must** be transmitted electronically to the Secretary of State’s Agent, unless a hardship waiver is granted under Chapter 3. The failure to electronically submit an application for registration or Customer Transaction Reports to the Agent will subject the business to the administrative penalties authorized by Mississippi Code Annotated Section 97-17-17.1 (C) (i) (ii). The electronic filing shall be accessed through the Secretary of State’s website or that of its Agent. Instructions for e-filing and e-filing forms shall be available on the Secretary of State’s website at www.sos.ms.gov. Assistance may also be provided by contacting the Division at 601-359-1350.

102 Each geographic location, and each separate legal entity, subsidiary, and affiliate, of a Scrap Metal Dealer, must be independently registered to operate by the submission of a separate registration application and fee. It is the responsibility of each Applicant and each Scrap Metal Dealer to ensure separate registration of each of its locations and its subsidiaries and affiliates.

Chapter 3 Electronic Filing Hardship Waiver

100 Individuals who are unable to file electronically shall submit a written request for a hardship waiver to the Secretary of State's Office sixty (60) days prior to the expiration date of their registration. Such request shall set forth the reasons the business is unable to electronically register and file Customer Transaction Reports. The Secretary of State's Office shall consider hardship waivers on a case-by-case basis. A hardship waiver request application will be furnished by the Secretary of State's Office upon request. The following factors, as indicated on the application, must be documented and substantiated with any request for a hardship waiver:

100.01 Internet service is not available to the registrant due to the absence of an internet service provider;

100.02 Internet service is cost prohibitive for the registrant in that the cost outweighs any efficiencies, savings or productivity gains from having the service;

100.03 Neither the registrant nor any personnel available to the registrant possess minimum technology hardware skills or minimum internet skills necessary to register and to upload customer transaction reports online.

100.04 A compelling and substantial factor not encompassed in the three previous factors that merits accommodation at the Secretary of State's discretion.

101 For businesses that have received a hardship waiver, copies of an application form needed to become a registered dealer are available from the Secretary of State's Office. Further, any applicant or registrant may receive walk-in assistance at any office of the Secretary of State, namely: 700 North Street, Jackson, MS 39202; 1701 24th Avenue, Gulfport, MS 39501; 330 West Jefferson Street, Tupelo, MS 38804; and 316 West Commerce Street, Hernando, MS 38632.

Chapter 4 Fees

100 The registration fee is One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) for Dealers who paid compensation for metal property, as defined in the Act and in Chapter 1, Rule 111, in the prior ending calendar year in an amount less than or equal to Twelve Thousand Dollars (\$12,000.00). For example: In August of 2010, if a Dealer had total purchases of regulated scrap metal in calendar year 2009 totaling \$10,700.00, the registration fee is One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00). For Dealers in this category who have received a hardship waiver to register and to maintain paper records of customer transactions, the fee is Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250.00).

101 The registration fee is Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) for Dealers who paid compensation for metal property, as defined in the Act and in Chapter 1, Rule 111, in the prior ending calendar year in an amount greater than Twelve Thousand Dollars (\$12,000.00). For example: In August of 2010, if a Dealer had total purchases of regulated scrap metal in calendar year 2009 totaling \$17,700.00, the registration fee is Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00). For Dealers in this category who have received a hardship waiver to register and to maintain paper records of customer transactions, the fee is Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$750.00).

102 The registration fee for Dealer/Processors shall be Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00). Processors who have received a hardship waiver shall pay a registration fee of Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500.00).

103 Any Dealer or Processor that has not been granted a hardship waiver and that fails to submit their registration application **and all** Customer Transaction Reports to the Secretary's Agent is subject to administrative penalties authorized by the Act or by these Rules. Additionally, such Dealers or Processors will be invoiced the additional fee charged for a hardship registrant within that fee category.

Chapter 5 Recordkeeping

100 Applicants for registration and registered Scrap Metal Dealers must keep an accurate and legible record pursuant to the Act. Applicants and Scrap Metal Dealers **shall** comply with the recordkeeping requirements of the Act by submitting a Customer Transaction Report for each purchase transaction. The Customer Transaction Report must be submitted electronically to the Agent, who shall keep and maintain all electronic records pursuant to the Act. Customer Transaction Reports must be uploaded to the Secretary's Agent no later than the close of business (5:00 p.m.) of the next business day following the date of purchase by the dealer. For those who have received hardship waivers only, the Secretary of State's Office can furnish a sample Customer Transaction Report Form that, when fully completed by the business, complies with all provisions of the Act. Hardship filers shall maintain the Customer Transaction Reports at the business subject to inspection and review by law enforcement and the Secretary of State's Office. The reports must be maintained for two (2) years.

101 Applicants, Scrap Metal Dealers, and Other Purchasers shall ensure that each Customer Transaction Report is completed in its entirety. This shall include having the seller of Metal Property provide written affirmation that the seller is the rightful owner of the Metal Property or is entitled to sell the property on behalf of the true owner. Where the Metal Property being sold is HVAC equipment (including air conditioner evaporator coils or condensers), this affirmation shall consist of a written statement provided by the seller that he is a locally licensed (permit/privilege license) HVAC business or contractor. The written affirmation statement may be maintained through the use of the Daily Signature Sheet, a form authorized by the Secretary of State and available on the Secretary of State's website. The Daily Signature Sheet recommended by the Secretary of State satisfies the requirements of Mississippi Code Annotated Sections 97-17-71 (2) (g) (statement of rightful ownership from seller) and 97-17-71.1 (HVAC representation). Use of the Daily Signature Sheet available on the Secretary of State's website is not required. Any Dealer or Dealer/Processor may develop their own form or written system to use in their business so long as it complies with Sections 97-17-71 (2)(g) and 97-17-71.1. The Daily Signature Sheet or any comparable version in use by a Dealer is never filed with the Secretary of State's Office or with the Secretary's Agent. These are maintained at the business for a period of two (2) years.

102 Transactions between Scrap Metal Dealers ("dealer-to-dealer sales") are **not** excluded from the recordkeeping requirements of the Act or Rules. Such recordkeeping is required even though the Three Day Hold Period applies only to the initial purchase of Metal

Property by a registered Scrap Metal Dealer and does not apply to subsequent transactions involving that Metal Property between registered Scrap Metal Dealers. Likewise, transactions involving the purchase of air conditioner evaporator coils or condensers are not exempt or excluded from the recordkeeping requirements of the Act or these Rules.

Chapter 6 Payment by Check

100 Pursuant to the Act, payment for Metal Property shall be by check mailed to the recorded address of the Seller or by electronic funds transfer following a period of three days after the purchase transaction. Mississippi Code Annotated § 97-17-71(8). However, if the check is subsequently returned as undeliverable or does not reach the intended addressee, the Scrap Metal Dealer or other purchaser may, in its discretion, deliver payment directly to the Seller. However, at no point may payment be made by cash tender. Payment shall, at all times, be made by check or electronic funds transfer issued to the Seller of the Metal Property following the initial three days.

Chapter 7 Certificate of Registration

100 The date on which forms or other documents (electronic or paper) are actually received by the Division or by the Secretary of State's Agent shall be the date of filing. A registration or a renewal application is not considered complete and fees are not considered received and none will be further processed until all required documentation has been received by the Division. Additional documentation not specifically called for by the forms, but essential to full disclosure of information needed to process an application shall be furnished, as directed, upon request by the Division. All documents (paper and e-documents) furnished to the Division become part of the records of the Division and are not returnable.

101 Upon submission of an application for registration, the applicant will be issued a registration number by the Agent or the Secretary of State. The registration is provisional at this point until the applicant is issued a Certificate of Registration from the Secretary of State's Office. A registration can be denied or cancelled for the following reasons: 101.01 The Secretary of State's inability to confirm receipt of the registration fee because of non-sufficient funds or other errors by Applicant;

101.02 Submission of an incomplete registration application;

101.03 Failure to satisfy the background history verification for registration as a Scrap Metal Dealer as required under the Act; or

101.04 Other just cause as determined by the Secretary of State.

102 In addition to the cancellation of the provisional registration, a finding of any of the above-listed reasons shall result in a denial of the Applicant's registration as a Scrap Metal Dealer. Registration under the Act is confirmed by the issuance of a Certificate of Registration by the Secretary of State. Registration shall become effective upon the date of registration reflected on the Certificate of Registration. The Certificate of Registration is issued upon receipt by the Secretary of State of a completed registration application, confirmed receipt of the registration fee, and an assessment of the Applicant's qualifications to act as a Scrap Metal Dealer, including but not limited to a criminal background history verification as authorized by the Act.

103 All registrations, unless suspended or revoked, shall be effective for a period of two (2) years from the date of registration reflected on the Certificate of Registration issued by the Secretary of State. Individuals seeking to renew their registration must re-apply pursuant to the Act and these Rules and submit the required registration fee.

104 A Certificate of Registration may be issued to each Scrap Metal dealer in one or more of

the following forms:

104.01 A standard Certificate of Registration document measuring approximately eight-and-a-half by eleven inches (8 ½" x 11") in size; and/or

104.02 A wallet-sized Registration Card.

105 A current Certificate of Registration issued by the Secretary of State shall be posted and displayed in a conspicuous place and in easy view of all who enter the office or fixed location of the Scrap Metal Dealer. A wallet-sized registration card will be issued by the Secretary of State so that the same may be presented upon request of any individual in the scrap metal business acting within the scope of his business to confirm lawful registration of any dealer when the dealer is outside of his office or fixed location.

Chapter 8 Termination of Registration and Refund Policy

100 The only basis for requesting a registration fee refund is that the initial registration was made in error because the individual or business does not engage in the business of purchasing regulated materials. In such instances, a registration refund **must** be requested within ninety (90) days following submission of the registration application. When an applicant is denied registration the registration fee will be refunded to the applicant.

101 Otherwise, once a registration application is approved, the registration fee becomes the property of the Mississippi Secretary of State's Office and shall be non-refundable and non-transferable. No portion of the registration fee will be returned to a registered Scrap Metal Dealer whose registration is suspended or revoked.

102 When a registered Scrap Metal Dealer withdraws or surrenders his Certificate of Registration, the registration fee is non-refundable and non-transferable. However, should the same Dealer wish to return to operation during the remaining two-year registration period, the Dealer may do so without an additional fee until renewal.

Chapter 9 Denial, Suspension, Revocation or Refusal to Renew Registration

100 The Secretary of State shall notify a Scrap Metal Dealer in writing of his intent to deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the Dealer's registration. The notification shall contain the reasons for the action and shall inform the Dealer of his right to challenge the decision of the Secretary of State by requesting an administrative hearing within fourteen (14) calendar days of the date of notice. The denial, suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew a registration shall become effective fourteen (14) calendar days following the date of notice unless a written request for an administrative hearing is received by the Secretary of State before the expiration of the fourteen (14) calendar days. If a hearing is requested and the denial, suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew is upheld, such action shall not become effective until issuance of a Final Order following the hearing.

Chapter 10 Nonpublic Records; Confidentiality

100 Any social security number; residential address not used as a business address; driver's license number; federal EIN; personal email address; residential telephone number not used as a business telephone number; and any information disclosing an individual's percentage of ownership interest in a Scrap Metal business, or any other personal or proprietary information

that may be obtained in any registration or renewal application for licensure under these Rules shall not be deemed a public record.

Chapter 11 Metal Unit Administrative Procedures

100 The Secretary of State may grant variances from these Rules if it is determined that application of the Rules would, in the particular case, be unnecessarily burdensome, and such variance would not be inconsistent with the public policy purposes of the Act. 101 If any one or more of these Rules, or any part of any Rule is found to be invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such finding shall not affect the validity of any other Rule or the remaining content of any part of a Rule that is not found to be invalid. Further, if any one or more of these Rules, or any part of any Rule, is superseded, amended, or contradicted by subsequent legislation, such amendment or change by subsequent legislation in no way invalidates any other part of a Rule or any other Rules not addressed or impacted by subsequent legislative action.

102 Oral or informal opinions by the staff of the Division as to the applicability of the Act and oral or informal representations by the staff of the Division concerning the status of filings made with the Division are not binding upon the Division. Requestors can obtain a written declaratory opinion from the Division by following the procedures described in the Secretary of State's Rule on Declaratory Opinions.

103 Administrative Hearing Procedures 103.01 Written notice shall be provided to any Scrap Metal Dealer or other person against whom the Attorney General or Secretary of State intends to institute an administrative hearing pursuant to the Act or these Rules.

103.02 Such notice shall be by certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall set forth the date, time and place for the administrative hearing and shall also designate a Hearing Officer.

103.03 Any Party wishing to appear or introduce evidence or other testimony at the administrative hearing shall, no later than four (4) business days prior to the hearing date, file with the Hearing Officer and the opposing party a list of witness which it intends to call to testify or to otherwise give evidence. The list shall contain for each witness:

1. Name;
2. Residential and business address, if known;
3. Residential and business telephone number, if known;
4. A brief summary statement indicating the substance of the person's expected testimony.

103.04 Upon request by any Party, any documents, papers, or tangible things to be introduced by any Party at the hearing shall be made available for inspection and copying by the requesting Party no later than four (4) business days prior to the hearing date.

103.05 The Hearing Officer shall have the authority to administer oaths and affirmations. Each Party may be represented by an attorney or other authorized representative. The Hearing Officer may clear the hearing room of witnesses not under examination.

103.06 The Hearing Officer shall have the authority to maintain the decorum of the hearing and shall take reasonable steps to do so when necessary, including clearing the hearing room of any person who is disruptive. 103.07 The hearing shall be informal and technical rules of evidence shall be relaxed. All witnesses who appear and testify under oath shall be subject to cross-examination.

103.08 The Hearing Officer shall have the authority to admit into the record any evidence which, in his or her judgment, has a reasonable degree of probative value and trustworthiness. The Hearing Officer shall have the authority to exclude evidence which is irrelevant, immaterial, lacking in probative value, untrustworthy or unduly cumulative.

103.09 Documents received into evidence by the Hearing Officer shall be marked by him or her, or under his or her direction, entered into evidence and made a part of the record in the cause.

103.10 Rebuttal and surrebuttal evidence may be heard at the discretion of the Hearing Officer.

103.11 At the hearing, the Attorney General or the Secretary of State or the Division shall be the first to present evidence.

103.12 The Attorney General or the Secretary of State or the Division shall have the burden of proving its allegations by a preponderance of the evidence. Fraud must be proven by clear and convincing evidence.

103.13 A record of testimony at the hearing may be made by other than stenographic means.

103.14 It shall be the responsibility of any Party desiring to preserve by stenographic means a record of testimony at the hearing to: 1.arrange for a court reporter to make a stenographic recording of the hearing; 2.pay all fees and expenses for such recording and transcription directly to the court reporter.

103.15 A true and correct copy of said stenographic recording shall be made available to any Party requesting it, provided such Party agrees to pay the expense of such copy.

103.16 After all evidence is heard or received and the hearing is completed, the Hearing Officer shall, within a reasonable time thereafter, prepare and file written findings of fact and conclusions of law. The Secretary of State shall review the Hearing Officer's findings and conclusions and all exhibits entered into evidence, and, if desired, order a transcript of the hearing. Thereupon, the Secretary may issue a Final Order adopting and accepting the Hearing Officer's findings of fact and conclusions of law; reject the findings in whole or in part and issue new findings of fact and conclusions of law with a Final Order; or remand the case to the Hearing Officer for additional findings or clarification of key issues. A case is not concluded until issuance of a Final Order by the Secretary of State. All findings and final orders shall be sent via certified mail, return receipt requested, to all Parties who appeared at the administrative hearing or their or attorney or authorized representative.

103.17 Continuances requested by any Party will be granted within the discretion of the Hearing Officer only for good cause shown.

103.18 In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed under these Rules, the Hearing Officer and all Parties shall be guided by the Mississippi Rules of Civil Procedure.

Chapter 12 Notices

100 Any correspondence or notices issued pursuant to this Act and these Rules shall be directed to the Secretary of State's Office, Metal Property Unit, 700 North Street, Jackson, MS 39202.

Chapter 13 Affirmative Obligation to Update Registration Information

100 It is solely the responsibility of the Applicant or Registrant to update and remain current with all address and contact information required for registration. The Division and the Secretary of State are not responsible, and the Applicant or Registrant is solely responsible for the non-receipt of any notice or correspondence issued by the Division or the Secretary of State due to the failure of the Applicant or Registrant to maintain current and correct address and contact information with the Division or its Agent.

Chapter 14 Effective Date

100 The Effective Date of the Act is August 8, 2008.

101 The Effective Date of these Rules is June 20, 2010

Arkansas Scrap Metal

Subtitle REGARDING SCRAP METAL DEALERS AND SALES. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:

SECTION 1. Arkansas Title 5, Chapter 36, Subchapter 1 is amended to add a new section to read as follows: "5-36-124. Theft by receiving of scrap metal.

(a) As used in this section:

(1) "Receiving" means acquiring possession, control, or title or lending on the security of the scrap metal; and

(2) "Scrap metal" means copper, copper alloy, copper utility wire, any bronze, or any aluminum as described in § 17-44-101 et seq.

(b) A person commits the offense of theft by receiving of scrap metal if he or she receives, retains, or disposes of scrap metal of another person knowing that the scrap metal was stolen.

(c)(1) Theft by receiving of scrap metal is a:

(A) Class D felony if the value of the scrap metal is more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000); or
(B) Class A misdemeanor.

(2) A person who is found guilty of or pleads guilty or nolo contendere to a second or subsequent violation of this section is guilty of a Class D felony.

As Engrossed: H3/30/11 HB2119 2 03-07-2011 13:20:48 BPG277 SECTION 2. Arkansas Code § 17-44-102 is amended as follows: 17-44-102. Records required.

(a) As used in this section, "reasonable, written documentation" means a written document that includes the following information provided by the seller of the scrap metal to the scrap metal recycler:

(1) The name of the entity or individual from whom the seller acquired the scrap metal;

(2) The date the seller acquired the scrap metal;

(3) The physical address from where the seller acquired the scrap metal;

(4) An affirmation or certification from the seller in the written document that he or she is the owner of the scrap metal or is the employer, agent, licensed contractor, licensed HVACR, plumber, electrician, or other person authorized to sell the scrap metal on behalf of the owner; and (5) An affirmation or certification from the seller in the written document that he or she has not pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to or been found guilty of theft, burglary, or vandalism when the offense involved scrap metal.

- (b) A seller shall not sell and a scrap metal recycler shall not purchase scrap metal unless reasonable, written documentation is provided that the seller is the owner of the scrap metal or is an employee, agent, or other person authorized to sell the scrap metal on behalf of the owner.
- (a)(1)(c)(1) Each scrap metal recycler doing business in the State of Arkansas shall maintain an accurate and legible record of each scrap metal purchase transaction.
- (2) Individual records shall not be required for a series of scrap metal purchase transactions made under a contract.
- (3) The data required under subdivision (b)(1)(d)(1) of this section may be maintained for repeat sellers in a relational database allowing the scrap metal recycler to record the information one (1) time and relate future purchase records to that information.
- (4) A municipality or county may require by ordinance electronic or digital records and reporting methods.
- (b)(d) The record of each scrap metal purchase transaction shall contain the following information taken at the time of sale and kept on As Engrossed: H3/30/11 HB2119 3 03-07-2011 13:20:48 BPG277 record:
- (1) The name, address, gender, birth date, and identifying number from the seller's driver's license, military identification card, passport, or other form of government-issued photo identification;
- (2) A photocopy of the government-issued photo identification provided under subdivision (b) (1) (d) (1) of this section;
- (3) The date of the scrap metal purchase transaction;
- (4) The digital thumbprints of the seller;
- (5)(A) A general description of the predominant types of scrap metal purchased.
- (B) The general description shall be made in accordance with the custom of the trade;
- (6) A general description of the configuration of the scrap metal and whether the material is insulated;
- (7) The weight, quantity, or volume, recorded in accordance with the custom of the trade, of the scrap metal purchased;
- (8) The consideration paid;
- (9) The license plate number of the vehicle used in transporting the materials to the scrap metal recycler's place of business; and
- (10)(A) A clearly identifiable date-and-time-stamped digital photograph of the:
- (A)(i) Seller; and
- (B)(ii) Scrap metal in the form in which it was purchased.
- (C)(B) The name of the person taking the photographs under this subdivision (10) (b) (10) (A) of this section shall be recorded and provided with the photographs.
- (c)(e) The photocopy required under subdivision (b)(2)(d)(2) of this section, the digital thumbprints required under subdivision (b)(4)(d)(4) of this section, and the digital photographs taken required under subdivision (b)(10)(A)(d)(10)(A) of this section shall be reasonably clear.
- (d)(1)(f)(1) For records required under subsection (b) subsections (a) and (d) of this section, a scrap metal recycler shall file a daily electronic record of scrap metal purchases made for that day.
- (2) The report shall be made daily by entering the information into an automated database which may be interfaced by law enforcement As Engrossed: H3/30/11 HB2119 4 03-07-2011 13:20:48 BPG277 statewide.
- (e) A seller shall provide the following to a purchaser:
- (1) A copy of a valid driver's license, military identification card, passport, or other form of government-issued photo identification;
- (2) A signed statement that the seller is the owner or is otherwise authorized to sell the scrap metal; and
- (3) A general description of where and how the seller acquired the scrap metal.

(f)(g) The records required under this section shall be:

- (1) Kept for a period of one (1) year;
- (2) Made available to any law enforcement office of the State of Arkansas and any Arkansas municipality or county; and
- (3) Available for use in any legal proceeding.

(g)(h) This section shall not apply to transactions:

- (1) In which a scrap metal processor purchases, transfers, or otherwise conveys scrap metal to another scrap metal processor if the purchaser or transferee obtained a bill of sale or similar document at the time of transfer;
- (2) Involving only beverage or food containers; or
- (3) Involving only ferrous metals.

SECTION 3. Arkansas Code § 17-44-103, as amended by Act 348 of 2011, is repealed.

17-44-103. Restrictions on the purchase of certain items.

(a) A seller shall not sell and a scrap metal recycler shall not purchase the following scrap metal unless reasonable, written documentation is provided that the seller is the owner of the scrap metal or is an employee, agent, or other person authorized to sell the scrap metal on behalf of the owner:

- (1) Scrap metal marked with the initials of an electrical company, a telephone company, a cable company, another public utility, or a brewer;
- (2) Utility access covers;
- (3) Street light poles and fixtures;
- (4) Road and bridge guard rails;
- (5) Highway or street signs; As Engrossed: H3/30/11 HB2119 5 03-07-2011 13:20:48 BPG277
- (6) Water meter covers;
- (7) Metal beer kegs including those made of stainless steel that are clearly marked as being the property of the beer manufacturer;
- (8) Traffic directional and control signs;
- (9) Traffic light signals;
- (10) Any scrap metal marked with the name of a government entity;
- (11) Property owned by a telephone company, a cable company, an electric company, a water company, or another utility or by a railroad and marked or otherwise identified as such;
- (12) Unused and undamaged building construction or utility materials consisting of copper, pipe, tubing or wiring, or aluminum wire, historical markers, or grave markers and vases;
- (13) Catalytic converters that are not part of an entire motor vehicle;
- (14) Scrap metal that has been smelted, burned, or melted;
- (15) Air conditioning parts unless:
 - (A)(i) The parts are being sold by a contractor, plumber, or electrician;
 - (ii) A current and valid HVAC license is provided at the time of the sale; and
 - (iii) A copy of the HVAC license number is recorded by the purchaser of the scrap metal;
- (B) The parts are being sold by an individual who provides evidence:
 - (i) Of ownership of the parts by providing an:
 - (a) Invoice for the purchase of the unit from which the parts were removed;
 - (b) Invoice for the purchase of a unit which replaced the unit from which the parts were removed;
 - (c) Affidavit from the dealer who sold the unit from which the parts were removed; or
 - (d) Affidavit from the dealer who sold and installed a unit which replaced the unit from which the parts were removed; and
 - (ii) That the parts were removed by an individual As Engrossed: H3/30/11 HB2119 6 03-07-2011 3:20:48 BPG277 with a current and valid HVAC license;
- (16) Any scrap metal that has been brightly painted or marked to deter theft of the scrap metal.

(b)(1) A scrap metal recycler shall not make a cash payment to a seller known by the recycler to have pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to or to have been found guilty of theft, burglary, or vandalism when the offense involved scrap metal.

(2) Payments to a seller who has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to or has been found guilty of theft, burglary, or vandalism where the offense involved scrap metal shall be made in the following manner:

(A) A check mailed to the seller; or

(B) An electronic funds transfer initiated no earlier than three (3) days after the date of the transaction.

(3) A scrap metal recycler shall request a list of persons who have pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to or have been found guilty of theft, burglary, or vandalism when the offense involved scrap metal from the appropriate law enforcement agency. (c) This section does not apply to transactions in which a scrap metal processor purchases, transfers, or otherwise conveys scrap metal to another scrap metal processor.

SECTION 4. Arkansas Code § 17-44-106 is amended to read as follows:

17-44-106. Penalties.

(a) Any person that fails to comply with this chapter is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. A person who violates this chapter may be assessed a civil penalty of no more than five hundred dollars (\$500) per violation.

(b) Any person that knowingly gives false information with respect to the matters required to be maintained in the records provided for in this chapter is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

/s/Hammer

APPROVED: 04/04/2011

Updated Pawn Broker Transaction Study

Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Study Bill specifically addressed the feasibility of developing and maintaining pawnshop transactions within an automated system for law enforcement agencies. While conducting the various meetings and workshops, along with research and conversations with other states, it

was expressed by all the participants that targeting the records of pawnshops were only a partial solution to solving property crime. It was the speculation of the majority of the participants that only a small portion of stolen property flows through pawnshops. There are numerous unregulated outlets within the state that could handle stolen property that are currently not required to maintain records.

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

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

Background

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

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

Study Bill HB 1282

The CJIN Board undertook the Pawn Shop Transaction Study based on the General Assembly, during the 2009-2010 session, enacted the following: A bill to be entitled an act to direct the criminal justice information network governing board to study the feasibility of creating an automated pawn transaction database system as part of the criminal justice information network.

SECTION1. The Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board shall study the feasibility of developing and maintaining an automated system that would receive pawn transaction data electronically from pawn shops and provide access to law enforcement agencies for retrieving information about pawn shop transactions statewide as part of the Criminal Justice Information Network. The study shall consider issues related to the State's role in regulating pawn shops in order to identify and minimize illegal activities, recover stolen property, verify compliance with applicable laws, and ensure a legitimate environment for consumers by decreasing the cost of regulation, improving law enforcement services and

effectiveness, enabling information sharing among law enforcement and regulatory authorities, and impacting related crimes. The Board shall report its findings and recommendations, including any legislative proposals, to the Joint Legislative Corrections, Crime Control, and Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee on or before March 31, 2010.

SECTION2. This act is effective when it becomes law.

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

State Statute - Chapter 91A

Pawnbrokers Modernization Act of 1989

§ 91A-1. Short title

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

§ 91A-2. Purpose

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

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

§ 91A-3. Definitions

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

- (1) "Pawn" or "Pawn transaction" means a written bailment of personal property as security for a debt, redeemable on certain terms within 180 days, unless renewed, and with an implied power of sale on default.
- (2) "Pawnbroker" means any person engaged in the business of lending money on the security of pledged goods and who may also purchase merchandise for resale from dealers and traders.
- (3) "Pawnshop" means the location at which, or premises in which, a pawnbroker regularly conducts business.
- (4) "Person" means any individual, corporation, joint venture, association, or any other legal entity, however organized.

- (5) "Pledged goods" means tangible personal property which is deposited with, or otherwise actually delivered into, the possession of a pawnbroker in the course of his business in connection with a pawn transaction.
- (6) "Purchase" means any item purchased from an individual for the purpose of resale whereby the seller no longer has a vested interest in the item. (1989, c. 638, s. 2.)

§ 91A-4. Pawnbroker authority

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

§ 91A-5. License required

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

§ 91A-6. Requirements for licensure

- (a) To be eligible for a pawnbroker's license, an applicant must:
 - (1) Be of good moral character; and
 - (2) Not have been convicted of a felony within the last 10 years.
- (b) Every person, firm or corporation desiring to engage in the business of pawnbroker shall petition the appropriate city or county agency in the area in which the pawnshop is to be operated for a license to conduct such business. Such petitions shall provide:
 - (1) The name and address of the person, and, in case of a firm or corporation, the names and addresses of the persons composing such firm or of the officers, directors, and stockholders of such corporation, excluding shareholders of publicly traded companies;
 - (2) The name of the business and the street and mailing address where the business is to be operated;
 - (3) A statement indicating the amount of net assets or capital proposed to be used by the petitioner in operation of the business; this statement shall be accompanied by an unaudited statement from an accountant or certified public accountant verifying the information contained in the accompanying statement;
 - (4) An affidavit by the petitioner that he has not been convicted of a felony; and
 - (5) A certificate from the chief of police, or sheriff of the county, or the State Bureau of Investigation that the petitioner has not been convicted of a felony.
- (c) Licenses shall be granted under this Chapter by the city if the pawnshop is to be operated within the corporate limits of a city as defined by G.S. 160A-1, and by a county if it is to be operated outside the corporate limits of any city as defined by G.S. 160A-1.
- (d) Any license granted under this Chapter may be revoked by the county or city issuing it, after a hearing, for substantial abuses of this Chapter by the licensee. (1989, c. 638, s. 2.)

§ 91A-7. Record keeping requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 91A-8. Pawnbroker fees; interest rates

No pawnbroker shall demand or receive an effective rate of interest greater than two percent (2%) per month, and no other charge of any description or for any purpose shall be made by the

pawnbroker, except that the pawnbroker may charge, contract for, and recover an additional monthly fee for the following services, including but not limited to:

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

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

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

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

1.

§ 91A-9. Pawnbroker transactions

In every pawn transaction:

- (1) The original pawn contract shall have a maturity date of not less than 30 days, provided that nothing herein shall prevent the pledgor from redeeming the property before the maturity date;
- (2) Any personal property pledged to a pawnbroker in this State is subject to sale or disposal when there has been no payment made on the account for a period of 60 days past maturity date of the original contract; provided that the contract between the pledgor and the pawnbroker is renewable if renewal is agreed upon by both the parties;
- (3) Every pawn ticket or receipt for such pawn shall have printed thereon the provisions of subdivision (1) of this section which shall constitute: (i) notice of such sale or disposal, (ii) notice of intention to sell or dispose of the property without further notice, and (iii) consent to such sale or disposal. The pledgor thereby forfeits all right, title and interest of, in, and to such pawned property to the pawnbroker who thereby acquires absolute title to the same, whereupon the debt is satisfied and the pawnbroker may sell or dispose of the unredeemed pledges as his own property. Any sale or disposal of property under this section terminates all liability of the pawnbroker and vests in the purchaser the right, title, and interest of the borrower and the pawnbroker;
- (4) If the borrower loses his pawn ticket he shall not thereby forfeit his right to redeem, but may, before the lapse of the redemption period, make an affidavit with indemnification for such loss. The affidavit shall describe the property pawned and shall take the place of the lost pawn ticket unless the pawned property has already been redeemed with the original pawn ticket; and
- (5) A pledgor is not obligated to redeem pledged goods or make any payment on a pawn transaction. (1989, c. 638, s. 2.)

§ 91A-10. Prohibitions

2.

A pawnbroker shall not:

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

§ 91A-11. Penalties

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

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

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

§ 91A-12. Municipal or county authority

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

- (1) Interest, fees, or recovery charges;
- (2) Hours of operation, unless such regulation applies to businesses generally;

- (3) The nature of the business or type of pawn transaction; or
- (4) License fees in excess of rates set by the State. (1989, c. 638, s. 2.)

§ 91A-13. License renewal

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

§ 91A-14. Bond

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

Property Crime

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

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

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

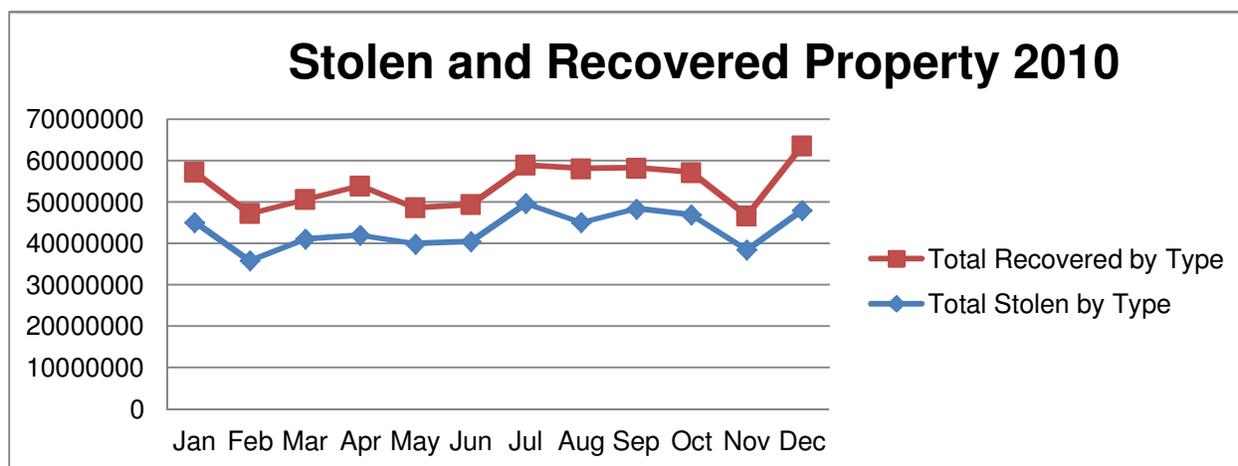
Larceny-Theft: The UCR Program defines larceny-theft as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that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

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

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

Property Crime Offenses, Eight -Year Trends

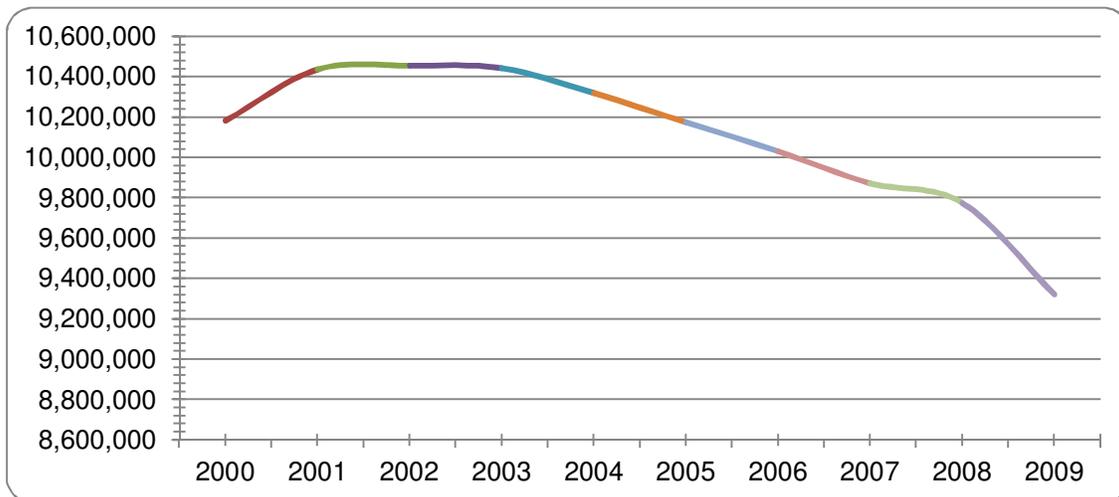
Offense	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Burglary	98,233	97,267	98,264	102,780	105,346	106,849	109,128	104,723
Larceny – Theft	225,562	225,687	220,058	217,963	222,189	228,707	228,259	208,326
Motor Vehicle Theft	24,556	26,344	27,012	28,251	29,670	27,486	26,211	19,409
Property Crime Total	348,351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



Overview of U.S. Property Crimes

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

- The largest portion of reported larcenies (36.3 percent) were thefts of motor vehicle parts, accessories, and contents.



Analysis

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

NC Property Crime

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

National Pawn Association

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Average Pawn Customer:

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

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

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

Existing North Carolina Systems

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

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

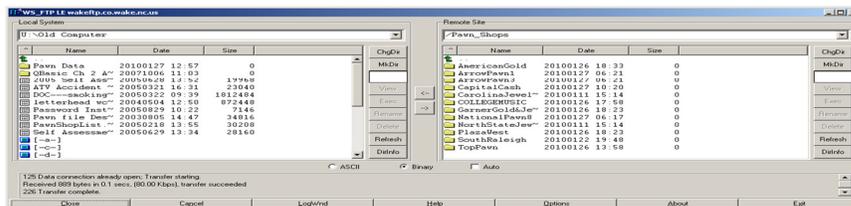
Locally Owned Database Advantages:

- Ensure security of data
- Ability to mine data for trends
- Ability to compare information to other databases

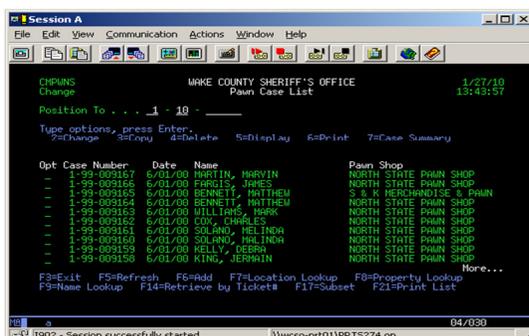
Locally Owned Database Disadvantages and Challenges:

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

How do we get our data?



Where does the data reside?



What Does Law Enforcement Want to Oversee?

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

Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD and Guilford County: Lt. Kim Simma of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department provided the CJIN Board with a comprehensive demonstration of a system entitled “Pawn Tracker”. Assisting Lt. Simma was Mr. Dick Evans and Tom Geisler of the CMPD Information Technology Division along with Detective David Shaw from the Guilford County Sheriff’s Office. The system is accessed through a secured connection to the individual departments; however, they provided an explanation of how the system could be expanded and adapted for potential state-wide implementation. The following are the highlights of the Pawn Tracker System – System Documentation, Recommendations for Statewide Implementation, and several screen shots:

Pawn Tracker System Documentation Overview

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

Who should read this document?

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

How the Pawn System collects data?

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

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

User groups and functions

Pawn Tracker user groups include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pawn shops and precious metal dealers - These users can:

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

Operations - Overview

Officers can use the Pawn Tracker System to:

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

Adding a person or item to your Watch List

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

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

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

Result: The Automatic Notifications screen opens. Note: Your name will be grayed out in the Login field. The system will assign a search number later.
3. If you want to send email notifications to another user regarding this person or item, type the name of the user in the Officer Field.
4. In the Agency field (beside the Officer field), verify that CMPD is selected. Note: If it is not selected, click the down arrow and select it from the list.
5. In the Case Number field, type the case number associated with the search.
6. In the Notes field, type additional information, if any.
7. In the Auto Search Criteria section, select the type of search (Name or Property).
8. Do one of the following:
 - If you selected Name in Step 7, complete the Name, DOB, and Race fields. Go to Step 13.
 - If you selected Property in Step 7, go to Step 9.
9. In the Make field, type the make, if any.
10. In the Model field, type the Model, if any.
11. In the Description section, type the most important identifiers in the three Description fields.
12. In the Serial Number field, type the serial number, if any. Note: Use the following guidelines:
 - If you are searching on a serial number, do not limit the search too much. For best results, search on a partial number using numbers from the middle of the serial number.
 - You will get better search results if you enter either a serial number *or* a model number (not both), and the serial number is preferable.

- If you enter *only* a model number or *only* a serial number, the system searches both the model number and serial number fields.
 - If you enter *both* a serial number and a model number, the system searches only the serial number field for the serial number and only the model number field for the model number.
 - If you enter a Dell service tag number, you can enter it in either the serial number or model number field. The system will search both fields as long as one of the fields is blank.
 - The Make field has a “sounds like” feature that will identify misspelled brand names.
13. In the Time Period section, indicate the time period during which you want the system to check existing data against new data coming into the system. Note: Each search adds overhead to the program and may delay the response time.
- If you want to save the data for a specific time period, click the Specific button and specify the start date and end date.
 - If you want to save the data indefinitely, click the Indefinite button. Note: The system will continue to search for a match until you delete the data.
 - If you want to specify the number of months the data will be searched, specify that number in the Length of Auto Search in Months field.
14. Click the Search button to save the search criteria. Note: Saving search criteria will keep it active and enable the system to search only new data as it is entered. Result: When the system finds a match, it sends an email notification to:
- Each recipient specified by the login
 - The Agency Administrator
 - Any other names listed in the Officer field

Marking an item Seized or Held

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

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

Complete these steps to mark an item Seized or Held:

1. In the Pawn Tracker System, find the appropriate ticket by searching on the person or item. Note: See the procedures entitled Searching for a Person and Searching for a Name.
Result: The system displays the item in the search results. This example shows a Property search on Pawn Shops.
2. In the list of tickets, select the ticket you want to mark.
3. In the Seized field in the Selected/Held section, select Seized or Held.
4. Leave the Paid field blank.
5. Complete the remaining fields as appropriate.

6. Click the Save Changes button.

Recommendations for Using Pawn Tracker as a State-wide System

Must Haves:

1. There is NO code in place now to create two tiers of administrators – one for the system as a whole (System Administrator) and one for just the agencies that they work for (Agency Administrator). The needed additions to the system of Agency Administrator support are:
 - Correct Errors function would only allow Agency Administrator(s) to correct entries from pawn shops assigned to their agency. [2 man days]
 - Agency Administrator(s) need only the ability to approve new users to the system that claim to be a part of their agency. (Also, the email notification of new user registration will also have to go to the Agency Administrator(s) [4 man days]
 - Agency Administrator(s) can only maintain users in their agency. [3 man days]
 - Agency maintenance is restricted to the Agency Administrator(s) [1 man day]
2. Manual Entry is restricted to pawn shops in the logged in user's agency. The only exception would be Agency Administrator(s) who can enter data for any shop. [2 man days]
3. File Upload is restricted to pawn shops in the logged in user's agency. The only exception would be Agency Administrator(s) who can upload data for any shop. [2-3 man days]
4. Re-brand the application. The branding is almost all contained in the configuration file and external images, so re-branding will be straight forward. The biggest need will be for a new logo. [1-2 man days]
5. Pawn Tracker Usage Reports are by CMPD Divisions. The concept will have to be extended so that all agencies can have Divisions. This will also require the addition of a web page to allow Agency Administrator(s) to enter their own Divisions. [6 man days]

Nice To Have(s):

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

Decisions that MUST be made:

1. Pawn Tracker has known cosmetic issues in Safari and Fire-Fox with the menu bar. The issue has to do with an HTML error on the base page. Changing the base page would cause all of the pages to have to be re-examined for placement issues. Pawn Tracker has only been full vetted in Internet Explorer versions 6 and 7. The more browsers that are supported the longer this will take. [10-15 man days for the first browser, 3-4 man days for each remaining browser]

- One of the system functions is to merge pawners that are duplicates (because of name spelling issues or ID differences). Pawners are shared at a system level, it needs to be decided if Agency Administrator(s) will be allowed to merge duplicates. [2 man days – code needs to be changed regardless of decision]

Decisions that SHOULD be made:

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

PAWN TRACKER
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department
PAWNSHOP ACTIVITY REPORT

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

PAWN SHOP Ticket Counts By Date

Category	Mon 12/28	Tue 12/29	Wed 12/30	Thu 12/31	Fri 1/1	Sat 1/2	Mon 1/4	Tue 1/5	Wed 1/6
ALL AMERICAN PAWN	18	14	10	0	0	0	10	8	11
Mon 1/7	13	18	9	16	15	6	18	6	13
Mon 1/18	23	17	17	10	17	4	8	0	
Total:	266	Avg: 12.14							
AMERICAN GUN & PAWN	34	18	25	12	0	31	62	39	30
Mon 1/7	22	32	39	16	30	25	24	15	13
Mon 1/18	33	21	12	21	18	17	0	0	
Total:	684	Avg: 26.39							
CAROLINA PAWN & JEWELRY	28	22	19	17	0	19	23	39	13
Mon 1/7	18	33	9	27	16	11	9	17	14
Mon 1/18	29	18	25	9	13	9	14	0	
Total:	466	Avg: 18.96							
CASH AMERICA #1202 (8/2002)	99	44	57	99	0	124	104	71	62
Mon 1/7	42	99	40	75	62	108	70	78	100
Mon 1/18	66	96	69	68	64	64	98	0	
Total:	1,886	Avg: 77.83							
CASH AMERICA #1203 (8/2002)	156	107	83	92	0	141	142	126	100
Mon 1/7	83	93	112	105	99	72	87	108	137
Mon 1/18	127	111	97	55	93	89	121	0	
Total:	2,638	Avg: 106.87							
CASH AMERICA #1204 (8/2002)	59	64	43	68	0	65	96	57	61
Mon 1/7	54	86	41	63	81	67	47	60	95
Mon 1/18	60	52	65	46	70	66	74	0	
Total:	1,640	Avg: 64.29							

Unreported
 Below 60 % Threshold
 Above 160 % Threshold
 Within Range

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

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

- 66 Law Enforcement Agencies in North Carolina
- 205 Pawnshops in North Carolina
- Nationally – 1,400 Law Enforcement Agencies in 35 States

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

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

Leads-On-Line compares every pawn item against the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database. The following 91 law enforcement agencies are using Leads-On-Line in North Carolina:

North Carolina Law Enforcement Clients

Aberdeen Police Dept.	Conover Police Dept.
Asheville Police Dept.	Cumberland County Sheriff's Office
Atlantic Beach Police Dept.	Dunn Police Dept.
Biltmore Forest Police Dept.	Duplin County Sheriff's Office
Black Mountain Police Dept.	Emerald Isle Police Dept.
Bladenboro Police Dept.	Fayetteville Police Dept.
Bladen County Sheriff's Office	Fletcher Police Dept.
Boiling Springs Lake Police Dept.	Fort Bragg CID
Brevard Police Dept.	Fort Bragg MPI
Brunswick County Sheriff's Office	Franklin Police Dept.
Buncombe County Sheriff's Office	Greensboro Police Dept.
Camp Lejeune USMC	Harnett County Sheriff's Office
Canton Police Dept.	Haywood County Sheriff's Office
Carolina Beach Police Dept.	Henderson County Sheriff's Office
Carteret County Sheriff's Office	Hendersonville Police Dept.
Caswell County Sheriff's Office	Hickory Police Dept.
Catawba County Sheriff's Office	Holden Beach Police Dept.
Chatham County Sheriff's Office	Hope Mills Police Dept.
Cherokee Indian Police Dept.	Jackson County Sheriff's Office
Cleveland County Sheriff's Office	Jacksonville Police Dept.
Columbus County Sheriff's Office	Kannapolis Police Dept.
Concord Police Dept.	Lake Lure Police Dept.

Laurel Park Police Dept.
 Lee County Sheriff's Office
 Leland Police Dept.
 Lincoln County Sheriff's Office
 Lincoln Police Dept.
 Madison County Sheriff's Office
 Maggie Valley Police Dept.
 Marion Police Dept.
 Matthews Police Dept.
 McDowell County Sheriff's Office
 Monroe Police Dept.
 Moore County Sheriff's Office
 New Bern Police Dept.
 New Hanover County Sheriff's Office
 Newton Police Dept.
 Onslow County Sheriff's Office
 Pender County Sheriff's Office
 Person County Sheriff's Office
 Pinehurst Police Dept.
 Pine Knoll Shores Police Dept.
 Polk County Sheriff's Office
 Raeford Police Dept.
 Randolph County Sheriff's Office
 Red Springs Police Dept.

Robeson County Sheriff's Office
 Rocky Mount Police Dept.
 Rutherford County Sheriff's Office
 Salisbury Police Dept.
 Samson County Sheriff's Office
 Sanford Police Dept.
 Spring Lake Police Dept.
 Statesville Police Dept.
 Sunset Beach Police Dept.
 Swain County Sheriff's Office
 Sylva Police Dept.
 Transylvania County Sheriff's Office
 Union County Sheriff's Office
 Univ. of North Carolina Wilmington
 U.S. Forest Service – Asheville
 Waxhaw Police Dept.
 Waynesville Police Dept.
 Weaverville Police Dept.
 White Lake Police Dept.
 Wilkes County Sheriff's Office
 Wilmington Police Dept.
 Woodfin Police Dept.
 Wrightsville Beach Police Dept.

The following 360 pawnshops are using Leads-On-Line in North Carolina:

Best Buy #601	Aberdeen, NC
Best Buy #953	Arden, NC
Denny's Jewelry & Pawn	Arden, NC
Renaissance Gold and Silver Exchange	Arden, NC
Unlimited Treasures	Arden, NC
Alan's Jewelry & Pawn, Inc. #2	Asheville, NC
Alan's Jewelry & Pawn, Inc.	Asheville, NC
American Pawn & Pickers	Asheville, NC
Best Buy #1912 - BBYM Asheville	Asheville, NC
Best Buy #445 - Asheville	Asheville, NC
Cash Masters	Asheville, NC
Gamestop #259	Asheville, NC
Gamestop #5732	Asheville, NC
Gold and Diamond Connection	Asheville, NC
International Gold Silver & Coin Buyers	Asheville, NC
Leicester Pawn & Gun	Asheville, NC
Southern Bullion Coin & Jewelry	Asheville, NC
The Gold Spot	Asheville, NC
Pawn South #7	Bladenboro, NC
GameStop #6770	Bonnie Doone, NC
Jery's Pawn (Bonnie Doone)	Bonnie Doone, NC
Big Money Pawn	Brevard, NC
Best Buy #648	Burlington, NC

Carolina Pawn and Gun	Canton, NC
My Laptop Direct	Canton, NC
G&F Precious Metals	Carthage, NC
Best Buy #147	Cary, NC
Best Buy #1903	Cary, NC
2nd Impressions	Castle Hayne, NC
Pawn South #1	Chadbourn, NC
Best Buy #1902	Chapel Hill, NC
BBYM Carolina Place	Charlotte, NC
Best Buy #1107	Charlotte, NC
Best Buy #1108	Charlotte, NC
Best Buy #1155	Charlotte, NC
Best Buy #1767	Charlotte, NC
Best Buy #268	Charlotte, NC
Cash America - CHARLOTTE #09	Charlotte, NC
Cash America - CHARLOTTE #10	Charlotte, NC
Cash America - CHARLOTTE #11	Charlotte, NC
Cash America Pawn of Charlotte #2	Charlotte, NC
Cash America Pawn of Charlotte #3	Charlotte, NC
Cash America Pawn of Charlotte #4	Charlotte, NC
Cash America Pawn of Charlotte #6	Charlotte, NC
Cash America Pawn of Charlotte #7	Charlotte, NC
Cash America Pawn of Charlotte #8	Charlotte, NC
ecoATM - Northlake Mall NC	Charlotte, NC
Omni Source Yard 53	Charlotte, NC
Golden Eagle Souvenirs	Cherokee, NC
Tribal Pawn Shop	Cherokee, NC
Omni Source Yard 12	Cherryville, NC
Choco Trade	Chocowinity, NC
Sookies Main St. Pawn	Clayton, NC
BBYM Concord Mills	Concord, NC
City Pawn Shop	Concord, NC
Diamond District	Concord, NC
ecoATM - Concord Mills	Concord, NC
Ellis Jewelers	Concord, NC
GoldRush - Concord Mills Mall I	Concord, NC
GoldRush - Concord Mills Mall II	Concord, NC
Hal's Pawn & Gun Shop	Concord, NC
Jewelry Mine	Concord, NC
Kwick Kash Pawn	Concord, NC
MacPherson's Diamonds & Designs	Concord, NC
Southeast Gold Exchange	Concord, NC
Steve's Pawn and Gun	Concord, NC
Velasquez Pawn Shop	Concord, NC
Quick Cash Pawn of Hickory (Conover NC)#2	Conover, NC
Gold King - Cornelius	Cornelius, NC
Charlies Parts & Wrecker	Dana, NC
Carolina Gold Masters Denver	Denver, NC
Gold & Silver Assay Company	Denver, NC

Trading Post & Pawn	Denver, NC
Best Buy #1051 - Durham Renaissance Center	Durham, NC
Best Buy #160 - Durham New Hope Commons	Durham, NC
Trade It!	Eden, NC
Pawn South #2	Elizabethtown, NC
Danny's Guns	Elkin, NC
Etowah Pawn Brokers	Etowah, NC
Advanced Recovery of NC	Fairmont, NC
Fairmont Recycling	Fairmont, NC
Fallston Pawn	Fallston, NC
Ace Pawn Shop	Fayetteville, NC
Best Buy #174	Fayetteville, NC
Best Buy #2746 - BBYM Cross Creek Mall	Fayetteville, NC
Boulevard Pawn Shop	Fayetteville, NC
Bragg Pawn	Fayetteville, NC
Carolina Firearms Sports Inc.	Fayetteville, NC
Cash Converters - Bragg Blvd	Fayetteville, NC
Cash Converters - Cliffdale	Fayetteville, NC
Cash Pawn	Fayetteville, NC
Classic Pawn Shop	Fayetteville, NC
Cross Creek Pawn & Jewelry	Fayetteville, NC
Cumberland Pawn & Loan #1	Fayetteville, NC
Cumberland Pawn & Loan #2	Fayetteville, NC
Cumberland Pawn & Loan #3	Fayetteville, NC
Cumberland Pawn & Loan #4	Fayetteville, NC
Cumberland Pawn & Loan #5	Fayetteville, NC
Day & Nite Pawnshop	Fayetteville, NC
Dixie Music and Pawn	Fayetteville, NC
ecoATM - Cross Creek Mall	Fayetteville, NC
GameStop #0889	Fayetteville, NC
GameStop #4975	Fayetteville, NC
GameStop #5715	Fayetteville, NC
GameStop #7624	Fayetteville, NC
Goldtrade	Fayetteville, NC
Jims Pawn Shop	Fayetteville, NC
Military Pawn Shop	Fayetteville, NC
Parker Pawn #17	Fayetteville, NC
Parker Pawn #18	Fayetteville, NC
Pawn King	Fayetteville, NC
Reeds Jewelers #76	Fayetteville, NC
Rhudy's Inc.	Fayetteville, NC
RMR - Fayetteville	Fayetteville, NC
Daily Dollar Pawn	Fletcher, NC
The Jewelry Connection- Smiley's Booth 401	Fletcher, NC
GameStop #3066	Forest City, NC
GameStop #6814	Fort Bragg, NC
Mountain Top Coins	Franklin, NC
Thunder Pawn	Franklin, NC
Arrow Pawn #3	Garner, NC

Best Buy #574	Garner, NC
Garner Gold-N-Pawn	Garner, NC
Pawn and Gifts	Garner, NC
BBYM Eastridge Mall	Gastonia, NC
Best Buy #175 - Gastonia	Gastonia, NC
Cash America Pawn of Charlotte #5	Gastonia, NC
BBYM Four Seasons Town Centre	Greensboro, NC
Best Buy #155 - Greensboro	Greensboro, NC
Cash America - GREENSBORO #02	Greensboro, NC
Cash America Pawn of Greensboro#1	Greensboro, NC
ecoATM - Four Seasons Town Center	Greensboro, NC
Henebry's Jewelers	Greensboro, NC
Best Buy #386 - Greenville	Greenville, NC
Doc's Gun and Pawn	Greenville, NC
Coastal Cash Exchange - Hampstead	Hampstead, NC
Danny's Pawn & Sports, Inc.	Hampstead, NC
Golden Dollar Pawn Shop	Hays, NC
Blue Mountain Computers	Hendersonville, NC
Cool Mtn Pawn and Gun	Hendersonville, NC
G. A. Pope Fine Jewelry	Hendersonville, NC
Gamestop #5855	Hendersonville, NC
Goldcrafters of London	Hendersonville, NC
Hendersonville Metal Recyclers	Hendersonville, NC
Hendersonville Pawn	Hendersonville, NC
Naples Iron and Salvage	Hendersonville, NC
New Deal Pawn	Hendersonville, NC
P&A Pawn And Gun LLC	Hendersonville, NC
Pawn Outlet	Hendersonville, NC
R C Fisher, Inc.	Hendersonville, NC
Saslows Jewelers	Hendersonville, NC
Scotties Jewelry	Hendersonville, NC
Shelley's Jewelry	Hendersonville, NC
Surette Antiques & Pawn	Hendersonville, NC
The Goldsmith by Rudi, Ltd.	Hendersonville, NC
We Buy Gold - Hendersonville I	Hendersonville, NC
BBYM Valley Hills Mall	Hickory, NC
Berndt's	Hickory, NC
Best Buy #425	Hickory, NC
Bisanar Co	Hickory, NC
Blueridge Salvage and Recycling	Hickory, NC
Coins & More Coin Shop	Hickory, NC
ecoATM - Valley Hills Mall	Hickory, NC
FPS Pawn	Hickory, NC
Gold & Silver Assay Company - Hickory	Hickory, NC
Gold & Silver Recycling Co. Inc.	Hickory, NC
Gold King - 2nd St.	Hickory, NC
Gold King - Startown	Hickory, NC
Gold Town USA	Hickory, NC
Harrisburg Music & Trading Co.	Hickory, NC

Hickory Jewelry Connection Inc	Hickory, NC
Hickory Pawn & Gun	Hickory, NC
Insta-Cash Pawn and Jewelry	Hickory, NC
Jewelry Exchange Inc. #1	Hickory, NC
Jewelry Exchange Inc. #2	Hickory, NC
Mountain Recycling	Hickory, NC
Oz's Jewelers	Hickory, NC
Quick Cash Pawn #801	Hickory, NC
Quick Cash Pawn #803	Hickory, NC
Cash America Pawn of High Point#01	High Point, NC
FIRST PAWN JEWELRY & LOAN	Hope Mills, NC
Jery's Pawn (Hope Mills)	Hope Mills, NC
Barnes Diamond Gallery	Jacksonville, NC
Best Buy #805 - Jacksonville	Jacksonville, NC
Carolina Cash Exchange - 2434A Onslow Dr.	Jacksonville, NC
GameStop #0368	Jacksonville, NC
GameStop #2626	Jacksonville, NC
GameStop #4685	Jacksonville, NC
Gunshop	Jacksonville, NC
Park-N-Pawn	Jacksonville, NC
Penguin Pawn & Loans	Jacksonville, NC
Reeds Jewelers #67	Jacksonville, NC
Royal Coins - Jacksonville	Jacksonville, NC
Southern Trade Emporium	Jacksonville, NC
Stop & Pawn	Jacksonville, NC
The Bargain Shop - 1907 Lejeune	Jacksonville, NC
The Bargain Shop - 1909 Lejeune	Jacksonville, NC
The Bargain Shop - 611 Bell Fork	Jacksonville, NC
The Corner Jeweler	Jacksonville, NC
Woodson Jewelry and Pawn	Jacksonville, NC
Yesterday's Thrift Store	Jacksonville, NC
Best Buy #1132 - Kannapolis	Kannapolis, NC
Reid's Pawn Shop, Inc.	Kannapolis, NC
J & M Pawn	Kernersville, NC
Cash Pro Pawn	Kings Mountain, NC
Jack's Jewelry & Loan	Kings Mountain, NC
Best Buy #1492 - Knightdale	Knightdale, NC
Knightdale Pawn	Knightdale, NC
Pawn USA #7	Leland, NC
American Gun & Pawn	Lillington, NC
T&J Motors #3	Lillington, NC
Boger City Pawn Shop	Lincolnton, NC
Lincolnton Pawn Shop	Lincolnton, NC
Riverside Gold Exchange	Lincolnton, NC
Bryant's Gun & Pawn	Lumberton, NC
GameStop #3732	Lumberton, NC
House of Quality	Lumberton, NC
McNeill Jewelers - Lumberton	Lumberton, NC
Pawn Plus - Roberts Ave.	Lumberton, NC

Pawn Plus - West Fifth Street	Lumberton, NC
Pawn South #3	Lumberton, NC
SMR Core & Metals	Lumberton, NC
Wise Recycling	Lumberton, NC
Arizona Gold Jewelry and Pawn	Marion, NC
Black Bear Trading Post INC	Marion, NC
Killough's Music and Loan	Marion, NC
Silver Dollar Pawn	Marion, NC
Beltway Gun and Pawn	Matthews, NC
Best Buy #261	Matthews, NC
GameStop #4700	Matthews, NC
3 R Recycling	Maxton, NC
Lock's Recycling	Maxton, NC
Monroe Pawn & Gun	Monroe, NC
Top Dollar Jewelry & Loan of Monroe	Monroe, NC
Best Buy #1133 - Mooresville	Mooresville, NC
Best Buy #1451 - Morehead City	Morehead City, NC
Donalds Pawn	New Bern, NC
Glenburnie Coins And Pawn	New Bern, NC
J&W PAWN	New Bern, NC
Investors Jewelry	Newport, NC
Bob's Jewelry & Loan	North Wilkesboro, NC
Eastside Loan & Pawn	North Wilkesboro, NC
Hamby's Music & Pawn	North Wilkesboro, NC
Main Street Music and Loan Inc.	North Wilkesboro, NC
Michael's Jewelry	North Wilkesboro, NC
The Vintage Corner	North Wilkesboro, NC
Brunswick Pawn, Inc.	Oak Island, NC
Redgator Pawn & Jewelry	Ocean Isle Beach, NC
Coastal Cash Exchange - Ogden	Ogden, NC
Pembroke Pawn	Pembroke, NC
Best Buy #262 - Carolina Mall	Pineville, NC
Goldrush Stores #1003	Pineville, NC
Reeds Jewelers #93	Pineville, NC
Pisgah Forest Pawn	Pisgah Forest, NC
Penguin Pawn & Loans	Providence, NC
Universal Pawn Shop	Raeford, NC
American Gold Exchange	Raleigh, NC
Arrow Pawn #1	Raleigh, NC
Best Buy #1453	Raleigh, NC
Best Buy #1900	Raleigh, NC
Best Buy #1901	Raleigh, NC
Best Buy #1916	Raleigh, NC
Best Buy #299	Raleigh, NC
Best Buy #821	Raleigh, NC
Plaza West Jewelry and Loan, Inc.	Raleigh, NC
Reeds Jewelers - Triangle Town	Raleigh, NC
Reeds Jewelers #43	Raleigh, NC
McNeill Jewelers - Red Springs	Red Springs, NC

Merritt's Jewelry and Pawn	Red Springs, NC
Nelson & Nelson Recycling	Red Springs, NC
Southern Arms	Red Springs, NC
Universal Pawn	Red Springs, NC
American Jewelry & Pawn Inc.	Rocky Mount, NC
Carolina Jewelry Pawn & Gun	Rocky Mount, NC
Pioneer Pawn - Rocky Mount	Rocky Mount, NC
Quick Cash Pawn - Raleigh Rd	Rocky Mount, NC
Quick Cash Pawn - Sunset Ave	Rocky Mount, NC
Trade It!	Rocky Mount, NC
Quick Cash Pawn	Salisbury, NC
Radio Shack #8898	Salisbury, NC
Radio Shack #11098	Salisbury, NC
Reliable Pawn Shop Inc.	Salisbury, NC
Security Pawn Shop	Salisbury, NC
City Pawn Shop	Sanford, NC
Kendale Pawn Shop	Sanford, NC
La Jalisco	Sanford, NC
Lee Iron & Metal	Sanford, NC
Money Man Pawn & Loan	Sanford, NC
Quick Cash Pawn #818	Sanford, NC
Jenny's Pawn	Shallotte, NC
Pawn USA #6	Shallotte, NC
Tripps Jewel Shop	Shallotte, NC
226 Pawn	Shelby, NC
Foothills Pawn Shop	Shelby, NC
GameStop #6348	Shelby, NC
Quick Cash Pawn	Shelby, NC
Shelby Pawn & Coin	Shelby, NC
The Pawn Shop - Shelby	Shelby, NC
TJ's Jewlery & Pawn	Shelby, NC
Coastal Cash Exchange	Sneads Ferry, NC
SoldUSA Gun & Pawn	Sneads Ferry, NC
CITY PAWN SHOP #4	Southern Pines, NC
JLGG OF SOUTHERN PINES	Southern Pines, NC
Cash Unlimited Pawn, Inc	Southport, NC
GameStop #5729	Spring Lake, NC
Jery's Pawn (Spring Lake)	Spring Lake, NC
Parker House of Music, Inc.	Spring Lake, NC
Bullseye Pawn & Jewelry, LLC	Statesville, NC
Radio Shack 011729	Statesville, NC
Radio Shack 012333	Statesville, NC
Parker's Gold & Diamonds	Stedman, NC
Taylor's Metal Recycling	Supply, NC
Swansboro Music & Pawn	Swansboro, NC
GameStop # 6712	Sylva, NC
Metal Wood Recycling	Sylva, NC
Middleton's Pawn Shop	Sylva, NC
Plaza Pawn	Sylva, NC

Sylva Trading Post	Sylva, NC
Tuck's Guns and Ammo	Sylva, NC
Weekends Gold	Sylva, NC
Pawn South #6	Tabor City, NC
The Gold Exchange - Tryon	Tryon, NC
Pawn USA #3	Wallace, NC
Best Buy #1385 - Waynesville	Waynesville, NC
Valley Pawn & Estate Jewelry	Waynesville, NC
Pawn South #5	Whiteville, NC
Pawn USA	Whiteville, NC
VP Recycling	Whittier, NC
Gold King - Wilkesboro	Wilkesboro, NC
Albert F. Rhodes, Inc.	Wilmington, NC
Atlantic Jewelry & Pawn	Wilmington, NC
Best Buy #2977 - Independence Mall	Wilmington, NC
Best Buy #378 - Wilmington	Wilmington, NC
Brothers in Arms Pawn	Wilmington, NC
Flash Cash Pawn and Jewelry	Wilmington, NC
Hanover Jewelry & Pawn Inc.	Wilmington, NC
J&J Jewelry	Wilmington, NC
Jasmine Diamond Co.	Wilmington, NC
Jewel Recycle	Wilmington, NC
Jim's Pawn & Gun	Wilmington, NC
Kingoff's Jewelers	Wilmington, NC
Lumina Gem	Wilmington, NC
National Pawn #6	Wilmington, NC
OPM Pawn Co.	Wilmington, NC
Pawn South #10	Wilmington, NC
Pawn South #8	Wilmington, NC
Pawn South #9	Wilmington, NC
Pawn USA #1	Wilmington, NC
Pawn USA #2	Wilmington, NC
Pawn USA #4	Wilmington, NC
Perry's Emporium	Wilmington, NC
Picasso #7	Wilmington, NC
Picasso #8	Wilmington, NC
Precious Gems & Jewelry	Wilmington, NC
Reeds Jewelers - Oleander	Wilmington, NC
Reeds Jewelers - Wilmington	Wilmington, NC
Spectrum Art & Jewelry	Wilmington, NC
Wilmington Silver and Gold Refinery	Wilmington, NC
Best Buy #1892	Wilson, NC
The Pioneer	Wilson, NC
Camel Pawn Shop	Winston Salem, NC
Cash America - WINSTON-SALEM #03	Winston Salem, NC
BBYM Hanes Mall	Winston-Salem, NC
Best Buy #158 - Winston-Salem	Winston-Salem, NC
Cash America Pawn of Winston-Salem #1	Winston-Salem, NC
Cash America Pawn of Winston-Salem #2	Winston-Salem, NC

Potential North Carolina Systems

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

Local Record Management Systems: Several of the local record management systems in North Carolina contain a module called pawn. Three of the vendors, all located within North Carolina, have these modules and they also possess information sharing applications; OSSI- Police to Police (P2P), Southern Software (Rambler), and VisionAir (Vision Inform). Members of the CJIN Board and staff will be meeting with the senior management of these companies in the near future to discuss one of CJIN's current initiatives. This may be an appropriate occasion in which to discuss pawn transactions.

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

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

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

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

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

Other States and Large City Systems

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

Maryland – Regional Automated Property Information Database:

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



NEWS RELEASE

DEPARTMENT OF
MARYLAND STATE POLICE

Headquarters: Pikesville, MD 21208-3899

(410) 486-3101 TTY For Deaf (410) 486-0677

Toll Free: 1-800-525-5555

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

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

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

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

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

Due to its statewide reach, the RAPID database program is coordinated by the Maryland State Police. Coordination assistance is provided by the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention, and a County Administrator's Board, comprised of county and state law enforcement representatives from throughout Maryland. Because of the proprietary and law enforcement sensitive information contained in the database, security is a top priority. The database is maintained in a secure location at the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center.

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

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

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

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

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

- Currently, over 200 law enforcement agencies in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin subscribe to APS
- 40% of the stolen items recovered by Minneapolis investigators using APS were located in pawn and secondhand shops outside the city
- Increased the recovery of stolen property
 - Number of items held as evidence up 235%
 - Over \$100,000.00 Monthly - Estimated retail value of stolen property recovered using APS
 - The APS service is available to all law enforcement agencies. Agencies that license pawn and/or secondhand shops will find APS is a proven, low cost way to effectively manage and regulate their shops, as well as all the transaction information their shops are required to report. Law enforcement agencies use the customizable tools within the APS application to manage and regulate their licensed dealers according to local ordinance requirements, and to investigate reported crimes. Pawn and secondhand dealers use the point-of-sale software of their choice, with minor customization required to accommodate APS transaction reporting requirements.
 - Agencies without any licensed pawn or secondhand dealers can use the comprehensive APS investigative functions to access all the transaction data in APS to solve more crimes – faster. Loss prevention specialists at colleges, universities, major retailers and insurance companies will find the custom investigative queries in APS are designed to be an invaluable investigative tool.
 - Novices and experts find the APS application intuitive and easy to use. Initial and ongoing training for investigators and regulators is free of charge for licensed users. The APS client application runs on all current 32-bit Windows operating systems and APS software upgrades are provided free of charge to licensed users.
 - The APS SQL Server database is designed to be a central repository for the sharing of pawn and secondhand transaction information. All transaction information is available to APS subscribers in accordance with applicable data privacy laws. The APS fileserver is located and maintained at the State of Minnesota and offered as an application service to all law enforcement agencies. Agencies in other regions of the country may wish to implement a similar APS service to share regional data.
 - Broad-based participation from agencies throughout the Midwest is encouraged. Currently, APS receives transaction information directly from over 120 stores in over 50 communities throughout Minnesota and Wisconsin. Minneapolis stores and some St. Paul stores have been submitting transaction information to APS since 1997. Currently, over 155 Query Only agencies have subscribed to APS to take advantage of its investigative features.

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



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

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

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

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

Summary of Analysis

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

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

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

- Several counties have developed their own systems; Guilford and Charlotte-Mecklenburg have a system called "Pawn Tracker", a sophisticated computer application;
- Seventeen counties and numerous cities use an internet based solution; Leads-On-Line which interfaces to the pawn broker software at no cost to the business (law enforcement pays for the rights to use the system), they receive records from 125 pawnshops – approximately 25% of the total number of shops in the State;

- Several cities and counties have teamed together to create a local database with a variety of inputs and features;
- Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department require a fingerprint of the index finger on each pawn ticket; and
- The overwhelming majority of everyone involved with pawnshops including the pawnbrokers and especially law enforcement are requesting that record keeping and regulation should be extended to other secondhand dealers.

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

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

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

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

Recommendations

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

Study Recommendation:

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

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

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

Activities

The Board met numerous times in the last several years for the purpose of discussing criminal justice information sharing projects. The CJIN Staff replaced the comprehensive CJIN Handbook by enhancing the CJIN website – www.cjin.nc.gov. The website contains all the information that was contained in our handbook in addition to the presentations that were given at the meetings; the Board has participated in the following activities:

- Presentation to the LInX Governance Board – Wilmington, PD
- Advanced Authentication Workshop – Various PDs
- Workshop/Conference Call for CJLEADS – Raleigh, NC
- LInX Analysis Workshop – Raleigh, NC
- NCID Workshops, Statewide Authentication – Raleigh, NC
- Various Workshops on FirstNet, Public Safety Broadband – Raleigh, NC
- LTE/LMR Webinar
- Workshop on Digital Signature and Authentication – Cary, NC
- Presentation to the Eastern Chiefs of Police & Executive LInX Board – Jacksonville Naval Air Station
- Workshop at National Governor’s Association, Public Safety Broadband, Leesburg, VA
- Workshop with Pitt County Detention Center – Guard-Tracker, Greenville, NC
- Presentation to the Executive LInX Governance Board – Wilmington PD
- Meeting with Halifax ADA and DA
- Workshop on Digital Signature at ITS Office
- Presentation to the Joint Legislative Committees on Information Technology and Health & Human Services
- 2011 Workshop with VisionAir at Nash Community College
- 2011 Workshop with SunGard OSSI in High Point, NC
- 2011 Workshop with Southern Software in Southern Pines, NC
- Presentation to NC Metro Chiefs, Salemburg, NC, NC Justice Academy
- Presentation to LInX Executive Governance Board, Greenville, NC, Pitt County Sheriff’s Office
- Presentation to NC Pawnbrokers Association, Executive Board, Mebane, NC
- 2010 Workshop with VisionAir, Harnett County Sheriff’s Office, Lillington, NC
- 2010 Workshop with SunGard OSSI, Corporate Headquarters, High Point, NC
- 2010 Workshop with Southern Software, Corporate Headquarters, Southern Pines, NC
- Workshop on Two-Factor Authentication, Department of Corrections, Raleigh, NC
- Workshop on Automatic License Plate Readers, Department of Corrections, Raleigh, NC
- Workshops with the State Bureau of Investigation regarding Information Sharing
- Conference calls & workshops on CJLEADS
- Workshop with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Data Exchange (NDEx)
- Workshop with the Naval Criminal Investigative Services, Law Enforcement Information Exchange (LInX)
- Presentation from State Representative on Digital Signature/E-Forms
- Received multiple updates on major CJIN Initiatives from the NC Highway Patrol, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the State Bureau of Investigation, the State Information Technology Services, the Department of Corrections, the Department of

Justice, the Office of the State Controller, and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

- Criminal Justice Integration Presentations from the States of Pennsylvania, Texas, Nebraska (connected to Kansas, Alabama, & Wyoming), Oregon, and Michigan
- Technical Overviews on information sharing from the Towns of Cary, Angier and Coats and the Cities of High Point, Wilson, Jacksonville, Durham, Raleigh, Charlotte, Dunn, Greensboro, Fayetteville, Lillington, Asheville, Whiteville, and Kinston
- Technical Presentations from the Counties of Durham, Buncombe, Wake, Mecklenburg, Cumberland, Onslow, Columbus, Harnett, Lee, Guilford, and Johnston
- E-Forms Presentation on California DMV, Portland Police Department – Oregon, and California Parole
- Department of Correction, Photos to the mobile data terminals
- Technical Workshop on Statewide Pawn Study including law enforcement, CJIN members, pawn shop owners, lobbyist of pawn shop associations
- Governor’s Crime Commission – Grants & Chair Linda Hayes as a Guest Speaker
- Presentation on the NC Fusion Center - Information Sharing and Analysis Center
- Pilot Project on the DMV photos using the CJIN Mobile Data Network
- Several GangNet Presentations from the Durham Sheriff’s Office and Police Department
- E911 Challenges, a comprehensive presentation from the E911 Wireless Board
- On-line presentation of the capabilities of the Offender Population Unified System by the NC Department of Correction
- Technical overview on the State’s Second Major Data Center by the Office of Information Technology Services
- Updates and activities associated with the NC Local Government Information Systems Association from the City of Salisbury
- Meetings with the US Department of Justice on National Information Sharing
- Presentation from the Federal Bureau of Investigation on InfraGard
- Several presentations on the Wake County Pilot Project, CJLEADS

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

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Cities and Towns

City of Durham - Durham Emergency Communications 9-1-1 Texting Trial

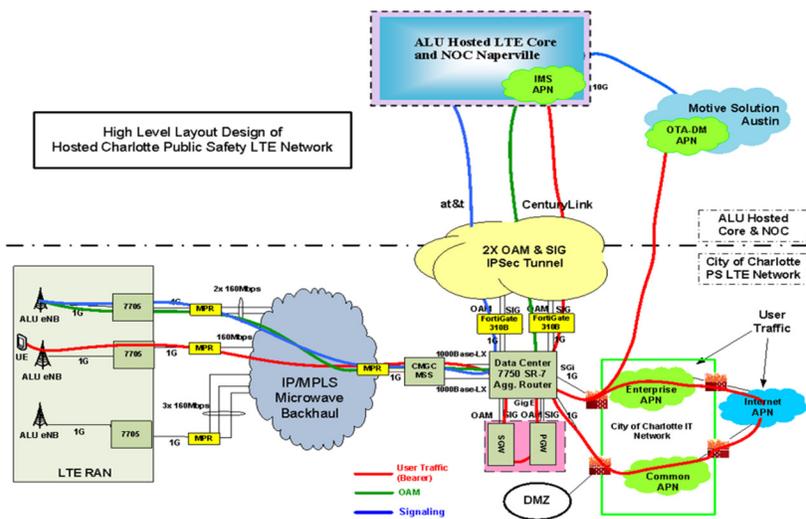
Durham residents and visitors who are also Verizon Wireless customers can send a text message to 911 for emergency help as part of a six-month trial to test the potential of offering this new technology. Since Verizon Wireless is the service provider participating in the trial, only Verizon Wireless customers will be able to send a text message to 911; all other wireless customers (such as AT&T, Sprint, T-Mobile, etc.) must continue to call 911 for emergency help.

The texting trial is specifically designed for two types of emergency scenarios. Since the way people communicate is evolving and 911 centers across the nation are evaluating how to adapt to the digital age, Durham wants to offer multiple ways for people to reach out to 911 when they need help. When asked to participate in this trial, the Durham Emergency Communications Centers went into it as an opportunity to help people who are hearing impaired and potential victims who can't afford for someone to hear them make a 911 voice call.

The Durham Emergency Communications Center is the first center in North Carolina, and one of the first in the United States, to have next-generation 911 technology. The Center is now taking a giant step toward having capabilities that it's never had before, such as working toward being able to accept cell phone images submitted by callers, which in turn can be used by police or fire departments to see the scene before they even arrive.

City of Charlotte

The City of Charlotte gave a presentation on LTE Data Transport for Public Safety; Steve Koman, Program Manager, covered the following, LTE Data Transport for Public Service, Long Term Evolution (LTE) is a 4G wireless broadband technology developed by the Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), a worldwide industry trade group LTE is TCP/IP v4 and v6 data communication at Layers 3+ for public service use High Speed, High Throughput, Low Latency Wireless Network True all IP network, security mechanisms, IPv6 suites, GRE, G-UDP streaming, etc. LTE is capable of supporting mixed data, voice, video and messaging traffic Voice over LTE (VoLTE) currently being developed; at least 4 to 5 years out Push-To-Talk (PTT) is being developed by vendors; not quite standardized just yet NOT (yet) a replacement for Public Safety Land Mobile Radio Systems LTE Rev 10 is true 4G (4G means 100 MB/s); Charlotte system is Rev 9



Private 750 MHz Licensed Spectrum Reserved for Public Safety Broadband 20x20: 758-769 MHz (typical DownLink) 788-799 MHz (typical Uplink) Downlink well in excess of 10 Mbps (Uplink > 5 Mbps) [At 70% RAN Load] Radio wave propagation is similar to 800 MHz Different technology than P25 LMR, therefore different radio link budgets Spectrum Act expanded the potential user base (DHS definition) LTE has been successfully deployed by ATT, Verizon and others for years.

Town of Cary

Bill Stice, Information Technology Director, shared with the Board his comprehensive wireless long range plans including the history of wireless in Cary since the mid 1990's up to the current

status including EVDO Rev A in laptops and PDAs, the 802.X being deployed in fire stations, the use of fiber and his deployment plans for public safety, public works, engineering inspections, and building inspections, fiber connected to 141 traffic signals, 802.X to some or all of the intersections, discussion on bandwidth issues, air cards not always working in fire stations, a discussion of in-building penetration of radio signals and the use of bi-directional amplifiers, a discussion of encryption and security, air card compatibility, the use of and coverage of public wireless carriers, and numerous upcoming decisions to be made.

Town of Coats

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

City of Wilson

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

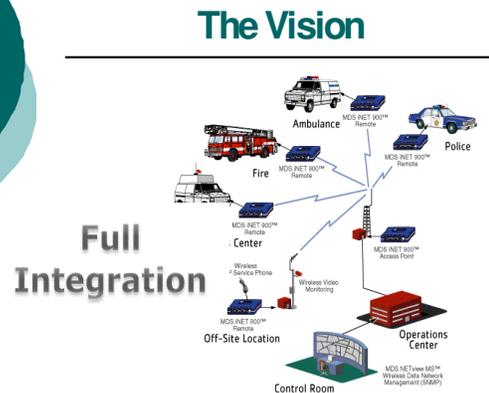
Will Aycock stressed the importance of having mobile tools in the hands of emergency responders – slide taken from his presentation.

City of Raleigh

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

City of Kinston

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



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

City of Jacksonville

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

City of Durham

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

City of High Point

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

to RMS, access to city video cameras from website, eCITATION, a demo using High Point dispatch center, and the City of High Point's vision of the future concerning mobile technology.

City of Charlotte – CRISS

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

Counties

Buncombe County

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

Buncombe County

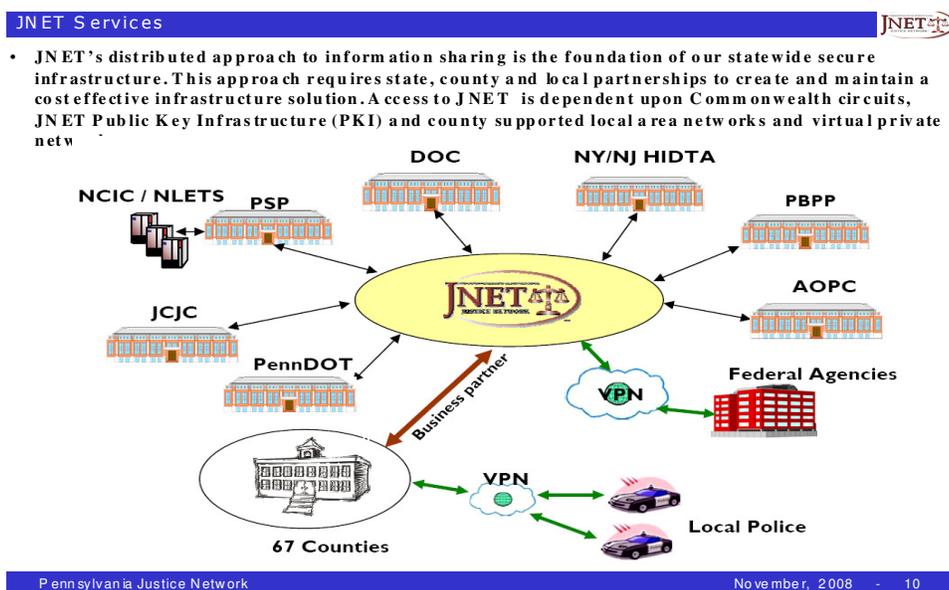
Al Williams, Buncombe County Senior District Attorney and Board Member, introduced Ron Moore - Buncombe County District Attorney, Rodney Hasty – Assistant District Attorney, and senior management Kim Pruett, Vance Bell, Johnny King, Pat Freeman, and Pat Cowan. The next two hours were spent providing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

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

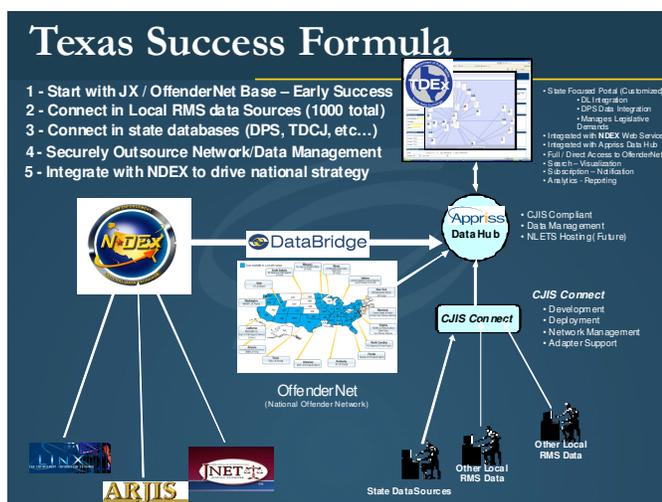
Pennsylvania

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



Texas

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



State of Nebraska

Mike Overton, Chief Information Services Division, Nebraska Crime Commission (NCC). Mike gave the Board a presentation on the Criminal Justice Integration Project that has been successfully implemented in Nebraska. The solution that Nebraska developed was web-based in nature, so that all personnel that had internet access could use the solution. This is also a solution used by multiple states, including Alabama, Nebraska, Wyoming and Kansas. Mike discussed the various challenges and obstacles that were encountered in the design and implementation of the project, as well as sharing screen shots of the actual working version. He then did a live demonstration of the program for the Board members. Mike explained that the software developed for this project was offered to Kansas at no cost and also to North Carolina. He clarified that the installation of the software would have an associated cost unless the State had the expertise in house to install it.

Michigan

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

Federal Agencies

InfraGard Organization

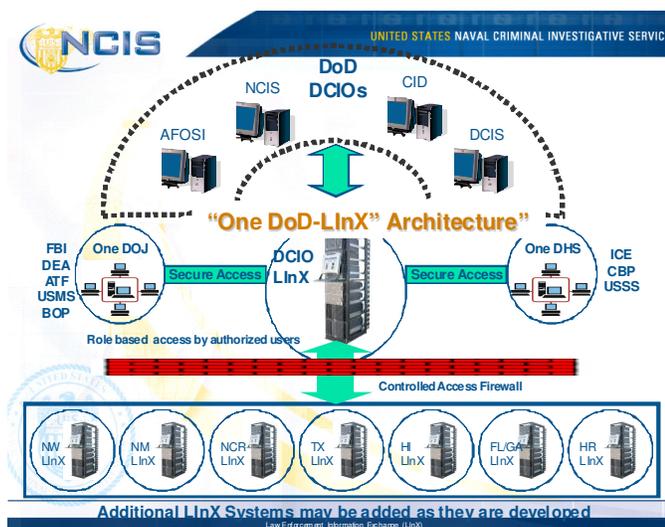
Special Agent Greg Baker of the FBI provided the Board with a presentation of the InfraGard program, a partnership between the FBI and private industry which encourages the sharing of information between the government and private sector for the purpose of national critical infrastructure protection,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

Naval Criminal Investigative Service – LInX Project

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

Federal Bureau of Investigation – National Data Exchange – NDEX

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



Friends of CJIN

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

Abe Walston	Osprey Global Solutions
Adam Caviness	Southern Software
Al Bennett	New World Systems
Alan Griffin	Montgomery County, NC
Alan Sadowski	NCSHP
Alex Lingerfelt	High Point PD
Alisha Evans	Bladen County, NC
Allen Moseley	Edgecombe County Sheriff
Allen Moseley	Edgecombe County, NC
Almey Gray	Dare County, NC
Anne Smith	NC SBI -- ISSAC
Anthony Allen	NC ACC
Anthony Marzano	Brunswick County, NC
Arthur Harrell	Edgecombe County, NC
Ashley Swaney	Office of the Governor
Barbara Morlock	New Bern PD
Barry Furey	City of Raleigh
Ben Comer	AOC
Ben Johnson	Southern Software
Bence Hoyle	Cornelius PD
Beth Carpenter	NC Ethics Commission
Bill Carter	NC SBI
Bill Farley	Gaston County PD
Bill Hale	Rockingham County, NC
Bill Oliver	i2 COPLINK

Bill Scoggin	Alcatel Lucent
Billy Duncan	Spillman Inc.
Billy Winn	Gates County, NC
Bob Davis	Osprey Global Solutions
Bob Lukaszewski	NCSHP
Bob Moulton	National Pawn Association
Bobby Hallman	Chief, Angier PD
Bobby Jeffers	Cumberland County Sheriff's Office
Brandon Barber	City of High Point
Brenda Womble	Wilson County, NC
Brendan Hartigan	Durham County Sheriff's Office
Brent Crossland	Entrust
Brent Rhodarmer	Buncombe County
Brian Curran	Chapel-Hill PD
Brian Page	Software AG
Brian Sharpe	Southern Software
Brian Short	Vance County, NC
Brian Withers	FBI NDEX
Brian Woods	Havelock PD
Brigadier General David Grange	Osprey Global Solutions
Bryan Arp	Winterville Police
Bryan Taylor	Wayne County, NC
Bubba Wally	Cornelius PD
Burce Harper	Nash County, NC
Cameron Dew	Southern Software
Cameron Taylor	NCSHP

Carl Robbins	Mooresville PD
Carla Bates	Caldwell County, NC
Carol Burroughs	OSC
Carol Ingram	NC EM
Charles Callahan	Dunn PD
Charles Pittman	E-NC Rural Authority
Charles Wilson	Morrisville Police
Charles Wright	NCSHP
Cheryl Manning	OSC
Chris Bailey	City of Wilson
Chris Battista	NC SBI
Chris Bissette	Nash County, NC
Chris Creech	Wake County SO
Chris Franks	Oak Island PD
Chris Haggard	City of Kinston
Chris Hagwood	Garner Police
Chris Kelley	Alcatel Lucent
Chris Stanley	Southern Software
Chris Strickland	Johnston County SO
Christopher Cote	NCIS
Christy Seawell	Southern Software
Christy Shearin	Franklin County, NC
Cindy Cousins	NC DOC
Clay Whitehead	Motorola
Clint Williams	Harnett County Sheriff's Office
Clinton Williams	Pitt County Detention Center
Cooper Hancock	NC Homeland Security
Corky Jewell	i2 COPLINK
Craig Blackwood	Orange County, NC
Craig Duncan	ELSAGNA North America
Craig Goodnight	Southern Software
Craig Vardaman	NCSU PD
Crist Hamilton	Southern Software
Crystal Cody	Charlotte- Mecklenburg PD
Damon Villella	FBI NDEX

Dan Domico	CCPS
Dan Jahn	SAS Corporation
Daniel Shulls	Verizon Wireless
Daniel Womack	Southern Software
Danny Bell	CJLEADS
Darlene M. Johnson	NC EM
Darrell Rowe	Chief, Murfreesboro PD
Darryl Liverman	Tyrrell County Sherriff's Office
Dave Beck	NC Pawn Brokers
Dave Finley	Leads-Online
Dave Krum	DCCPS
David Bishop	Moore County Sheriff
David Jones	GCC
David Lewis	Bureau of Justice Assistance
David Martin	Iredell County, NC
David Pauley	DCCPS
David Register	Dunn PD
David Shaw	Guilford County Sheriff
David Spruill	Pamlico County, NC
Debbie Lown	NC Senate Administration
Deborah Cottie	New Hanover County, NC
Debra Duncan	Monroe PD
Del Hall	Stokes County, NC
Denise Sheffield	VisionAIR
Denise Thomas	Fiscal Research Division GA
Dennis Reynolds	Adobe
Derek Simmons	Jacksonville PD
Dewayne Greene	Asheville PD
Dewey Jones	Sheriff Person County
Dianne Raynor	Harnett County Sheriff's Office
Dianne Rickman	Polk County, NC
Dick Evans	Charlotte- Mecklenburg PD

Dirk German	NC Dept. of Justice
Donald Gabbin	IJIS
Donald Ladd	Durham County SO
Donna Sanchez	Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD
Donovan Davis	Randolph County, NC
Doris Kinard	Winston Salem PD
Doug Hoell	NC EM
Doug Workman	Town of Cary
Douglas Holbrook	NC General Assembly
Drew Cummings	Durham County, NC
Dwayne Campbell	Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD
Earl Struble	Verizon Wireless
Ed Conran	Pasquotank County, NC
Ed Harr	Motorola
Eddie Caldwell	NC Sheriff's Association
Eddie Jagers	Raeford PD
Eddie Moore	Nash County, NC
Edward Waigand	FBI NDEX
Elaine Bushfan	Durham County Judge
Emily Young	NC EM
Eric McKinney	Harnett County Sheriff
Eric Van Vleet	Durham County Magistrate
Erica Mathis	Harris Corporation
Ernie Ratcliff	GuardTracker Innovations
Floyd Thomas	Adobe
Fran Karp	American Law Enforcement Network
Frank Hall	Wake County Sheriff
Frank McKay	Richmond County, NC
Frank Palombo	Chief, New Bern PD
Frank Seiber	Department of Labor
Fred Gallart	Harris Corporation
Gary Alexander	ITS

Gary Balance	Greensboro PD
Gary Bunyard	VisionAIR
Gary Kearney	NCDJDP
Gary Leonhardt	Pitt County Detention Center
Gary McNeil	Harnett County Sheriff
Gary Miller	Transylvania County Sheriff
Gary Snow	Johnston County SO
Gautam Gole	SunGard OSSI Public Safety
Gene Auberry	State of NC
Gene Harrell	Edgecombe County Sheriff
George Ake	Bureau of Justice Assistance
George White	FBI, CJIS
Gerti Bowen	Martin County, NC
Gilbert Noetzel	Reidsville PD
Ginger Grannaman	Winston Salem State University
Ginger Helms	AOC
Glen Mack	DCCPS
Glenn Hasteadt	City of High Point
Greg Crystal	City of Charlotte, NC
Greg Foster	Alexander County, NC
Greg Hazeldine	NCIS LInX
Greg Jones	DCCPS
Greg Light	Town of Eden
Gregg Jarves	Spring Lake PD
Harold Oakley	Person County, NC
Harry Dolan	Raleigh PD
Harry Tyson	Wilson PD
Harvey Rudd	Caswell County, NC
Holly Mullis	Anson County, NC
Holly Rinaldo	NC Dept. of Justice
Holt Watts	Motorola
Homeria Jennette	Herford County, NC
J. D. Pope	Dunn PD
Jack Lewis	Apex PD

Jack Markle	Office of the State CIO
James Dundas	Northrop Grumman
James Fealy	High Point PD
James Johnson	Avery County, NC
James Klopovic	GCC
James Moore	Rocky Mount PD
James Northern	Analysts International
James Potter	Harris Corporation
James Shores	High Point PD
James Soukup	Durham County, NC
Jane Patterson	E-NC Rural Authority
Jane Schier	NC State Health Plan
Janet Greene	AOC
Janet Scott	Chatham County, NC
Janice Costello	Cherokee County, NC
Jason Barbour	Johnston County, NC
Jason Daughtry	Onslow County Sheriff's Office
Jason Dye	NCSU PD
Jason Schiess	Durham PD
Jay Hefner	Town of Beech Mountain
Jean M. Sandaire	AOC
Jeanette Adkins	Edgecombe County Sheriff
Jeff Beard	VisionAIR
Jeff Wilson	Holly Springs PD
Jeffery Lancaster	Johnston County SO
Jennifer Epperson	NC Dept. of Justice
Jennifer Meggs	Southern Software
Jeremy Jernigan	Columbus County, NC
Jeremy Twiggs	Buncombe County
Jerry Boggs	Catawba County, NC
Jerry McCormick	Cary PD
Jerry Morse	Onslow County Sheriff's Office

Jerry Ratley	Assistant Director SBI
Jerry Tessneer	Kings Mountain PD
Jerry Welch	Madison PD
Jerry Wright	J2 Software Solutions
Jill Grant	N-Dex Program Office
Jim Benfield	Mount Holly PD
Jim Chrisman	Beaufort County
Jim Jarvis	VisionAIR
Jim Klopovice	GCC
Jim Soukup	Durham County
Jimmy Stewart	Hoke County, NC
Jimmy Williamson	Robeson County, NC
Joe Kennedy	NCIS Carolinas Field Office, SAC
Joe Kirschner	NCDOT
Joe Tolson	NC State Representative
Joel Bonestell	Durham Sheriff's Office
John Bailey	AOC
John Cafaro	Alcatel-Lucent
John Dombzalski	GEO Technology Group
John Guard	Pitt County Sheriff
John Guard	Pitt County Sheriff's Office
John Herring	Chief, Holly Springs PD
John Holley	Bertie County, NC
John Letteney	Chief Southern Pines PD
John Manley	Rocky Mount PD
John Maultsby	Raleigh PD
John McShane	Office of the State CIO
John Poteat	Fiscal Research Division GA
John Roscoe	Southern Software
John Roscoe	Southern Software
John Yarboro	NC Homeland Security

Johnny King	Buncombe County
Johnny Williams	Warren County Sheriff's Office
Jon Williams	Department of Public Safety
Jonathan Bledsoe	Surry County, NC
Jonathan Fowler	Beaufort County Sheriff's Office
Jose Jimenez	Verizon Wireless
Jose Lopez Sr.	Durham PD
Josh Hickman	NC SBI
Julian Council	NCDMV
Justin Gibbs	Hyde County, NC
Kamal Ballout	Alcatel-Lucent
Karen Jayson	GCC
Karen McDaniel	Stanley County, NC
Karlynn O'Shaughnessy	Fiscal Research Division GA
Kathy Glass	Buncombe County
Kay Meyer	OSC
Keenan Hogg	Software AG
Keith Hale	City of Tarboro
Kelli Kukura	NC League of Municipalities
Kelly Fields	Coats PD
Kelsi Langley	Tritech Software Systems
Ken Clark	Core Technologies
Ken Miller	Greensboro PD
Kenneth Shultz	High Point PD
Kenny Currie	Cumberland County, NC
Kent Buchanan	Harris Corporation
Kevin Bern	Rocky Mount PD
Kevin Hardy	Ashe County, NC
Kevin Shook	Transylvania County, NC
Kim Lane	Durham Sheriff
Kim Lane	Durham County Sheriff's Office
Kim Pruett	Buncombe County
Kim Simma	Charlotte-Meck PD

Kimberly Gibney	AOC
Kris Sheffield	Moore County, NC
Kristine Leggett	NC Legislature
Kristy Lanning	Haywood County, NC
Larry Brinker	Union County, NC
Larry Casterline	High Point PD
Larry Cureton	Durham County SO
Larry Hembree	Graham County, NC
Larry Ware	Cleveland County
Larry Yates	GA-Fiscal Division, Program Evaluation
Laude Hartrum	Michigan State Police
Lawrence Whaley	Pitt County Detention Center
Leigh Parker	City of Rocky Mount
Leslie Chaney	New Hanover County
Leslie Stanfield	New Hanover County
Lillie Ebron	CJLEADS
Linda Hayes	Secretary DJJDP
Linda Hodgson	High Point PD
Linda Powell	Edgecombe County, NC
Lisa Prospt	Burke County Emergency Operations Center
Lisha Corn	Henderson County, NC
Liz Hodgis	Currituck County, NC
Lloyd Moskowitz	Gaston County, NC
Lorrin Freeman	Wake County Clerk of Court
Lynn Hadden	NC DOT
Mack Salley	Buncombe County, NC
Marilyn Avila	NC State Representative
Mark Beason	NC Pawn Brokers
Mark Brown	NC EM
Mark Cervi	Pitt County Detention Center
Mark Champ	Morrisville Police

Mark Eisele	Wake County Sheriff
Mark Harris	Northrop Grumman
Mark Lang	NC DOJ
Mark Scheuerlein	Verizon Wireless
Mark Wilhelm	Salisbury PD
Mary Beth Young	NC EM
Matt Hurley	Cumberland County Sheriff's Office
Matthew McLamb	Geographic Technolgies Group
Melissa Harmon	Watauga County, NC
Melissa Paluck	Pender County Sheriff's Office
Melvin McLawhorn	Pitt County Commissioner
Meredith Weinstein	Department of Public Safety
Merle Hamilton	Concord PD
Michael Crowell	City of Salisbury
Michael Daniska	NC Homeland Security
Michael Denning	
Michael G. Yaniero	Chief, Jacksonville PD
Michael Klein	NCIS
Michael Meador	Proxy Technologies, Inc
Michael Tonsing	Mecklenburg County
Michael Tonsing	Mecklenburg County, NC
Michelle Beck	GA, Sr. Program Eval.
Mike Branch	Cleveland County, NC
Mike Catagnus	Edgecombe County, NC
Mike Garner	SunGard OSSI Public Safety
Mike Lyons	VisionAir
Mike Martin	SunGard OSSI Public Safety
Mike Montague	City of Salisbury
Mike Ruffin	Durham County, NC
Mike Sprayberry	NC EM

Mike Thomas	NCDOT
Mike Williams	Burlington PD
Mike Yelton	Asheville PD
Mitchell Pate	City of Lumberton
Mollie Grant	Cherokee County, NC
Nancy Kiesenhofer	AOC
Nancy Lowe	NC DOJ
Navin Puri	GCC
Neal Sizemore	Forsyth County, NC
Neil Godfrey	Moore County Sheriff
Nick Picerno	Southern Software
Nicole Sullivan	NC DPS
Noran Moffett	Fayetteville State University
Norlan Graves	Halifax County, NC ADA
Pablo Rodriguez	Durham County SO
Pat Bazemore	Cary PD
Pat Freeman	Buncombe County
Pat McNulty	Osprey Global Solutions
Patricia Cowan	Buncombe County, NC
Patricia Norris	VisionAIR
Patrick Garner	City of Sanford
Patty McQuillan	DCCPS
Patty Moyer	NC Homeland Security
Paul Murdock	Software AG
Paula Gullie	Durham County Sheriff's Office
Peggy Schaefer	NC Justice Academy
Penny Deanes	Herford County, NC
Percina M. Curtis-Diggs	Department of Public Safety
Pete Fagan	FBI NDEX
Pete Smith	Zebulon PD
Pete Smith	Town of Zebulon
Phillip Potter	Huntersville PD
Phyllis Peal	Washington County, NC

Pierre Lamoureux	Radio IP
Ralph Evangelous	Wilmington PD
Randall Bartay	Fayetteville PD
Randy Phares	Software AG
Randy Sorrells	Buncombe County SO
Ray Gilleland	Cabarrus County, NC
Rebecca Crawford	Durham Sheriff's Office
Rebecca Hartigan	Durham County Sheriff's Office
Rebecca Troutman	NC
Rehan Chawdry	Sypherlink
Rhonda Buckner	Mecklenburg County, NC
Rhonda Raney	DCCPS
Richard Allen	Edgecombe County, NC
Richard Bargfrede	Raleigh PD
Richard Brown	FBI NDEX
Richard Little	AOC
Richard Taylor	ITS
Rick Ellis	Lincoln County, NC
Rick Zechini	Progress Energy NC
Rob Finch	Greensboro PD
Rob Hunter	Matthews PD
Rob Robinson	Rowan County, NC
Robbie Austin	Verizon Wireless
Robbie Stone	Nash County, NC
Robert Davis	Proxy Technologies, Inc
Robert Fund	i2 COPLINK
Robert Studdard	ALEN - USA
Robert West	NC State Highway Patrol
Robin Jenkins	NC DPS
Robin Murray	AOC
Rodney Hasty	Buncombe County
Rodney Monroe	Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD
Rodney Spell	NCSHP
Ron Christie	Durham County SO

Ron Christie	Durham Sheriff's Office
Ron Moore	Buncombe County
Ronald Bass	Sampson County, NC
Ronald Buchanan	FBI, CJIS
Ronnie Blake	NC DOJ
Ronnie Robertson	Davie County, NC
Ronnie Storey	North Hampton County, NC
Rowena Heath	Analysts International
Roylin Hammand	Scotland County, NC
Russell Gentry	Southern Software
Sam Tyson	Pitt County, NC
Sandra Everett	City of Fayetteville, NC
Scott Chadwick	Software AG
Scott Cunningham	Winston-Salem PD
Scott Glawson	Deputy CIO, DOJ
Scott Glawson	NC DOJ
Scott Goodman	Lillington PD
Scott McDonald	VisionAIR
Scott Roby	Winterville Police
Scott Swanson	Osprey Global Solutions
Scott Thomas	District Attorney, District 3B
Scott White	City of High Point
Scotty Hill	City of Kinston
Seth Edwards	AOC
Seth Edwards	District Attorney, District 2
Shannon Tufts	UNC School of Government
Sharon Hayes	ITS
Shawn Harris	Wayne County Sheriff's Office
Shawn Tomcsanyi	Osprey Global Solutions
Shelly Newsome	VisionAIR
Sondra Phillips	OSC
Stacey Roland	Verizon Wireless

Stanley Kite	Craven County, NC
Stephanie Taborn	AOC
Stephanie Wiseman	Mitchell County, NC
Stephanie Young	NC DOC
Stephen Neal	NC ITS
Stephen Nibert	FBI NDEX
Steve Bartay	NCSU PD
Steve Daukas	Interact 911
Steve Koman	City of Charlotte, NC
Steve Kulig	Interplat
Steve Mihaich	Durham PD
Steve Rahn	Harris Corporation
Susan Chan	NC ITS
Susan Doyle	AOC
Susan Fleming	Beaufort County Sheriff's Office
Susan Moore	NC DOJ
Susan Warner	ALEN - USA
T. C. Thomas	VisionAIR
T. Jerry Williams	NC Pawn Brokers Association
T. L. Hobbs	SHP, VIPER Group
Tabetha Summerlin	Nash County, NC
Tammy Aldridge	Rutherford County, NC
Tanya Luter	NCSHP
Teresa Crabtree	Durham County SO
Teresa Ogle	Madison County, NC
Teresa Woods	NC DOJ
Terry Bailey	Davidson County, NC
Terry Buff	City of Salisbury
Terry Grayson	City of Shelby, NC
Terry Thompson	Interact
Terry Yates	Town of Cary
Terry Young	McDowell County, NC
Theresa Tanner	NC SBI - ISSAC
Thomas Eberly	Mecklenburg County, NC
Tim Adams	Gastonia PD

Tim Johnson	NC CGIA
Tim Ledford	Chief, Mint Hill PD
Tim Parker	NC DOJ
Tim Riley	i2 COPLINK
Timothy Bell	Goldsboro PD
Tina Bone	NC 911 Board
Todd Davis, Sr.	Moseley Architects
Tom Adkins	Hickory PD
Tom Bennett	ED, NC Victim Assist.
Tom Bergamine	Fayetteville PD
Tom Geisler	Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD
Tom Goodman	NCIS/ LInX
Tom Mellown	Durham County Sheriff's Office
Tom Mitchell	Halifax County, NC ADA
Tom Moss	Chief, Garner PD
Tom Stewart	Alcatel-Lucent
Tommy Alligood	GuardTracker Innovations
Travis Knotts	Anson County SO
Trent Lowe	VisionAir
Troy Fitzhugh	Chief of Ahoskie PD
Van Short	Core Technologies
Vance Bell	Buncombe County
Victor Watts	SmartCore Business Solutions
Vince Rozier	NC Dept. of Justice
Vish Tharuvesanchi	NCDOT
Wanda Smith	Town of Boone
Wanda Thomas	AOC
Wandall Hall	City of Jackson
Wayne Hobgood	Chief, Butner Public Safety
Wayne Woodard	NC Dept. of Justice
Wellington Scott	NCSHP
Wendell Neville	Reidsville PD
Wendell Rummage	Concord PD
Wendy Gilbert	VisionAIR

Wesley Meredith	Senator for NC
Wesley Reid	City of Greensboro
Will Aycock	City of Wilson
Willa Moyer	AOC
William Anderson	Greenville PD
William Hairston	Reidsville PD
William Hogan	Chief, Asheville PD

William Wheeler	Granville County
William Willis	ITS
Windy Brinkley	NC SBI
Woody Chavis	Kannapolis PD
Woody Sandy	NCSHP
Wyatt Pettengill	NC SBI

Summary

The CJIN Board has been involved with numerous activities over the last several years as highlighted in this report and the Board was very excited about the accomplishments in the area of criminal justice over the last year. The Board was successful in interconnecting the two regional systems within the State; NCIS LInX and the Charlotte Regional Information Sharing System. It also has been participating in the NC LInX Governance Board meetings and supported the interconnecting of South Carolina Department of Law Enforcement interface – this resulted in incident information being available from an additional 256 agencies.

The next step for the Board will be to expand the number of agencies that have access to LInX because of the national reach to another 10 regional areas. The Board is also addressing how to solve challenges with second-hand merchandise.

The role of the Board has increased in various areas, including the interaction with numerous law enforcement agencies within North Carolina and other states. The Board will continue to conduct workshops with federal agencies regarding information sharing, especially as it impacts local law enforcement and state agencies.

The Board has historically taken a position on legislative issues that impact the Criminal Justice Community; several of these issues were identified in the Strategic Direction and Recommendations section of this report. This section also identified the area of technology that the Board supports and the Board's anticipated future activities were identified.