North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board Report

Submitted to the

Co-Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees

and the

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

April 2005

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Introduction

During the 1994 Special Crime Session, the North Carolina General Assembly created the Criminal Justice Information Network Study Committee and appropriated monies to study and develop a plan for a statewide criminal justice information network. The legislation was enacted based on the recognition of the need for further coordination and cooperation in establishing standards for sharing criminal justice information between state and local agencies.

The Criminal Justice Information Network 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.

The Criminal Justice Information Network 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 1, 2005, 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.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION NETWORK

North Carolina is recognized today in the nation as one of the leading states in developing a statewide Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN). 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. During the 1994 Special Crime Session, the General Assembly mandated a visionary study to develop a long-range plan for a statewide CJIN. One of the distinguishing aspects of this study was that it took into account the existing major components of the criminal justice information network and the fact that a statewide CJIN would provide a mechanism for targeting and coordinating expenditures.

The CJIN Study Report dated April 1995 outlined major steps and supporting projects needed to complete the development of a statewide criminal justice information network in North Carolina. One of these steps was to create a Governing Board to oversee, coordinate, and direct the statewide efforts for building a CJIN. Based on this recommendation, the General Assembly established the CJIN Governing Board. The 2005 Annual Report highlights the major accomplishments and activities of the CJIN Governing Board.

How Does CJIN Improve Public Safety and Promote Interoperability?

- **Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)** has a two-pronged approach: a short-term tactical phase and a detailed strategic phase. The short-term tactical phase, for emergency communications with portable/mobile assets, is targeted for completion in April 2005. The detailed strategic phase, a statewide 800 MHz trunked radio system for all emergency responders that includes mutual aid talk groups, is currently under development and will be completed in four phases.

- The **Statewide Automated Warrant Repository System (NCAWARE)** builds on the Magistrate System environment and will result in the creation of a statewide warrant repository system to maintain and track criminal processes and offender information. NCAWARE will provide public safety personnel across the state with full access to all outstanding summons and warrants created in North Carolina and with the ability to print and serve from any county in the state. Currently, the development of the system is 61% complete. County-by-county implementation is targeted to begin April 2006.

- Eighty counties, representing approximately 85% of the State's population, have at least one Live Scan device that is connected to the **Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS).** In most instances, an agency submitting an electronic live scan fingerprint card through the SAFIS network will know in less than four hours if an individual has a previous criminal record on file at the state level and/or at the Federal Bureau of Investigation. During 2004, the City-County Bureau of Identification (Raleigh), the Mecklenburg County Sheriff's Office (MCSO), the North Carolina Department of Correction (DOC), and the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) conducted 238,656 fingerprint searches resulting in 69,416 identifications. Eighteen North Carolina law enforcement agencies and the Rock Hill South Carolina Police Department performed 37,387 remote latent searches resulting in 1,471 identifications. As of December 31, 2004, the SAFIS database

totaled 1,199,013 fingerprint records. The currently deployed equipment is nearing its obsolescence and must be refreshed in 2007. The NC Department of Justice is doing a study to refresh SAFIS and it is targeted for completion in the summer of 2005.

- **CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)** provides public safety agencies across North Carolina with a "life line" for support and individual officer safety. Additionally, this service allows smaller departments with limited financial resources to have the same high tech assets to fight crime and provide officer safety as the larger departments. Although the final phase, which provides "complete" coverage for the State's approximate 48,000 square miles, has been completed, the project will continue to explore new technologies that will enhance the operation of the mobile data network and help to continue providing the level of service the users expect. As of December 2004, there were 337 criminal justice sagencies using CJIN-MDN and a total of 10,009 users.

- **eCitation** is a computerized citation process that allows officers to create citations and schedule court dates electronically in the patrol car. It is currently in the statewide implementation phase and is scheduled for completion in late 2006. As of February, 2005, approximately 138,000 eCitations have been issued.

- **XML Based Facial Images for Law Enforcement and Emergency Responders (X-FILES)** is a computerized process for first responders to request and receive viewable digital facial images (i.e., NC driver's license images, escapee images, 'wanted' images, etc.) in police and emergency responder vehicles. The X-FILES initial prototype development phase is currently targeted for completion in early 2006.

- **North Carolina Juvenile On-Line Network (NC-JOIN)** will establish an automated statewide system to manage the business of tracking the flow of juveniles through the juvenile justice system. Current users are juvenile court counselors, administrative staff Youth Development Centers (YDC), assessment center, and detention centers. Community programs are expected to begin with the next set of users.

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

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

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

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

CJIN Funding Priorities

The CJIN Governing Board has identified its critical funding priorities as follows:

- CJIN recommends that **Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)** receive critical funding as documented in the *2005-2007 Governor's Recommended Budget*: $15,000,000 in SFY2005-06 and $15,000,000 in SFY2006-07 of Highway Funds (nonrecurring items); $1,500,000 in SFY2005-06 and $2,000,000 in SFY2006-07 of Highway Funds (recurring items).

- CJIN recommends that the Administrative Office of the Courts be funded for work on its critical technical initiatives, including the **Statewide Warrant Repository System (NCAWARE), eCitation,** eCourtroom, and the North Carolina Criminal Court Information System (CCIS) (CCIS will replace the existing legacy Automated Criminal Infractions Systems, ACIS)**.** These are cornerstone initiatives for both CJIN and the courts. The NCAWARE project template cites unfunded needs as $1,664,645 for SFY2005-06 and $2,769,082 for SFY2006-07. The eCitation project template cites unfunded needs as $395,367 for SFY2006-07.

- CJIN needs **recurring funds** for operations (i.e., on-going support and maintenance). For example, eCitation has been funded with one-time federal grant monies and subsidized with internal Administrative Office of the Courts monies. eCitation is continuing its statewide rollout without a recurring funding stream. CJIN Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN) has 10,009 users representing 337 criminal justice agencies and has no recurring funding stream. Each project template has respectively noted its development funding as well as operational funding. The CJIN Governing Board and staff lack recurring funds as well.

Note: The CJIN Governing Board acknowledges that other projects also need funding but this list is limited to the highest three most critical needs.

The CJIN Governing Board would also like to note that the currently deployed **Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)** infrastructure and the Live Scan Devices are nearing obsolescence and must be refreshed in 2007. The primary SAFIS and Live Scan vendor has stated that repair and replacement cannot be guaranteed after December 31, 2006, due to the age of their equipment. If the present SAFIS network were to fail, law enforcement would be forced to revert back to mailing in the traditional inked fingerprint cards. Response time would significantly increase from its present four hours to most likely several months or longer if this happened. In the CJIN Fingerprinting Serious Misdemeanants Study, dated November 20, 2003, the SAFIS refresh was included as part of fingerprinting misdemeanant classes A1 and 1. The NC Department of Justice is presently doing a study to refresh SAFIS. Its targeted completion date is late summer 2005. At this point in time, without a detailed project plan for a SAFIS refresh, CJIN is not including it on the list of most critical funded projects. However, in light of the current situation, CJIN does not want the importance of the SAFIS refresh to be forgotten.

Requests for Special Provisions to Support CJIN

There are no requests for special provisions to support CJIN.

Appendix A

An Introduction to NC Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN)

An Introduction to the North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN)

CJIN 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.

CJIN 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.

CJIN Study Final Report Recommendations

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

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

An Introduction to the North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN)

CJIN Initiatives

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

- CJIN Data Sharing Standards
- Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)
- CJIN-Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)
- Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders - VIPER
- Courtroom Automation - CourtFlow
- Statewide Magistrate System
- North Caroline Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN)
- CJIN Network Security
- End-User Technology
- Statewide Computerized Criminal History (CCH) Repository
- Statewide Identification Index

CJIN Participants

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

Appendix B

CJIN Governing Board

CJIN Governing Board

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

CJIN Governing Board Membership

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

At the November 22, 2004 Board meeting, Mr. Robert Brinson, Department of Correction Chief Information Officer, was re-elected as the CJIN Chair and Lieutenant Kenneth Wiseman, Jr., Fayetteville Police Department, was re-elected as Vice-Chair. Per legislation, the CJIN Chair and Vice-Chair serve a one-year term. Ms. Carol Morin, CJIN Executive Director and Ms. Bethany Khouri-Wisbey are the two CJIN dedicated employees. All other agencies contribute their resources in an in-kind, ad-hoc fashion.

The Board is planning to meet once a quarter for 2005 but the meeting dates may be adjusted according to the business needs of CJIN. The CJIN Chair, CJIN Vice-Chair, and CJIN Executive Director address any issues/concerns and then execute an appropriate action plan for those items that need attention between meetings.

The CJIN Web site has the basics - meeting minutes, reports to the General Assembly, Board membership, and other relevant CJIN project materials. A CJIN email address is available for questions on CJIN operations.

CJIN Governing Board Financials

CJIN recently exhausted its first $100,000 State Fiscal Year (SFY) 96-97 non-recurring, non-reverting appropriation. Monies from the second $100,000 SFY 2003-2004 appropriation have been spent for the CJIN Administrative Assistant's computer and printer, grant match money, training, and rent. The current balance is $92,188.02 as of March 16, 2005 and then $2,097.02 as encumbrances.

CJIN Governing Board

Appointed By	Description	Current Member
Governor	Employee of Department of Crime Control & Public Safety	Bryan Beatty, Secretary
Governor	Director or employee of State Correction Agency	Robert Brinson, Chief Information Officer, Dept. of Correction
Governor	Representative recommended by the Association of Chiefs of Police	Glen Allen, Chief, Henderson P.D.
Governor	Employee of Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Dwayne Patterson, Deputy Secretary
Governor	Employee of Division of Motor Vehicles	George Tatum, Commissioner
General Assembly	Representative of general public, recommended by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Kenneth Wiseman, Lieutenant, Fayetteville P.D.
General Assembly	Representative of general public, recommended by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Martin Chriscoe, Director, Wake County Emergency Management
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	Richard McLean, Morrisville Town Manager
General Assembly	Representative of the general public, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Jane Gray, District Court Judge, District 10
General Assembly	Representative of the general public, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	James Godfrey
General Assembly	Individual who is a working member of or working directly for the governing board of a NC county, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Leslie Stanfield, New Hanover County Information Technology Director
Attorney General	Employee of the Attorney General	Larry Smith, Assistant Director, State Bureau of Investigation
Attorney General	Representative recommended by the Sheriffs' Association	Tommy W. Allen, Sheriff, Anson County
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Director or employee of the Administrative Office of the Courts	Richard Little, Deputy Chief Information Officer, AOC Technology Division
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Clerk of the Superior Court	Thomas Payne, Beaufort County
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	Henry "Chip" Hight, Jr., District 9
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	Robert B. Rader, District 10
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	District Attorney	Rex Gore, District 13
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Magistrate	Larry Ware, Cleveland County
State Chief Information Officer	Appointment by the State Chief Information Officer	Bill Willis, Deputy State Chief Information Officer
NC Chapter of Public Communications Officials International, President	Active member of the NC Chapter of Public Communications Officials International	Richard NiFong, City of High Point, Director of Communication and Information Services

CJIN Executive Director
March 2005

Appendix C

CJIN Funding Summary

CJIN Funding Summary

This section is intended to provide a summary of CJIN funding by initiative. Active CJIN initiatives provide a detailed breakdown of financial information in the Appendix Section of this report.

CJIN FUNDING SOURCES - DEVELOPMENT	STATE	FEDERAL	UNFUNDED FOR SFY 05-06 (PROJECTED)	ESTIMATE TO COMPLETE
CJIN Feasibility Study (1995). Please note that this figure does not include the overhead costs and salaries for project staff.	$ 769,000	$ 0	N/A	N/A
CJIN Governing Board	$ 200,000	$ 15,000	N/A	N/A
CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)	$ 7,932,800	$ 6,257,805	N/A	N/A
Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders – VIPER	$ 500,000	$ 41,384,920	$ 47,815,000	$ 156,205,000
Courtroom Automation – CourtFlow	$ 531,340	$ 0	N/A	N/A
Statewide Magistrate System	$ 6,201,227	$ 6,896,702	N/A	N/A
Automated Warrant Repository System (NCAWARE)	$ 500,000	$ 3,140,333	$ 1,664,645	$ 2,473,816
NC Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN) – First Generation	$ 2,868,618	$ 1,602,383	$ 465,000	$ 1,333,512
J-NET	$ 2,515,626	$ 10,003,233	N/A	N/A
CJIN Data Sharing Standards	$ 300,000	$ 591,480	TBD (1)	TBD (1)
CJIN Network Security	$ 0	$ 3,500,000	TBD (2)	TBD (2)
eCitation	$ 0	$ 2,178,913	N/A	250,000
CJIN Planning Study (2002)	$ 80,100	$ 1,043,802	N/A	N/A
Statewide Computerized History (CCH) Repository	$ 295,523	$ 886,569	TBD	TBD
Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)	$ 1,450,000	$ 8,690,636	N/A	N/A
X-FILES	$ 0	$ 523,520	TBD	TBD
End User Technology	$ 0	$ 5,000,000	(3)	(3)
TOTAL	**$ 24,143,434**	**$ 91,715,296**	**$ 49,944,645**	**$ 160,174,082**

NOTES:

These projects funding figures reflect infrastructure, not end user costs. A breakdown of individual years where funding was received is reflected in the project templates.

(1) Based on Gartner Group's recommendations; (2) Based on Gartner Group's refreshed network security vision; (3) Varies by individual project

CJIN Funding Summary

CJIN FUNDING SOURCES – OPERATIONS (RECURRING COSTS)	IN SFY 04-05 BUDGET	IN SFY 05-06 BUDGET	UNFUNDED FOR SFY 05-06 (PROJECTED)
CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 152,063 (1)
Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders – VIPER	$ 0	$ 0	$ 6,144,915
NC Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN) – First Generation	$ 486,876	$ 313,530	$ 0
eCitation	$ 0	$ 0	$ 298,242
Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 462,261
TOTAL	**$ 486,876**	**$ 313,530**	**$ 7,057,481**

NOTES: **These projects funding figures reflect infrastructure, not end user costs. A breakdown of individual years where funding was received is reflected in the project templates.**

(1) Based on CJIN-MDN 24x7 support operations (3 Mobile Data Technicians)

CJIN Funding Summary

Additional CJIN Funding Sources

Since 1996, the Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) has awarded approximately $29,000,000 in federal grant funds to local law enforcement agencies for CJIN related projects. This includes such items as Mobile Data Computers, Live Scan Devices, Incident Based Crime Reporting Systems, Geographical Information Systems, 800 MHz radios, and Cybercrime projects. These funds have come from a number of federal grant programs such as the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program, the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Fund (DCSA), and the newly created Edward Bryne/Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) fund.

The Governor's Highway Safety Program (GHSP) provides funding for the administration of a highway safety program designed to reduce traffic crashes and the resulting deaths, injuries and property damage. The GHSP has awarded $875,000 to the eCitation pilot program in Cumberland County and $400,000 to the eCrash project. The GHSP has funded approximately $700,000 for mobile data terminals in law enforcement vehicles.

The 2004 Department of Homeland Security Grant Program provided funding for VIPER as follows:

State Homeland Security Grant Program (competitive grant)	$23,364,518
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program	$12,189,136

Other Criminal Justice Systems in North Carolina

There are other state information technology systems that are critical players in the North Carolina criminal justice effort, but they are not identified as "CJIN" because they existed prior to the 1995 study. Examples of such systems include the Department of Correction's Offender Population Unified System (OPUS), the Administrative Office of the Court's Automated Criminal Information System (ACIS), and the Division of Criminal Information's Computerized Criminal History file. The respective agency's operational budget contains funding to support these CJIN activities and they are not included in the figures cited above.

Appendix D

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders - VIPER

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

Description

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

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

Benefits

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

Project Status

The VIPER project plan includes a two-pronged approach: a short-term tactical phase and a strategic long-term statewide 800 MHz solution. The tactical approach, a short-term solution for emergency communications with portable/mobile assets, is targeted for completion in April 2005. A detailed project plan for the strategic phase, a statewide 800 MHz trunked radio systems for all emergency responders and setting up mutual aid talk groups, was completed in August 2004. Phase one is currently under development. A VIPER Legislative report was submitted on December 1, 2004 per the 2004 Legislative Session House Bill 1414 Part XVII, Section 18.4.

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

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

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

FUNDING SOURCES – DEVELOPMENT (INFRASTRUCTURE)						
	SFY 99-00	SFY 00-01	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05
State Appropriations to CJIN	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 500,000
Federal Grants to CJIN	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,000,000	$ 0	$ 0
Federal Grants to DCC&PS / SHP	$ 164,000	$ 0	$ 698,460	$ 0	$ 1,500,000	$ 0
DCC&PS / SHP Federal Asset Forfeiture Funds	$ 1,140,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
DCC&PS / SHP Federal Hazard Mitigation Funds	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 690,000	$ 0	$ 0
NC Homeland Security Appropriations	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 3,200,000	$32,992,460
Subtotal	$ 1,304,000	$ 0	$ 698,460	$ 1,690,000	$ 4,700,000	$33,492,460
Total						**$41,884,920**

FUNDING SOURCES – DEVELOPMENT (INFRASTRUCTURE)				
	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07	SFY 07-08	SFY 08-09
Unfunded	$ 47,815,000	$ 45,248,000	$ 31,175,000	$ 31,967,000
Total				**$156,205,000**

FUNDING SOURCES – OPERATIONS RECURRING COSTS					
	SFY 05-06 (First Year)	SFY 06-07 (Second Year)	SFY 07-08 (Third Year)	SFY 08-09 (Fourth Year)	SFY 09-10 (Fifth Year)
Unfunded	$6,144,915	$7,805,756	$9,845,896	$11,512,476	$11,512,476
Subtotal	$6,144,915	$7,805,756	$9,845,896	$11,512,476	$11,512,476

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

Agencies Currently Accessing VIPER

U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
U.S. Marshal's Service
Wake County/City of Raleigh
Wake County Dept. of Public Safety
Wake County Sheriff's Office Judicial Division

State Agency Partners:

Alcohol Law Enforcement
Butner Public Safety
Dept. of Correction's Division of Adult Probation & Parole
Dept. of Environmental Health & Natural Resources
Division of Motor Vehicle Enforcement
Regional Transit System (Operated by Triangle Transit Authority)
State Capitol Police
State Highway Patrol
State of North Carolina – Johnston County Site
State of North Carolina - Wilson County Site
University of North Carolina Public TV

Local Agencies Partnering with VIPER:

Carteret County
Cherokee County
Chowan County
City of Ashville
City of Chapel Hill
City of Kinston
City of New Bern
Cleveland County
Craven County
Cumberland County
Duplin County
Granville County
Harnett County
Lenoir County
Lincoln County
Orange County
Pitt County
Sampson County
Surry County
Town of Mooresville

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

VIPER

Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders

A CJIN Module

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

VIPER Frequently Asked Questions

There have been several questions asked and concerns expressed about using 800 MHz as our radio frequencies for the VIPER network, and about the VIPER Network in general. Below are listed some of the most common.

Will 800 MHz work in the mountain?

800 MHz radios have been proven to work in mountainous areas across the United States, and in fact the current CJIN mobile data network is operating on 800 MHz frequencies. The states of Utah, Colorado, West Virginia and Pennsylvania are using 800 MHz radios for their radio systems.

Is this radio network simply a new radio system for the State Highway Patrol?

The State Highway Patrol was identified by the Legislative CJIN Report to be the managing agency of the 800 MHz statewide voice and the statewide data system. The Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety through the Division of the State Highway Patrol is statutorily required to maintain a statewide radio system. The State Highway Patrol, as with the Mobile Data Network, will be a small user in comparison to the number of local users on the network.

Will the cost of construction be expensive?

As with all new technologies, there is an expense to implement and maintain this new statewide network. However, when compared to modern radio systems installed in the states of Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio our estimates for North Carolina are not unreasonable. It should be noted that the state of New York has recently received a bid for a statewide radio system that is estimated to cost one billion dollars.

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

Will there be voice and text pager capabilities with VIPER?

No. Unfortunately, the technology used for 800 MHz trunked radio systems does not allow for a paging solution. Agencies requiring paging will have to continue to support their existing paging system. However, where available, tower space will be offered to VIPER participants on State Highway Patrol owned towers for local agency paging antennas.

What about satellite communications?

Satellite technology does have one advantage over typical trunked radio systems in that it is not terrestrial based. This essentially means that a satellite based communications system would be relatively free from harm as related to most natural or manmade disasters. However, the primary drawback to satellite based systems is that in order to function, the subscriber handset or radio unit must be in constant view of the sky. This would eliminate operation inside buildings or in areas of dense foliage or during heavy rainfall or intense cloud cover. Satellite communications often don't work well in "urban canyons" (in streets and alleyways between tall buildings) because there is no line of sight to the satellites on the horizon. All of these detractions far outweigh the benefit of the system being somewhat impervious to being dependant on easily damaged infrastructure on earth. Satellite systems also suffer from lengthy delays as the conversation is routed up into the sky many hundreds of miles and back down again to the receiving radio or handset. Furthermore, satellite based technology will have to be refreshed as the orbit of the satellite can only be sustained for a finite number of years. However, satellite communications would be a viable option in areas where terrestrial infrastructure would be too costly to serve the population; such as the desert southwest of the US or the Middle East.

Do I have to buy a certain brand of radio to operate on the VIPER network?

No. VIPER is the expansion of an existing Motorola radio system owned by the State, so obviously Motorola radios will work on the network. We have demonstrated the successful operation of EF Johnson radios on the VIPER network. So if a user prefers to use radios other than Motorola, they have the option of using EF Johnson radios.

Will there be a cost to use the VIPER network?

The success of VIPER depends on our partnerships with state and local agencies, and the sharing of existing resources which may range from property to build the towers on to re-use of existing towers. These in-kind contributions will help keep the overall cost of construction lower than if we had to buy property and build new towers where state owned towers are not

available. It was those partnerships that allowed the state to build the statewide mobile data network for less that $20m as compared to the estimate in 1993 of more than $100m for the state to build the infrastructure. Our goal is not to ask the locals for free use of their land and/or towers and then require them to pay to use the system. We don't want to find ourselves in a situation where all our partners demand that we pay them for their resources so they can pay a users' fee. Additionally, there are many rural area departments that would not be able to pay a user fee and therefore would not be able to participate in VIPER at all.

Will local agencies continue to dispatch their own personnel or will that be taken over by the Highway Patrol?

Local agencies will continue to dispatch and control their personnel as they do today. However, they will need to incorporate 800 MHz radios into their dispatch center consoles so they can communicate with their personnel.

Is this project being awarded to a single vendor?

This is an expensive project and there will be large amounts of funds spent. However, with the Patrol acting as prime contractor, there is not a single vendor profiting from the total project funds. There are many products that will be purchased from different vendors who will be required to compete in the competitive bid process and many pieces purchased of the State's standing convenience contracts. However, there may be circumstances such as product integration with existing infrastructure and compatibility where a single or fewer vendors may be selected, but those vendors will not profit from other infrastructure equipment. These products include, but are not limited to, equipment buildings, towers and tower work, generators, microwave equipment, intellirepeaters and network routers.

Can VIPER use cell towers?

Most cell towers are not high enough to get the desired coverage for the each site. However, in cases where cellular companies have erected tall towers we will take them into consideration if offered access. In an effort to keep the annual recurring operating cost at a minimum, we seek tower space that does not require us to pay monthly lease fees.

Wouldn't the Tactical Solution be sufficient?

No. Unfortunately the Tactical solution is a temporary measure that should only be used during emergencies. The Tactical Solution will connect existing radio systems together to allow agencies to talk with one another. It does not increase radio

capacity, but rather increases radio traffic on existing channels. A comparison is much like the old party-line phone system where there were many users trying to use a single phone line or channel. The Tactical solution is a measure to provide basic interoperable communications until the Strategic Solution is constructed.

Will local agencies be mandated to use VIPER?

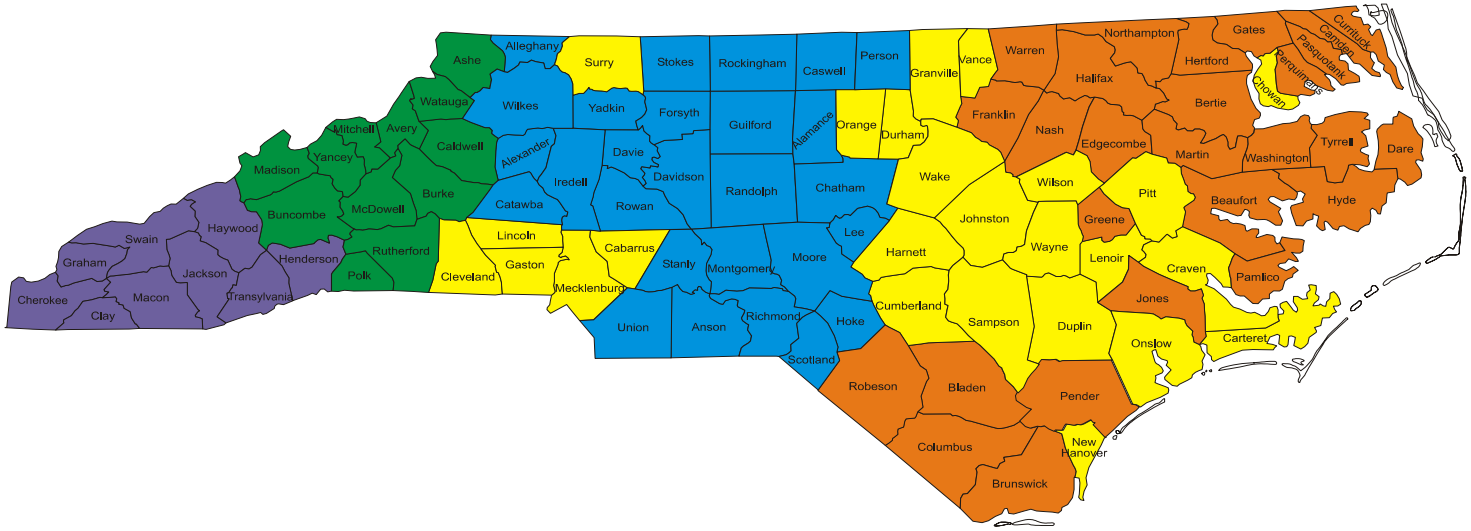
No, there are no mandates to participate in VIPER. The VIPER project is an effort to assist in the efficiency and effectiveness of state and local public safety agencies by using a common interoperable communications system. Optimally it would be more effective if all agencies were on VIPER, however we realize that some agencies have recently invested in their own systems and have not realized a return on that investment. And we understand that there are agencies that have no desire to be a part of VIPER at all.

Will VIPER radios cost $5000 each?

Like almost all technology products, radio prices vary depending upon the number and cost of options purchased regardless of the radio system they will be used on. Radios used to access VIPER can vary in price from $1500 to $4000.

A CJIN Module

VIPER Year 4



Year Four
Year Three
Year Two
Year One
Year Zero

Appendix E

North Carolina Automated Warrant Repository (NCAWARE)

NC Automated Warrant Repository (NCAWARE)

Description

NCAWARE will provide an automated statewide warrant repository to maintain and track criminal processes and offender information. All NC court officials and law enforcement agencies will have access to NCAWARE. NCAWARE will be initially populated by data from both the existing Magistrate system and the Automated Criminal Information System (ACIS).

Part of this project will move the Magistrate System from a client-server platform to a browser-based environment. This will result in compliance with the new Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) technical architecture as well as providing a common presentation to magistrates and law enforcement users. NCAWARE will be one of many modules that together make up the AOC's modernized Court Information System (CIS).

Benefits

NCAWARE will provide real time access to a statewide warrant repository that will be widely accessible to all North Carolina court officials and law enforcement officers. In addition, there is the ability to print and serve outstanding processes from any county in the State. NCAWARE also reduces risks to personal safety for court officials, public safety officers, and law enforcement personnel by equipping them with information about offenders in a timely manner.

Project Status

The following phases are complete: Planning, Analysis, Conceptual Design, External Design, and Detailed Design phases. Construction is 61% complete; Interface Development is 25% complete; Data Conversion is 27% complete, and the Testing is 35% complete. County-by-county implementation is targeted to begin April 2006.

Description of Data

Case level, warrants for arrest, magistrate orders, criminal summons, order for arrest, fugitive orders/warrants, release orders, appearance bonds, involuntary commitment, direct criminal contempt.

Description of Users

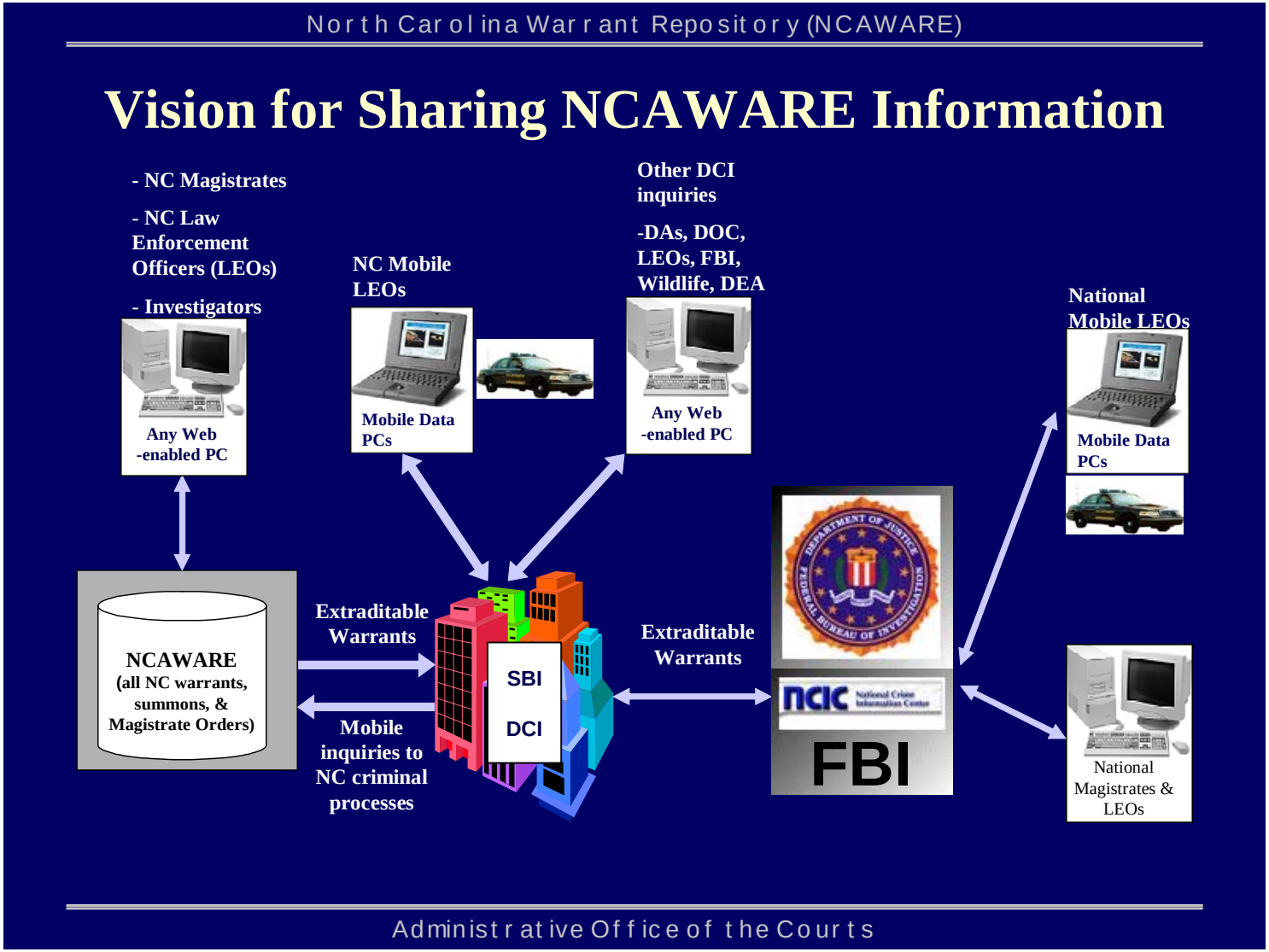
Magistrates, county clerks, law enforcement officers (local, state and federal), judges, Department of Justice, State Bureau of Investigation, Division of Criminal Information and Identification Section, and Department of Correction.

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

Administrative Office of the Courts

FUNDING SOURCES – DEVELOPMENT							
	SFY 00-01	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07
State Appropriations	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 500,000	$ 0	$ 0
Federal Grants	$ 487,620	$ 240,000	$ 801,924	$1,185,793	$ 424,996	$ 0	$ 0
AOC Internal Monies (Grant Match Money)	$ 54,180	$ 26,667	$ 133,308	$ 247,932	$ 47,222	$ 0	$ 0
Subtotal	$ 541,800	$ 266,667	$ 935,232	$1,433,725	$ 972,218	$ 0	$ 0
Total							**$4,149,642**
Unfunded						$ 1,664,645	$2,769,082

NC Automated Warrant Repository (NCAWARE)



Appendix F

Statewide Automated Fingerprinting Identification System (SAFIS)

Statewide Automated Fingerprinting Identification System (SAFIS)

Description

The CJIN Study Final Report, dated April 1995, stated that is that it takes too long to positively identify a person and recommended that the State implement a Live Scan digitized fingerprint system and Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) technology to positively identify a person within two hours of arrest. SAFIS is now operational in 80 counties, representing 85% of the State's population.

Benefits

SAFIS allows data to be transferred and examined within acceptable time frames. In most instances, an agency submitting an electronic Live Scan fingerprint card through the SAFIS network will know in less than four hours if an individual has a previous criminal record on file at the state level and/or at the FBI.

SAFIS is a critical step towards a comprehensive integrated criminal history record because arrest data, along with descriptive data, is automatically added to the Computerized Criminal History files (CCH) minutes after the record is processed through the SBI's Criminal Information and Identification Section. SAFIS provides positive identification that will allow for better decisions about the individuals being processed and could result in saving lives.

Project Status

The currently deployed SAFIS infrastructure and existing Live Scan devices will be obsolete in 2007 and must be refreshed. The primary SAFIS and Live Scan vendor has stated that repair and replacement parts can not be guaranteed after December 31, 2007 due to the age of their equipment. The NC Dept. of Justice is presently doing a study to refresh SAFIS. Its targeted completion date is late summer 2005.

Description of Data

The primary data within the SAFIS is fingerprint image data along with the descriptive and arrest data associated with an individual.

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

Department of Justice, State Bureau of Investigation

Other State Agencies and Local/Federal Partners

North Carolina local law enforcement, the North Department of Correction and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Description of Users

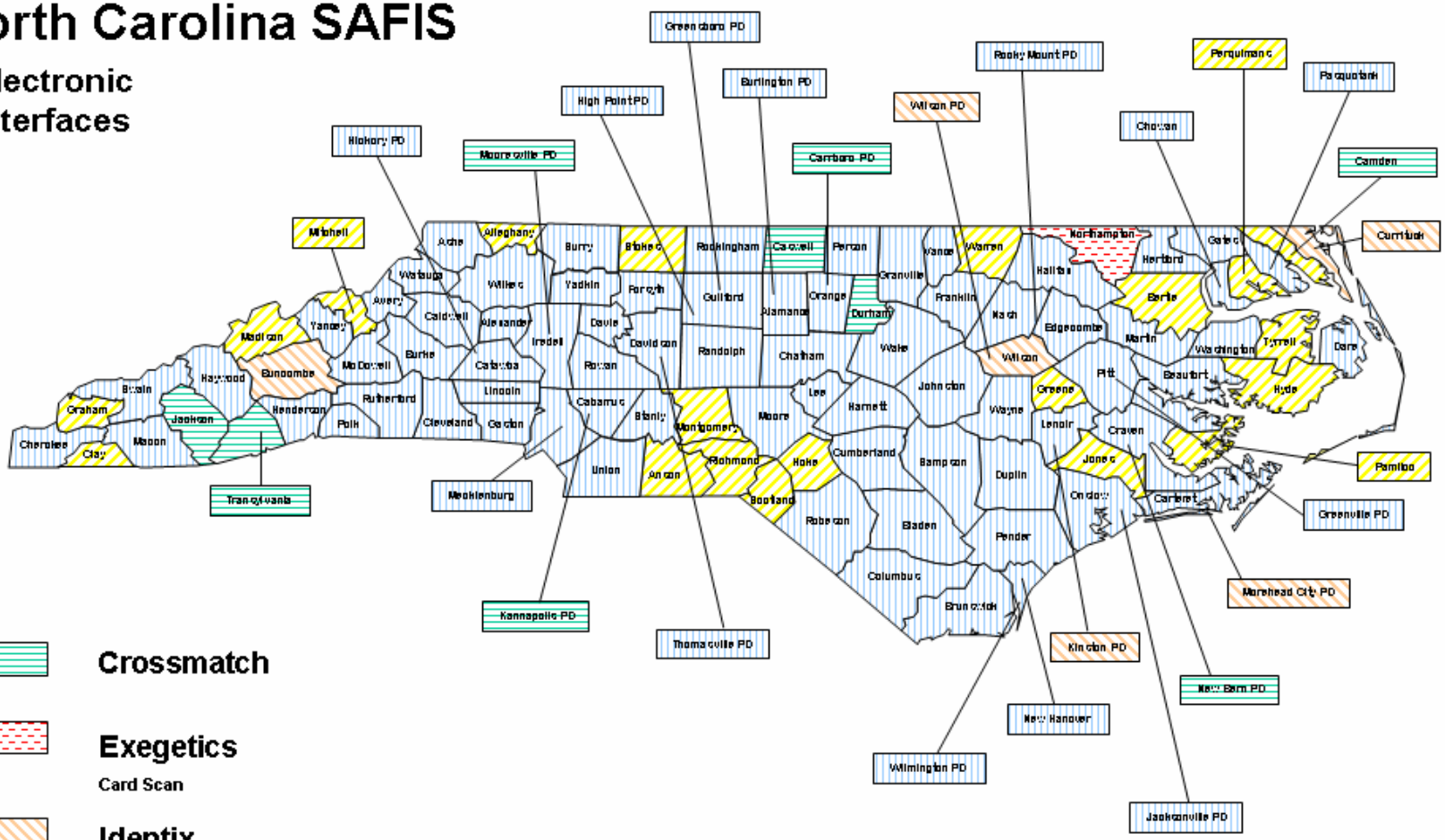
State, local, and federal law enforcement agencies.

FUNDING SOURCES – DEVELOPMENT							
	SFY 95-96	SFY 96-97	SFY 97-98	SFY 98-99	SFY 99-00	SFY 00-01	SFY 01-02
State Appropriations	$ 0	$ 0	$ 1,000,000	$ 450,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Federal Grants	$ 2,445,255	$ 0	$ 3,745,381	$ 0	$ 2,500,000	$ 0	$ 0
Subtotal	$ 2,445,255	$ 0	$ 4,745,381	$ 450,000	$ 2,500,000	$ 0	$ 0
Total							**$ 10,140,636**

FUNDING SOURCES – OPERATIONS – RECURRING COSTS						
	SFY 00-01	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06
State Appropriations	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Federal Grants	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
DOJ/SBI Budget	$ 474,577	$ 493,835	$ 493,835	$ 462,261	$ 462,261	$ 462,261
Subtotal	$ 474,577	$ 493,835	$ 493,835	$ 462,261	$ 462,261	$ 462,621

North Carolina SAFIS

Electronic Interfaces



Crossmatch

Exegetics

Card Scan

Identix

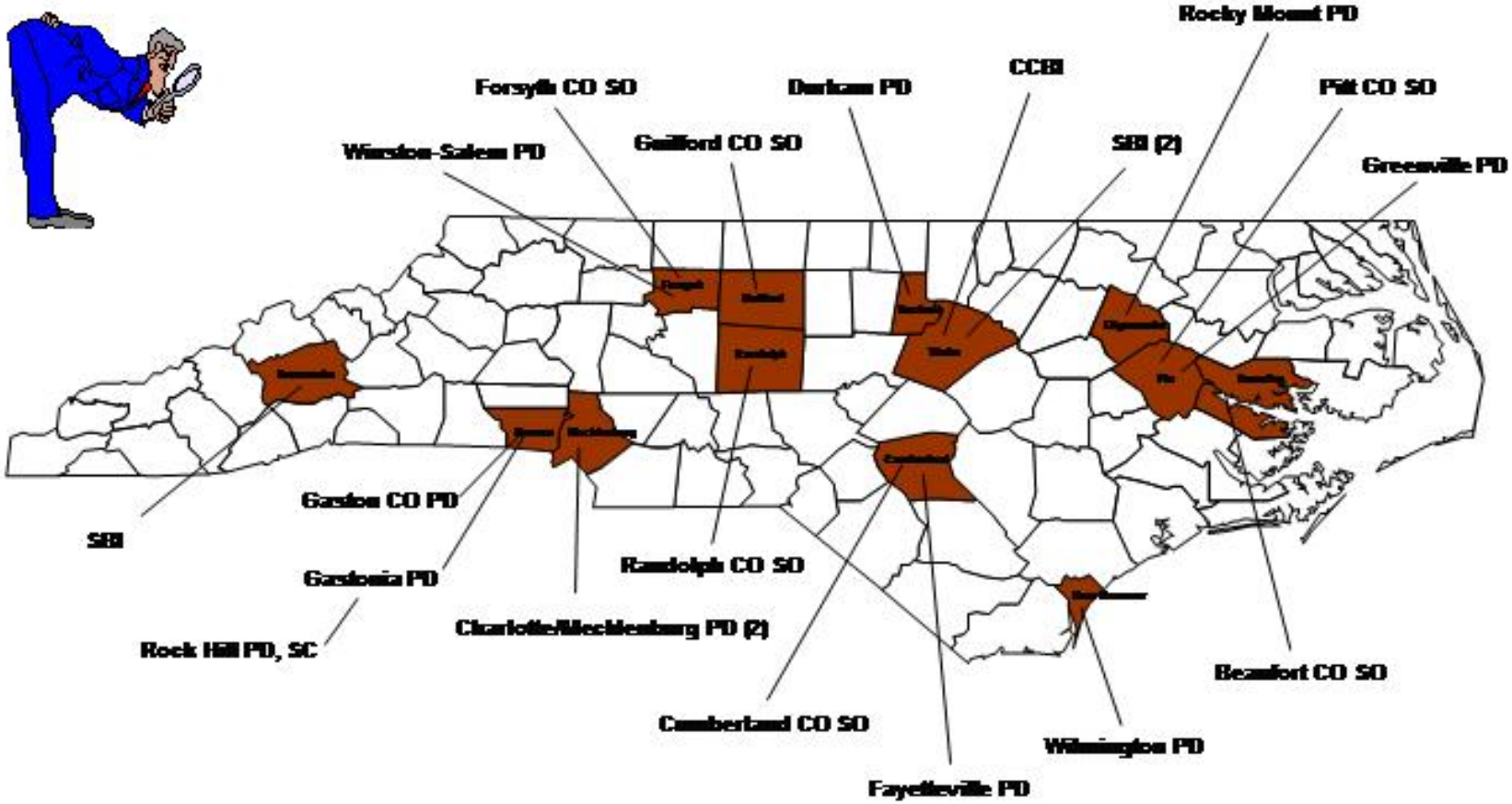
Printrak

Total Electronic Devices - 137

No Interface

State Bureau of Investigation

December 23, 2004



North Carolina SAFIS

Remote Latent Terminals

State Bureau of Investigation

May 2, 2002

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Appendix G

CJIN Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)

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

Description

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

Benefits

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

Project Status

CJIN-MDN was a five-phase project that began in 1996 and concluded in 2002. Phase V completed coverage for the State's approximate 48,000 square miles. Over the next few years, the focus of CJIN-MDN will be on optimizing coverage, replacing aging base stations, exploring and evaluating new applications, and supporting and maintaining CJIN-MDN deployed infrastructure.

Description of Data

Vehicle registration (car and boat), driver's license, state & national wanted persons, securities (could be stolen traveler checks), stolen articles (TV, VCR, etc.), stolen guns, concealed carry permits, missing persons, domestic violence orders, sexual offender registration violations, and messaging. Agencies with Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management Systems (RMS) have the ability to send reports and dispatch cars via the network. Users performing general inquiries on drivers and registration enjoy a twelve second response time.

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

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

FUNDING SOURCES – DEVELOPMENT *							
	SFY 96-97	SFY 97-98	SFY 98-99	SFY 99-00	SFY 00-01	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03
State Appropriations	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,406,000	$ 2,406,000	$ 0	$ 0	$ 547,800	$ 573,000
Federal Grants	$ 500,000	$ 500,000	$ 3,000,000	$ 240,000	$ 106,370	$ 1,911,435	$ 0
Subtotal	$ 2,500,000	$ 2,906,000	$ 5,406,000	$ 240,000	$ 106,370	$ 2,459,235	$ 573,000
Total							**$14,190,605**

*Cost is for CJIN infrastructure only and is not representative of Mobile Data Computers

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

FUNDING SOURCES – RECURRING COSTS (Three Mobile Data Technicians Only)						
	SFY 00-01	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06
State Appropriations	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Federal Grants	$ 132,961	$ 139,294	$ 80,143	$ 158,513	$ 157,320	$ 0
DCC&PS/SHP Internal Budget for Grant Match	$ 26,592	$ 27,859	$ 16,029	$ 31,703	$ 31,464	$ 0
Unfunded Future Needs	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 152,063*
Subtotal	$ 132,961	$ 139,294	$ 80,143	$ 158,513	$ 157,320	$ 152,063

*2005 GCC Grant Pre-Application

Note: As VIPER sites are brought online, we will co-locate MDN base stations which will enhance data coverage and allow us to transport the data back via microwave networking, eliminating the need for data circuits that have recurring costs to the State.

The network control technician positions mentioned as unfunded (grants) recurring cost in the MDN recurring cost table are being requested in the VIPER Recurring expansion request and will monitor both the VIPER voice network and the Mobile Data Network.

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

Note: EC = Emergency Communications, EMC = Electric Membership Corporation, EMS = Emergency Medical Services, FD = Fire Department, NCFS = NC Forestry Services, PD = Police Department, SO = Sheriff's Office

State Agency Partners:
NC Department of Justice
University of North Carolina Public TV

Local/Federal Partners:
Alexander County SO
Alleghany County
Alltel Communications Hyde County
Ashe County SO
Aulander Tank Bertie County
Avery County-NCFS
Balsam, Willets, Ochre Hill FD
Beaufort County
Beaufort County Water Department Phase V
Bertie County
Brunswick County Emergency Services
Burke County
Caldwell County SO
Cherokee County
Cherokee Indian Agencies
Chowan County SO
City of Asheville
City of Burlington PD
City of Concord
City of Eden
City of Goldsboro & Goldsboro PD
City of Greensboro
City of High Point
City of Kernersville
City of Mount Holly
City of New Bern
City of Oxford
City of Reidsville PD
City of Roxboro
City of Sanford PD
City of Shelby PD
City of Statesville
City of Tarboro
City of Thomasville
City of Yanceyville
Clay County
Clinton PD
Columbus County NCFS
County of Guilford
County of Mecklenburg
Currituck County
Dare County
Franklin County SO
Gaston County
Gates County
Davidson County SO
Durham City County EMS
Graham County SO
Haywood County
Henderson County
Hertford County SO
Hoke County
Johnston County
Jones County
Jones Onslow EMC
Kerr Lake Regional Water Treatment Plant
Lenoir County
Macon County
Madison County Site One and Two
McDowell County
Mitchell County
Moore County
NC Forest Resources
Northampton County SO
Oak Island PD
Pamlico County
Pasquotank County
Randolph County-NCFS
Robbins PD
Rutherford County
Scotland County
Stanly County
Stovall & Granville Co. EC
Surry County
Surry Telephone Membership
Swain County
Town of Beech Mountain
Town of Blowing Rock
Town of Tabor City
Town of Fair Bluff
Town of Hamlet
Town of Lilesville
Town of Raeford
Town of Southern Shores
Town of Topsail Beach
Transylvania County
Union County
Wake County
Wake Forest Univ
Warren County SO
Watauga County
Wilkes County - Wilkesboro
Yadkin County
Yancey County

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

Description of Users

Note: ABC = Alcohol Beverage Commission, ALE = Alcohol Law Enforcement, DMV = Division of Motor Vehicles, PD = Police Department, SO = Sheriff's Office

Aberdeen PD
Ahoskie PD
Albemarle PD
ALE
Alexander SO
Angier PD
Apex PD
Archdale PD
Asheboro PD
Asheville Metro PD
Asheville PD
Atlantic Beach PD
Aulander PD
Bailey PD
Beaufort PD
Beaufort SO
Benson SO
Bethel PD
Beulaville PD
Biltmore Forest PD
Biscoe PD
Black Mountain PD
Bladen SO
Bladenboro PD
Brevard PD
Boone PD
Boonville PD
Buncombe County
Burgaw PD
Burke SO
Burlington PD
Burnsville PD
Butner Public Safety
Cabarrus SO
Caldwell SO
Cameron PD
Camp LeJeune
Campus-Dix Hospital
Campus-ECU
Campus-Guilford Tech
Campus-UNCC
Campus-UNCG
Campus-UNCW
Candor PD
Carolina Beach PD
Carthage PD
Cary PD
Caswell SO
Catawba Hospital
Catawba SO
Chadbourn PD
Chapel Hill PD
Cherryville PD
China Grove PD
Chowan SO
Claremont PD
Cleveland PD
Cleveland SO
Clinton PD
Columbus PD
Columbus SO
Concord PD
Conover PD
Cooleemee PD
Cornelius PD
Craven SO
Creedmoor PD
Cumberland ABC
Cumberland SO
Currituck SO
Dare SO
Davidson PD
Davidson SO
Davie SO
Denton PD
DOT - Fuel Tax
Duke Univ PD
Dunn PD
Duplin
Durham Co ABC
Durham PD
Durham SO
Edenton PD
Edgecombe PD
Elizabeth City PD
Elizabethtown PD
Elon PD
Eureka PD
Fairmont PD
Faison PD
Falls Lake
Fayetteville FD
Fayetteville PD
FBI Charlotte
Fletcher PD
Forest City PD
Forestry
Forsyth ABC
Forsyth SO
Fort Bragg Prov Marshal's Office
Foxfire PD
Fuquay Varina PD
Garner PD
Gaston PD
Goldsboro PD
Graham PD
Graham SO
Granite Falls PD
Granite Quarry
Granville
Greene SO

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

Description of Users (continued)

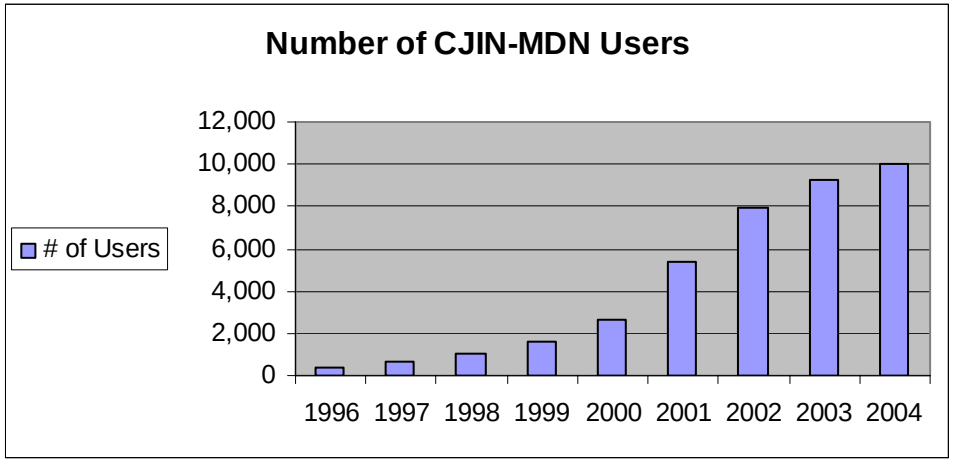
Greensboro PD
Greenville PD
Grifton PD
Guilford EMS
Guilford SO
Hamlet PD
Harnett
Havelock PD
Haw River PD
Henderson
Henderson PD
Hendersonville PD
Hertsford SO
Hickory PD
High Point PD
Highlands PD
Hoke SO
Hudson PD
Huntersville PD
Hyde County
Indian Beach
Iredell County
Jackson SO
Jacksonville PD
Johnston SO
Kannapolis PD
Kenansville PD
Kernersville PD
Kill Devil Hills PD
King PD
Kinston PD
Kitty Hawk PD
Kure Beach PD
Landis PD
Laurinburg PD
Lee SO
Leland PD
Lenoir SO
Lexington PD
Liberty PD
Lincoln SO
Lincolnton PD
Locust PD
Louisburg PD
Lumberton PD
Macon SO
Madison PD
Maiden PD
Manteo PD
Marion PD
Mars Hill PD
Marshal's Service, US
Marshville PD
Mathews PD
Maxton PD
McDowell SO
Mecklenburg ABC
Mecklenburg SO
Middlesex PD
Mitchell SO
Mocksville PD
Monroe PD
Montgomery SO
Montreat PD
Moore SO
Mooresville PD
Morehead PD
Morganton PD
Morrisville PD
Mt. Holly PD
Murfreesboro PD
N/Campus-Sch-Arts
Nags Head PD
Nash ABC
Nash SO
NC Marine Patrol
NC DMV Enforcement
NCSHP
NCSHP Motor Carrier's Enforcement
New Bern PD
New Hanover SO
Newton PD
North Topsail PD
Northampton SO
Northwest PD
Oakboro PD
Oak Island PD
Ocean Isle PD
Old Fort PD
Onslow SO
Oxford PD
Parkton PD
Pasquotank SO
Pembroke PD
Pender SO
Person Co SO
Pine Knoll Shores PD
Pine Level PD
Pinebluff PD
Pinehurst PD
Pinetops PD
Pitt Comm College
Pitt SO
Pittsboro PD
Plymouth PD
Princeville PD
Raeford PD
Randleman PD
Randolph SO
Reidsville PD
Rich Square PD

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

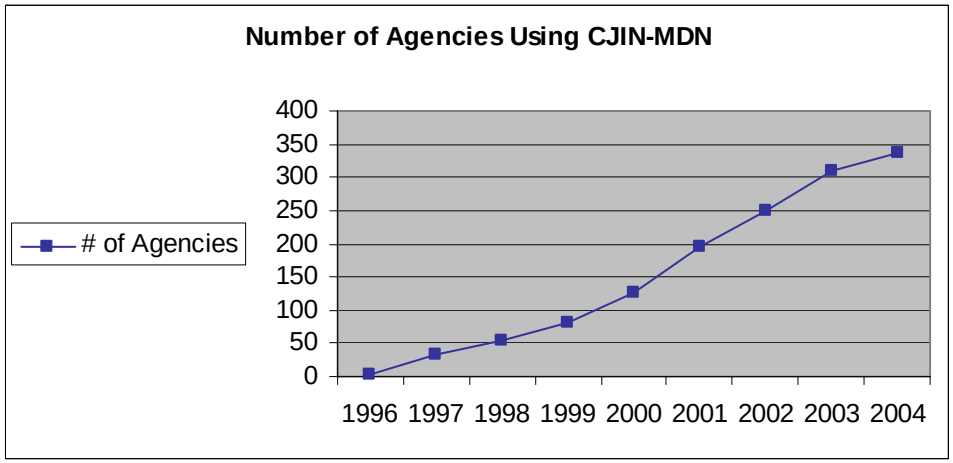
Description of Users (continued)

Richland PD
Richmond SO
Roanoke Rapid PD
Robbins PD
Robeson SO
Rockingham PD
Rockingham SO
Rockwell PD
Rocky Mount PD
Rosehill PD
Rowan ABC
Rowan Comm College
Rowan SO
Rowland PD
Roxboro PD
Rutherford SO
Rutherfordton PD
Salisbury PD
Saluda PD
Sampson SO
Sanford PD
SBI
Scotland
Seagrove PD
Selma PD
Seymour Johnson
Shelby PD
Siler City PD
Smithfield PD
Southern Pines PD
Southern Shores PD
Spencer PD
Smithfield PD
Southern Pines PD
Southern Shores PD
Spencer PD
Spindale
Spring Lake PD
Stanfield PD
Stanly SO
State Capitol PD
Statesville PD
Stem PD
Stovall PD
Surf City PD
Surry SO
Tabor City PD
Tarboro PD
Taylortown PD
Thomasville PD
Topsail Beach PD
Transylvania SO
Trent Woods PD
Troy PD
Tyrell SO
UNC-CH Public Safety
Union SO
US Forest
VA Hospital
Valdese PD
Vance SO
Vanceboro PD
Vass PD
Wagram PD
Wake Forest
Warsaw PD
Washington PD
Watauga SO
Waxhaw PD
Wayne
Waynesville PD
Weaverville PD
West Tek PD
Western Carolina PD
Whispering Pines PD
Williamston PD
Wilmington PD
Wilson PD
Wilson SO
Winfall PD
Wingate PD
Winterville PD
Woodfin PD
Woodland PD
Wrightsville Beach PD
Yadkin SO
Yadkinville PD
Yancey SO

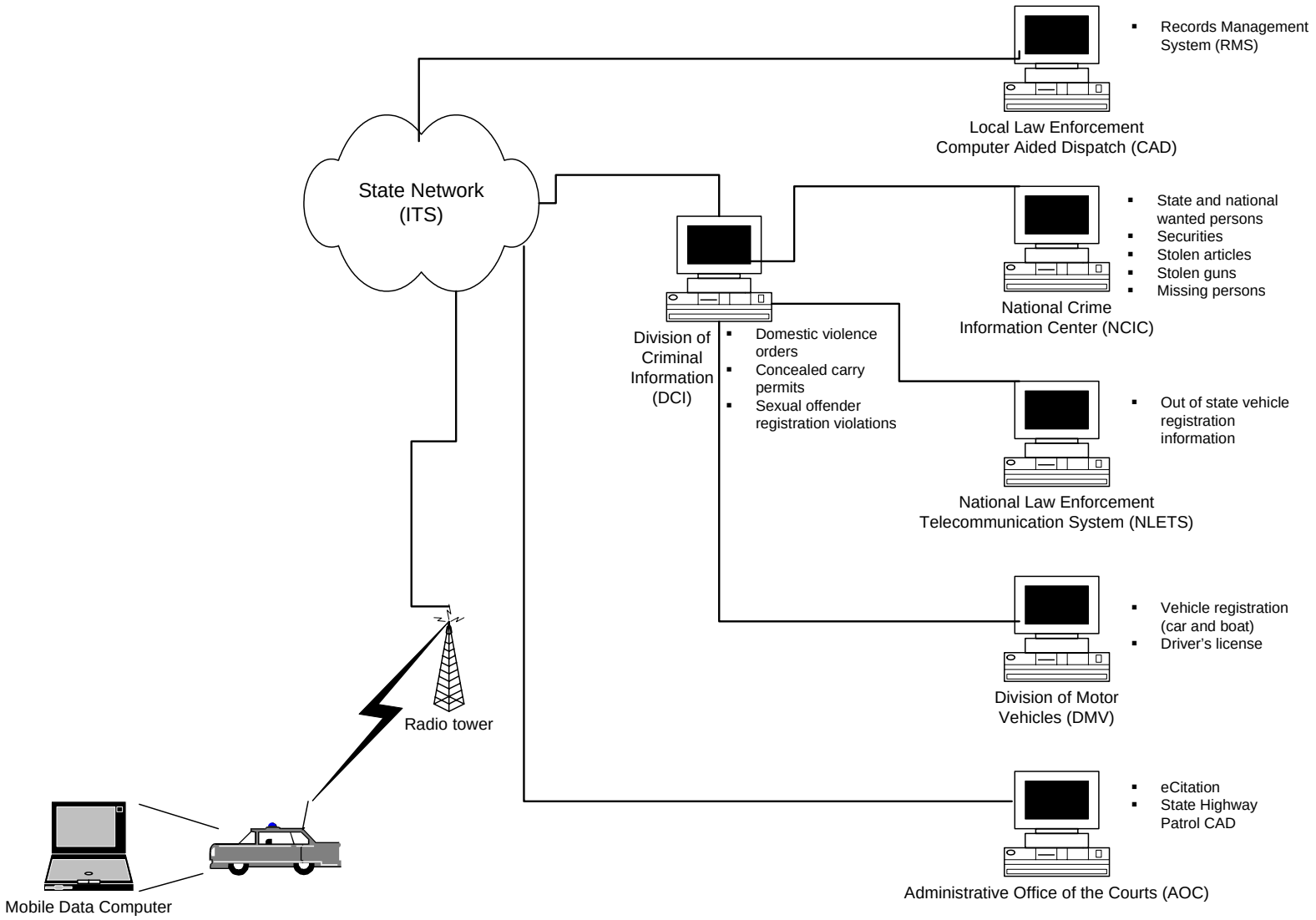
Criminal Justice Information Network Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)



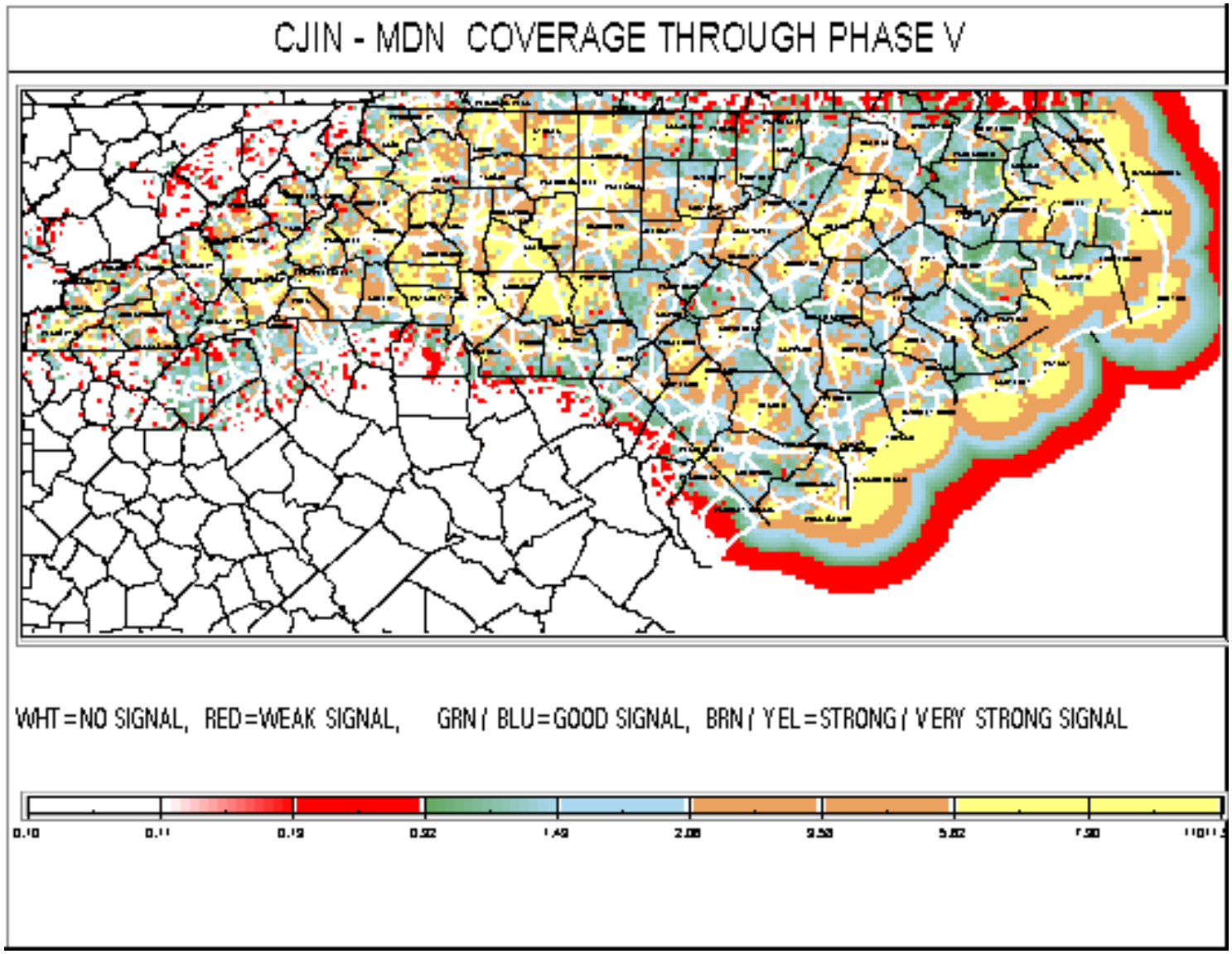
CJIN-MDN offers data communications coverage throughout the 48,000 square miles of North Carolina, utilizing 162 tower sites.



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



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



Appendix H

eCitation

eCitation

Description

eCitation is a computerized citation process, producing the NC Uniform Citation (NCUC) in an electronic format that moves almost instantaneously from the patrol car to the courts. eCitation was designed to replace the manual paper process of issuing traffic citations by reducing citation data entry to a single iteration (in an officer's patrol car), and transmitting that data directly to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). Using existing wireless connections, eCitation allows officers to create citations and schedule court dates electronically, using a laptop computer in the patrol car. A portable printer produces a copy of the citation for the defendant. After entry, the citation data is transmitted to the AOC.

Benefits

The paperless flow of citation data into the Clerk of Superior Court's office creates a significant reduction in: (1) the amount of paper generated by officers; (2) data entry workload in the clerk's office; and (3) errors and inconsistencies of citation records attributable to redundant data entry.

Project Status

eCitation is presently in its statewide implementation phase. A browser-based version of the clerks component has now been implemented with the result that the targeted completion date for the clerks offices is now during calendar year 2006. Due to equipment and networking issues, as well as the shear volume of local Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA), the implementation of these agencies will last through about calendar year 2007 as originally planned. The LEA component is a "fat-client" and must be installed on each Mobile Data Computer (MDC) in each patrol car.

Description of Users

Clerks of Superior Court, North Carolina State Highway Patrol, local law enforcement (Sheriffs and municipal police), District Attorneys, Judges.

Description of Data

Data customarily collected to populate/complete the NCUC.

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

Administrative Office of the Courts (supporting Clerks of Superior Court, District Attorneys, Magistrates and other judicial personnel).

Other State Agencies and Local/Federal Partners

Department of Crime Control & Public Safety, State Highway Patrol.

Funding Sources - Development							
	SFY 99-00	SFY 00-01	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03	SFY 03 -04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06
State Appropriations	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Federal Grants - Labor	$ 500,000	$ 375,000	$ 200,000	$ 0	$ 300,000	$ 298,213	$ 0
Federal Grants - Printers						$ 505,700	$ 0
Total							**$ 2,178,913**

Funding Sources - Operations		
	SFY 05-06	SFY 05-06
State Appropriations	$ 0	$ 0
Federal Grants - Labor	$ 298,242*	$ 0
Subtotal	$ 298,242	$ 0

Unfunded Future Needs		$ 395,367

*Current GCC Grant Pre-application Amount

eCitation

Counties with eCitation Implemented within the Clerk of Court

Alexander
Brunswick
Buncombe
Cabarrus
Carteret
Catawba
Cleveland
Craven
Cumberland
Davie
Davidson
Durham
Forsyth
Gaston
Guilford
Harnett
Hoke
Iredell
Johnson
Lee
Lincoln
Mecklenburg
Montgomery
Moore
New Hanover
Pamlico
Pender
Pitt
Randolph
Robeson
Rowan
Scotland
Union
Wake

eCitation

Appendix I

X-FILES

XML Based Facial Images for Law Enforcement and Emergency Responders

X-FILES

Description

X-FILES is a computerized process for first responders to request and receive viewable facial images (ex: drivers license images) in police and emergency responder vehicles - in an electronic format that moves almost instantaneously to the first responder in their vehicle. X-FILES uses existing wireless connections and a laptop computer in the vehicle.

Benefits

First responder safety, identity verification/validation, and reduced court costs due to identity theft. X-FILES proposes to support delivery of: facial image for serving warrants, recent escapee images direct to first responders in the field, missing persons images direct to first responders in the field (Amber Alert), and verification/validation of identity for law enforcement use. The electronic flow of facial image data to Law Enforcement Officers (LEO) and other allowed first responders will: (1) increase first responder safety due to better verified/validated identification; (2) field verifiable identity verification and validation for escapees, missing person alerts, wanted persons; (3) reduction in errors and inconsistencies of citations/court records attributable to identity theft; and (4) fewer instances of members of public being inconvenienced due to their having lost, misplaced, or stolen ID's.

Project Status

X-FILES is presently in its initial prototype development phase. A U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Grant was awarded to North Carolina to develop a proof of concept to be tested with 100 LEO and first responders. Coordination is proceeding with the various agencies having a role, and project management efforts are being initiated. The targeted completion date for the prototype is early calendar year 2006. A critical component of X-FILES is access to North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles (NC DMV) drivers license images. It is anticipated that the pilot will confirm that only newer models of computers will be capable of handling the numerical processing required to decompress facial images. It should also be noted that X-FILES is a "fat client" and must be installed on each first responder Mobile Data Computer (MDC).

Description of Users

North Carolina State Highway Patrol, local law enforcement (Sheriffs and municipal police), other First Responders (Fire/EMS) as allowed by law.

Description of Data

Data to be furnished from DMV Drivers Licenses, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) warrant images, Amber Alert images, wanted images, and escapee images.

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

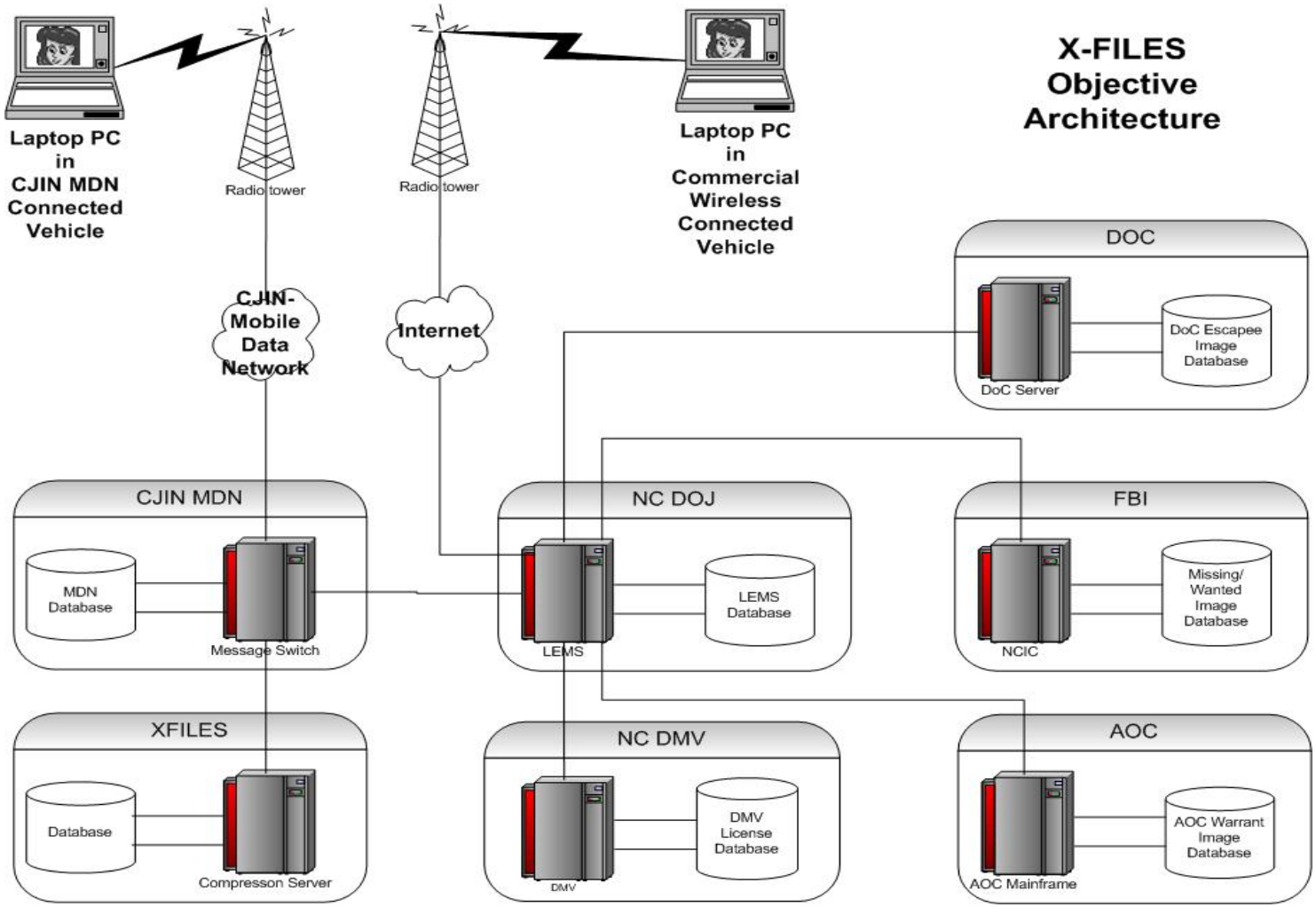
North Carolina Department of Crime Control & Public Safety, State Highway Patrol.

Other State Agencies and Local/Federal Partners

AOC, NC Department of Justice, NC DMV, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Fayetteville Police Department (proposed pilot agency), Garner Police Department (proposed pilot agency), and Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN).

FUNDING SOURCES – DEVELOPMENT				
	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07
State Appropriations	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	TBD
Federal Grants	$ 53,520	$ 470,000	$ 0	TBD
Subtotal	$ 53,520	$ 470,000	$ 0	TBD
Total				**$523,520**

*To be determined after pilot project completion.


X-FILES
Objective
Architecture
Laptop PC
in
CJIN MDN
Connected
Vehicle
Radio tower
Radio tower
Laptop PC
in
Commercial
Wireless
Connected
Vehicle
CJIN-
Mobile
Data
Network
Internet
DOC
DoC Escapee
Image
Database
DoC Server
CJIN MDN
MDN
Database
Message Switch
NC DOJ
LEMS
Database
LEMS
FBI
Missing/
Wanted
Image
Database
NCIC
XFILES
Database
Compresson Server
NC DMV
DMV
License
Database
DMV
AOC
AOC Warrant
Image
Database
AOC Mainframe

Appendix J

North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN)

North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN)

Description

A major initiative of North Carolina's Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP) is establishing an automated statewide system to manage the business processes of the DJJDP staff charged with monitoring and managing the flow of juveniles through the State's Juvenile Justice System (JJC). The North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN) will ultimately replace local databases and the manual processing and tracking of juveniles in the JJC statewide.

Benefits

The benefits of NC-JOIN to DJJDP include replacing the current manual processing and tracking of juveniles, providing a user interface that meets the usability needs of the end users, providing necessary data to field staff for case management and reporting, enabling business processes efficiency across all DJJDP functional departments, providing a centralized database of current and historical juvenile information, and providing the capability for doing statistical analysis for research and planning.

The benefits of NC-JOIN to the State include sharing of juvenile information between agencies, improving and expediting decisions made about juveniles, reporting on statistical analysis and trends to measure juvenile crime and the success of prevention programs, providing valuable data to the legislature for statistical analysis and reporting, and providing data for planning to determine bed space and program capacity needs for the full continuum of community-based programs.

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP)

Description of Users

Current users are juvenile court counselors, Youth Development Centers (YDC), assessment center, detention centers, and DJJDP administrative staff statewide. Community programs are expected to be the next set of users. Next generation users will be agencies outside of DJJDP, such as courts, law enforcement, mental health, etc. Additional funding sources will be required to support any users outside of DJJDP.

Project Status

NC-JOIN functionality is being developed and implemented in multiple phases. Phase 1 automated a portion of the juvenile intake process for juvenile court counselors with statewide use beginning on May 1, 2003. Phase 2 automated the remaining juvenile court counselor functions with statewide use beginning on January 2, 2004. Phase 3, which began statewide use on May 10, 2004, provides capabilities for YDC, assessment centers, and juvenile detention centers to track the juveniles they serve and represents the completion of a system that integrates staff, processes, and juvenile data from DJJDP's two main divisions. Pending the acquisition of necessary funding, functionality envisioned for Phases 4 and 5 of NC-JOIN includes management of education, transportation, and treatment services in YDC, assessment centers, and detention centers and extending NC-JOIN to community programs for tracking referrals, participation, and outcomes for these programs. The next generation of NC-JOIN is expected to automate business processes and data communication between DJJDP and other agencies associated with juvenile justice, but this will require funding and executive sponsorship from those agencies, which is not currently in place. Until funding for major new phases is secured, only maintenance and minor enhancements will be completed for NC-JOIN.

Description of Data

<u>NC-JOIN data currently available:</u>

- Juvenile Demographics and Social History
- Complaints, Decisions, Petitions, and Placement
- Case Notes
- Program Assignments
- Risk and Needs Assessments
- Court Process / History
- Diversion and Supervision
- Detention Admissions and Exits, Incidents and Hearings, Confinement and Isolation
- YDC Commitment and Extension, Admission and Release, Juvenile Status, Location, and Assigned Staff, Behavior Alerts, Infractions, and Hearings
- Educational and Mental Health Assessments
- Eckerd Camp Referral, Acceptance/Admission, and Outcome
- Juvenile Alerts

North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN)

FUNDING SOURCES – FIRST GENERATION DEVELOPMENT						
	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07
State Appropriations	$ 172,293	$ 356,776	$ 709,025	$ 527,542	$ 551,491	$ 502,048
Federal Grants	$ 398,048	$ 982,986	$ 221,349	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Subtotal	$ 570,341	$ 1,339,762	$ 930,374	$ 527,542	$ 551,491	$ 502,048
Total						**$4,421,558**

Unfunded	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 465,000	$ 1,200,000

OPERATIONS RECURRING COSTS – FIRST GENERATION OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND SUPPORT						
	SFY 02-03	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07	SFY 07-08
State Appropriations	$ 99,768	$ 229,925	$ 486,876	$ 313,530	$ 408,583	$ 408,583
Federal	$ 21,998	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Subtotal	$ 121,766	$ 229,925	$ 486,876	$ 313,530	$ 408,583	$ 408,583

Unfunded	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 228,000

Relevant Statistics

Intake, Court, and Supervision Data in NC-JOIN

58,977 Juveniles
83,709 Delinquent Complaints
9,659 Undisciplined Complaints
59,639 Court Hearings
19,427 Supervision Records
10,108 Diversion Records
24,671 Risk Assessments
39,259 Needs Assessments
26,487 Program Assignments

Detention Data in NC-JOIN

25,570 Admissions

YDC Data in NC-JOIN

10,076 Commitments
70,093 Behavior Alerts / Infractions

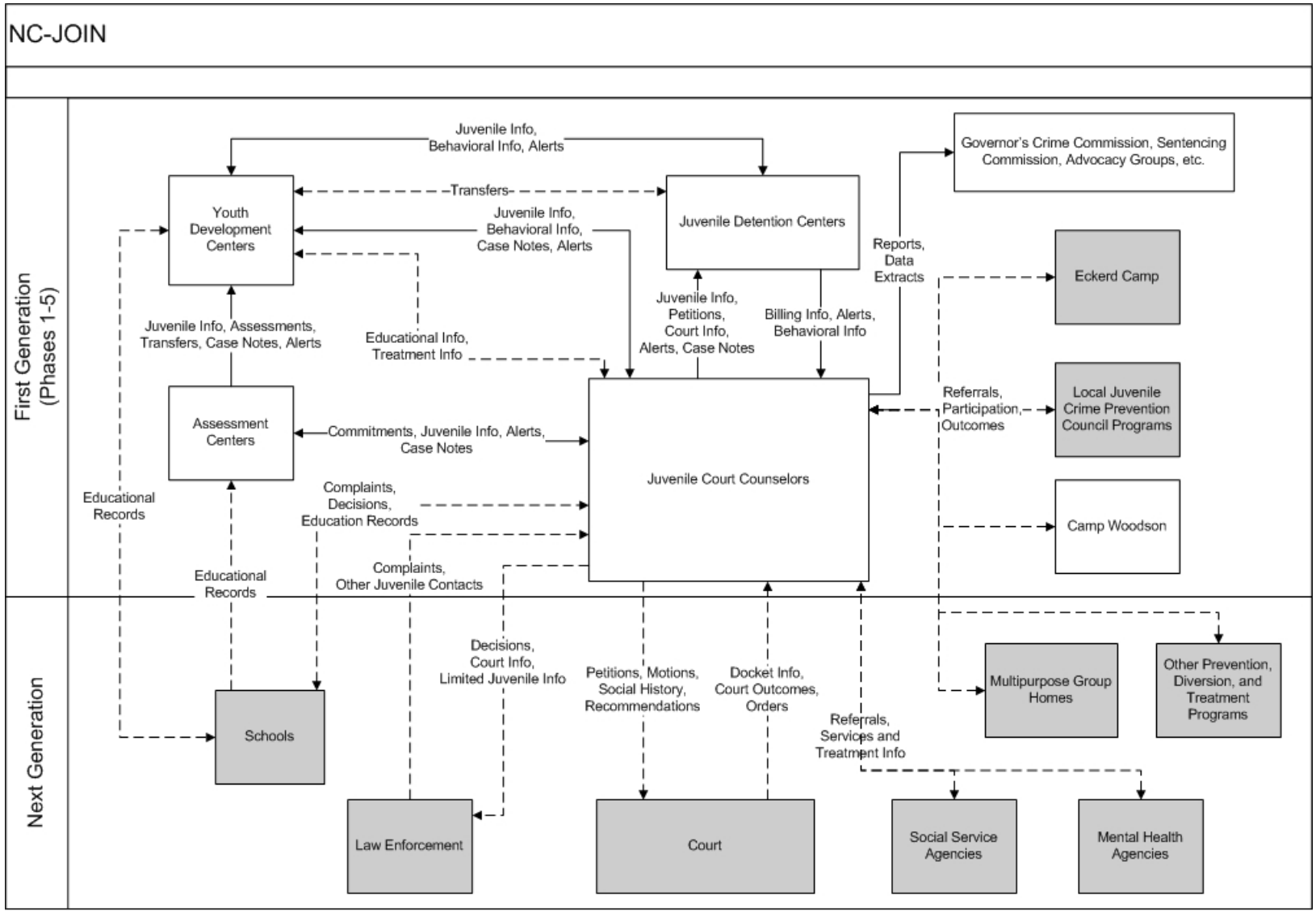
Other Juvenile Case Data in NC-JOIN

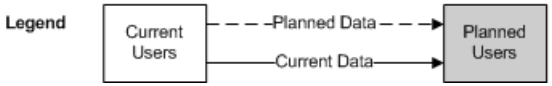
864,320 Case Notes

User Data

Over 1,000 active NC-JOIN users

Community
Programs and
Mental Health
Schools
HIGH SCHOOL
Delinquency
NC-JOIN
POLICE
Law
Enforcement
Court
Counselors
Courts
Detention
Youth
Development
Centers
Juvenile Justice System


NC-JOIN
First Generation (Phases 1-5)
Next Generation
Juvenile Info, Behavioral Info, Alerts
Transfers
Youth Development Centers
Juvenile Detention Centers
Juvenile Info, Behavioral Info, Case Notes, Alerts
Governor's Crime Commission, Sentencing Commission, Advocacy Groups, etc.
Reports, Data Extracts
Eckerd Camp
Juvenile Info, Petitions, Court Info, Alerts, Case Notes
Billing Info, Alerts, Behavioral Info
Juvenile Info, Assessments, Transfers, Case Notes, Alerts
Educational Info, Treatment Info
Referrals, Participation, Outcomes
Local Juvenile Crime Prevention Council Programs
Assessment Centers
Commitments, Juvenile Info, Alerts, Case Notes
Juvenile Court Counselors
Educational Records
Complaints, Decisions, Education Records
Camp Woodson
Educational Records
Complaints, Other Juvenile Contacts
Decisions, Court Info, Limited Juvenile Info
Petitions, Motions, Social History, Recommendations
Docket Info, Court Outcomes, Orders
Multipurpose Group Homes
Other Prevention, Diversion, and Treatment Programs
Referrals, Services and Treatment Info
Schools
Law Enforcement
Court
Social Service Agencies
Mental Health Agencies


Legend
Current Users
Planned Data
Current Data
Planned Users