

North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board Report

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

March 2001

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During the 1994 Special Crime Session, the North Carolina General Assembly created the Criminal Justice Information Network Study Committee and appropriated monies for the study of 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, was a comprehensive strategic plan that provided the vision for the statewide Criminal Justice Information Network. Based on recommendations and strategies identified in the plan, the General Assembly established the Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Governing Board.

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 March 1, 2001, 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 operations of the Board, including the Board 's progress in developing data-sharing standards in cooperation with state and local agencies and the estimated time of completion of the standards; and
- 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.

Before this report to the General Assembly addresses the three required items, an introductory section is provided to familiarize readers with the CJIN concept.

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

### CJIN Objective

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 the CJIN Study Committee to identify alternative strategies for developing and implementing a statewide criminal justice information network 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 criminal history. 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.

- 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 system 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.

### 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)
- CJIN Voice Trunking Network (CJIN-VTN)
- Courtroom Automation - CourtFlow
- Statewide Magistrate System
- Juvenile Network (J-NET)
- CJIN Network Security
- End-User Technology - Administrative Office of the Courts and Department of Justice
- Statewide Computerized Criminal History (CCH) Repository
- Statewide Identification Index

### CJIN Participants

CJIN comprises both state and local, public and private representatives. The Department of Justice, the Department of Correction, the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, the Administrative Office of the Courts, and the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention 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 Information Management Resource Commission.

## **The 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, defined the terms and appointments of the original fifteen members, and the terms and conditions for election of officers. In 1998, legislation was amended and four new appointments made by the Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court were added to the CJIN Governing Board.

### CJIN Governing Board Appointments

Presently, there are nineteen members legislatively appointed to the CJIN Governing Board. Refer to Appendix A for a chart of CJIN Governing Board Membership that describes the composition of the Board.

At the June 10, 1999 CJIN Governing Board meeting, a motion was made and carried by the Board to have a member of the Local CJIN Subcommittee serve as an ex-officio advisory member. The Local CJIN Subcommittee consists of city and county Information System (IS) directors and staff. The decision evolved from previous discussions with the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners on how to promote awareness of CJIN, establish links with local agencies, and informally provide input to the CJIN Governing Board.

At the September 9, 1999 CJIN Governing Board meeting, the Security Oversight Committee was created and Mr. Richard Little was appointed as the Chair. The Chair was charged with the responsibility of determining membership and establishment of a charter. The purpose of the Security Oversight Committee is to address CJIN information security issues and the CJIN Governing Board granted the Committee the authority to make decisions regarding CJIN information security. At the June 22, 2001 CJIN Governing Board meeting, the charter was approved by the Board pending minor revisions discussed at the meeting.

At the September 14, 2000 CJIN Governing Board meeting, a motion was made and carried by the Board to have a representative of the Department of Juvenile Justice serve as an ex-officio advisory member and informally provide input to the Board. The Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is an integral part of CJIN and the CJIN Board provides oversight of the J-NET initiative.

### History of CJIN Governing Board Officers

Per legislation, the CJIN Governing Board Chair and Vice-Chair each serve a one-year term with subsequent officers to be elected for one-year terms.

The first meeting of the CJIN Governing Board was held on February 17-18, 1997. Secretary Richard H. Moore, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, was elected as Chair of the CJIN Governing Board and Mr. Ronald P. Hawley, Assistant Director of the State Bureau of Investigation / Division of Criminal Identification / Department of Justice, as Vice-Chair.

At the July 29, 1998 CJIN Governing Board meeting, Chairman Moore and Vice-Chairman Hawley were reelected to continue their tenure as officers of the Board.

At the September 9, 1999 CJIN Governing Board meeting, Mr. Joseph Stewart, Assistant Secretary for Administration of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, stated that Secretary Moore would decline a nomination of Chair and asked that the Board consider nominating another member to fill the Chair's seat. Mr. Ronald Hawley was elected as CJIN Governing Board Chair and Mr. Robert Brinson, Department of Correction, as Vice-Chair.

On November 23, 1999, Mr. Ronald Hawley notified the CJIN Governing Board that he had resigned from the Department of Justice and thus the Chair of the Board. At the December 9, 1999 CJIN Governing Board meeting, Mr. Robert Brinson was elected as Chair and Mr. Richard Little, Administrative Office of the Courts, as Vice-Chair.

Election of officers for the CJIN Governing Board is planned for the May 10, 2001 meeting. The delay is due to several vacant seats due to member resignations for various reasons.

#### CJIN Governing Board Staff

When the CJIN Governing Board was established, it operated in an ad-hoc fashion for several years with various agencies contributing resources. The CJIN Governing Board Chair and Vice-Chair functioned jointly as the CJIN Executive Director until the General Assembly created a full-time CJIN Executive Director position during the 1998 session. Ms. Carol Morin, CJIN Executive Director, is responsible for the leadership of the CJIN enterprise, serves as senior advisor to the CJIN Governing Board on all matters affecting the criminal justice information systems that are a part of CJIN, provides financial management of state appropriated CJIN monies that reside in the Department of Justice, serves as an advisor to the Governor's Crime Commission Information Technology Committee, and is the Governor's Office appointment to the United States Department of Justice / Office of Justice Programs / Bureau of Justice Assistance for all criminal justice information technology grants in North Carolina.

From May 1998 through April 1999, CJIN Governing Board Chair Richard Moore funded a full-time Administrative Assistant to CJIN by authorizing the use of a vacant State Highway Patrol position. When the Administrative Assistant resigned in April 1999, Secretary Moore urged another participating CJIN state agency to provide administrative support to the CJIN Governing Board. Unfortunately, many state agencies are experiencing budget constraints and as a result, the CJIN Governing Board and the CJIN Executive Director have operated without staff support for almost two years.

The CJIN Governing Board has requested staffing in a State Fiscal Year 2001-2003 expansion budget request as follows:

- A Full-Time Equivalent (1.0 FTE) Administrative Assistant I position to support the administrative needs of the CJIN Governing Board.
- A Full-Time Equivalent (1.0 FTE) Network Security Administrator position to continue the CJIN Network Security effort after a federal grant ends of June 30, 2001. The CJIN Network Security project team is fully staffed by consultants paid by the grant.

- A part-time CJIN Financial Analyst to support the CJIN Executive Director in administering the CJIN Governing Board operating funds and other CJIN related grants.
- A part-time CJIN Database Specialist to continue the CJIN Data Sharing Standards effort which was staffed with consultants and funded by a Governor's Crime Commission grant which ended on March 31, 2000.
- A part-time CJIN Web Administrator to support the CJIN web site, which is used as a communication vehicle to post CJIN Governing Board membership, meeting minutes, General Assembly reports, project updates, and other pertinent CJIN information.

### CJIN Governing Board Meetings

At the December 2, 1998 CJIN Governing Board meeting, the Board voted to establish quarterly meetings on the second Thursday of the last month of each quarter of the calendar year (i.e., March, June, September, and December). At the June 22, 2000 CJIN Governing Board meeting, the Board decided to start meeting every other month because the Board meetings were taking longer as more projects became active and CJIN started discussing issues and challenges faced by the Board. The CJIN Governing Board meetings are modeled after the Information Resource Management Commission format. Processes and procedures have been developed and refined to ensure the smooth running operations of the Board. CJIN initiatives provide status updates to the CJIN Governing Board at the regularly scheduled Board meetings. The CJIN Chair, CJIN Vice-Chair, and CJIN Executive Director meet monthly to review outstanding issues / concerns and then execute an appropriate action plan for those items that need attention between CJIN Governing Board meetings. The CJIN Executive Director provides monthly status reports to the CJIN Governing Board that includes accomplishments for the past month, planned activity for the next month, and issues/concerns.

Although the CJIN Web site was created primarily for the CJIN Data Sharing Standards project, the CJIN Web site includes the CJIN Governing Board minute meetings, reports to the General Assembly, and other relevant CJIN project materials (see ><http://cjin.jus.state.nc.us>'). A CJIN userid is available for questions or comments ('[cjin@mail.jus.state.nc.us](mailto:cjin@mail.jus.state.nc.us) '). The CJIN Executive Director monitors the ad-hoc inquiries and handles each in the most appropriate manner.

### CJIN Governing Board Operating Budget

Per Section 23.3 of Chapter 18 of the Session Laws of the 1996 Second Extra Session, the CJIN Governing Board resides within the Department of Justice for administrative and budgetary purposes only. The CJIN Governing Board exercises all of its statutory powers independent of control by the Department of Justice. In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 1996, CJIN was established with an appropriation of \$400,000 in non-reverting funds; \$100,000 was designated for CJIN Governing Board operating funds and \$300,000 was designated for the CJIN Data Sharing Standards initiative. The Department of Justice Financial Services Section provides financial support services for the \$400,000. Expenditures from these CJIN funds require two signatures - the CJIN Executive Director and the CJIN Chair (or Vice-Chair in the event that the CJIN Chair is unavailable).



As of January 31, 2001 the CJIN Governing Board has a balance of \$62,679 from the \$100,000 non-recurring, non-reverting state appropriation in SFY 96/97. Expenditures to date include travel and per diem expenses for CJIN Governing Board meetings and other CJIN related trips, general office supplies, furnishings for the CJIN Project Office, and all non-salary expenses incurred by the CJIN Executive Director. Although the CJIN Governing Board has cautiously monitored expenditures so as not to exhaust the \$100,000 appropriation, an expansion budget request was submitted for SFY 2001-2003 to secure recurring Board operation money.

As of January 31, 2001, the CJIN Data Sharing Standards has a balance of \$5,802 from the \$300,000 non-recurring non-reverting state appropriation in SFY 96/97. \$164,728 was used as 25% match monies to a Governor 's Crime Commission grant and \$129,470 was used to advance data integration of the citation and case information transmitted electronically from the law enforcement vehicle to the courtroom. CJIN anticipates the remaining balance will be encumbered in the next few months for maintenance and update of the CJIN web site.

## **CJIN Funding Sources**

This section is intended to provide a summary of CJIN state and federal funding by initiative. Each CJIN initiative provides a detailed breakdown of financial information in the Appendix Section of this report.

### Criminal Justice Information Network Feasibility Study

<b>Year</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>
FY 94/95	\$769,000	
Subtotals	\$769,000	\$0
<b>Total Funding \$769,000</b>		

### CJIN Governing Board

<b>Year</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>
FY 96/97	\$100,000	
Subtotals	\$100,000	\$0
<b>Total Funding \$100,000</b>		

### CJIN Data Sharing Standards

<b>Year</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>
FY 96/97	\$300,000	
FY 96		\$391,480
Subtotals	\$300,000	\$391,480
<b>Total Funding \$691,480</b>		

### Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System – (SAFIS) – Department of Justice / State Bureau of Investigation

<b>Year</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>
FY 97/98	\$1,000,000	
FY 97		\$2,250,000
FY 98/99	\$ 450,000	
FY 99		\$2,500,000
Subtotals	\$1,450,000	\$4,750,000
<b>Total Funding \$6,200,000</b>		

CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN) – Department of Crime Control and Public Safety / State Highway Patrol (SHP)

<b>Year</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>
FY 96/97	\$2,000,000	
FY 96		\$ 500,000
FY 97/98	\$2,406,000	
FY 97		\$ 500,000
FY 98/99	\$2,406,000	
FY 98		\$ 500,000
FY 98		\$2,500,000
FY 99		\$ 240,000
FY 00		\$ 106,639
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>\$6,812,000</b>	<b>\$4,346,639</b>
<b>Total Funding \$11,158,639</b>		

CJIN-Voice Trunking Network (CJIN-VTN) – Department of Crime Control and Public Safety / State Highway Patrol (SHP)

<b>Year</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total Funding \$0</b>		

Courtroom Automation – CourtFlow – Administrative Office of the Courts

<b>Year</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>
FY 97	\$531,340	
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>\$531,340</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total Funding \$531,340</b>		

Statewide Magistrate System – Administrative Office of the Courts

<b>Year</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>
FY 97/98	\$2,000,000	
FY 97		\$ 396,702
FY 98		\$4,000,000
FY 99		\$2,500,000
FY 99/00	\$ 556,750	
FY 00/01	\$ 556,750	
FY 02-04	\$3,969,148	
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>\$7,082,648</b>	<b>\$6,896,702</b>
<b>Total Funding \$13,979,350</b>		

Statewide Warrant Repository System – Administrative Office of the Courts

<b>Year</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>
FY 00	\$60,200	\$541,800
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>\$60,200</b>	<b>\$541,800</b>
<b>Total Funding \$602,000</b>		

Juvenile Network (J-NET) – Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

<b>Year</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>
FY 96-98	\$ 119,379	\$ 358,136
FY 98/99	\$ 825,000	
FY 99/00	\$1,887,220	\$1,610,003
FY 00/01	\$ 917,427	\$7,696,089
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>\$3,749,026</b>	<b>\$9,664,228</b>
<b>Total Funding \$13,413,254</b>		

CJIN Network Security – Department of Justice

<b>Year</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>
FY 98		\$3,500,000
<b>Subtotals</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,500,000</b>
<b>Total Funding \$3,500,000</b>		

End User Technology

Administrative Office of the Courts

<b>Year</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>
FY 99		\$2,500,000
Subtotals	\$0	\$2,500,000
<b>Total Funding \$2,500,000</b>		

Department of Justice

<b>Year</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>
FY 99		\$2,500,000
Subtotals	\$0	\$2,500,000
<b>Total Funding \$2,500,000</b>		

Statewide Computerized Criminal History (CCH) Repository – Department of Justice

<b>Year</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>
FY 99		\$327,500
SFY 99	\$109,166	
Subtotals	\$109,166	\$327,500
<b>Total Funding \$436,666</b>		

eCitation Cumberland County Pilot – Department of Crime Control and Public Safety / State Highway Patrol

<b>Year</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Federal</b>
FY 99		\$500,000
FY 00/01		\$375,000
Subtotals	\$0	\$875,000
<b>Total Funding \$875,000</b>		

Total State Appropriations	\$20,963,380
<u>Total Federal Grant Funds</u>	<u>\$35,901,869</u>
Total Direct Funding to CJIN	\$56,865,249

Note: Although the original CJIN Final Study Report Dated April 1995 has served as a reliable road map during the past six years, CJIN is seeking grant funds to refresh and reevaluate targeted areas of the CJIN enterprise to maximize recent advancements in technology, benchmark North

Carolina's progress to date against the original plan, and to determine current cost of information technology products and services.

#### Additional CJIN Funding Sources

Since 1996, the Governor's Crime Commission has awarded over \$13,000,000 in federal grant funds to local law enforcement agencies for CJIN related projects. This includes such items as automated fingerprint capture devices, mobile data computers, and automated records and crime reporting systems. In addition to the federal funds awarded by the Governor's Crime Commission, the U.S. Department of Justice has also provided more than \$20,000,000 in grants directly to local units of government for law enforcement purposes. These funds have been provided as a result of the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program and the Edward Byrne Memorial Fund (DCSI), which began in 1996. Local law enforcement agencies submit grant applications to the Governor's Crime Commission for CJIN related procurements.

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 granted \$875,000 to the eCitation pilot program in Cumberland County. The GHSP has also funded approximately \$300,000 for mobile data terminals in law enforcement vehicles.

Through a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the National Governors' Association (NGA) Center for Best Practices launched an initiative to support states in their efforts to integrate criminal justice information technology systems. In August 2000, the State of North Carolina was awarded \$25,000 for participating in four nationwide strategic workshops in criminal justice information technology integration and identifying 2-3 priority integration objectives that build on the state's current criminal justice integration planning efforts. The Governor's Office, working closely with CJIN, submitted a \$200,000 funding request for each priority objective. It is CJIN's hope that future funding from NGA will be secured to advance the priority objectives.

#### 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 did not appear on the detailed project list as documented in the CJIN Study Final Report dated April 1995. Two examples are: the Department of Correction's Offender Population Unified System (OPUS) and the Administrative Office of the Court's Automated Criminal Information System (ACIS). The respective agency's operational budget contains funding to support these CJIN activities and they are not included in the figures cited above.

Mecklenburg County, in cooperation with various participating state, city, and county criminal justice agencies including the Administrative Office of the Courts, has embarked on a multi-year project to integrate the Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) with state of the art methodologies and technologies in information management and telecommunications.

## **Issues and Challenges Facing the CJIN Governing Board**

When CJIN was created in 1996, the General Assembly was correctly cautious to ensure that CJIN was not a bureaucratic organization within state government but rather CJIN was intended to operate as a 'virtual agency' within the respective criminal justice state agencies and local law enforcement agencies. CJIN has been systematically working its long-range plan and is based on a standard, open-systems architecture, rather than a single-vendor solution, and this makes it much more transportable to other states, and hence, a more powerful model. CJIN has strived to reach a balance between the end user equipment (something to receive the information) and common, core information systems (data needed by the end-user). CJIN has evolved from its infancy stages of conception in the 1995 blueprint study to several statewide initiatives which are operational 24 hours a day / 7 days a week while a few initiatives are still at the 'starting gate' awaiting funding. However, the future of CJIN is dependent on overcoming the issues and challenges of recurring costs, staffing, and funding the CJIN enterprise.

### Recurring Costs

Many of the CJIN initiatives have been started with federal 'seed' money that was a one-time Congressional earmark typically spanning a two-year timeframe. To date, almost \$36,000,000 has been received as direct federal funding to CJIN initiatives. Sometimes this federal money was blended with money from an agency's existing budget or with a new state appropriation. Although North Carolina has been very successful in securing federal monies in the past, CJIN has been politely informed that it is time for other states to get their share. Consequently, CJIN needs to identify funding streams to start new projects, continue development of existing projects, sustain the daily operations of projects, and refresh technology that has outlived its life span. Most of the appropriations received to date were for the development phase of a CJIN initiative. Some of the first technology investments already need refreshing because they are 5+ years old: the CJIN networking infrastructure, security services, fingerprint equipment, and mobile data computers. Further details are available in the individual project reports included in the Appendix section of the report.

### CJIN Staffing

During the first few years, CJIN operated in an ad-hoc fashion with various agencies contributing resources because there was no dedicated staff. The CJIN Governing Board Chair and Vice-Chair functioned jointly as the CJIN Executive Director until the General Assembly created a full-time CJIN Executive Director position during the 1998 session. The CJIN Executive Director is a 'jack-of-all-trades' and does everything from administratively supporting the CJIN Governing Board, serving as senior advisor to the Board, ensuring CJIN stays in compliance with required reports, performing federal liaison work, and handling ad-hoc requests that come to CJIN. From May 1998 through April 1999, CJIN Governing Board Chair Richard Moore internally funded a full-time Administrative Assistant to CJIN. CJIN has submitted a modest SFY 2001-03 expansion budget request for additional staff but is not optimistic it will be funded based on the state's current budgetary situation.

CJIN demands are increasing for project management skills. In the State of North Carolina, an information technology project today is usually presented before the Joint Information Technology Committee and the Information Resource Management Commission (IRMC) to receive project certification. CJIN initiatives adhere to the statewide technical architecture and perform an appropriate level of report reporting to the IRMC. The IRMC require the projects be managed in accordance with Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) Standards Collection for Software Engineering. CJIN agencies either must identify an in-house resource and train them to IEEE standards or secure this expensive consulting skill via the Information Technology Services convenience contract and then incur an additional cost of knowledge transfer back to the agency through the life of the project. Federal grants require semi-annual status reports citing project management and administrative controls in place to monitor the project. Present workload demands on the CJIN Executive Director make it difficult for this position to provide overall project management for the CJIN enterprise. CJIN cannot afford to be unsuccessful in its project managers' endeavors because CJIN provides critical services to the State of North Carolina. CJIN prefers to be the 'master of its own destiny' in project management by achieving predictable, consistent, repeatable, and measurable results.

Financial reporting is a critical component of every project and CJIN must be audit compliant 100% of the time with all state and federal regulations. After a project budget is established in the North Carolina Accounting System, many hours are spent creating requisitions, generating purchase orders, reviewing invoices for accuracy before submitting them for payment, reviewing the monthly cost reports to ensure the expenditures were posted correctly, and making budget revisions as needed to ensure funds are in the correct cost center. Budget revisions typically require local agency approval and sometimes a formal federal budget revision request to move monies between federal budget categories. The Office of State Controller has recently assigned unique project codes as a way to track project expenditures to the financial section of IRMC project status report. The federal grants require quarterly financial reports showing expenditures per quarter. The Governor's Crime Commission grants requires financial cost reports for any month where expenditures have been incurred. CJIN is not staffed to provide a central financial management function and as a result, CJIN financial information is located within the five state agencies in a decentralized manner. The growing demands of financial management is putting a strain on CJIN's ability to maintain required financial reporting and responding to ad-hoc requests in a timely manner.

#### Funding the CJIN Enterprise

The CJIN enterprise is the criminal justice agencies at both the state and local levels and then the "no-man's land" between them. CJIN operates both on a horizontal level (between law enforcement, courts, and correction), on a vertical level (between state, local, and federal agencies), and then crosses three branches of government (executive, judicial, and legislative). CJIN does not necessarily address the internal and specific individual agency needs but rather the broader enterprise needs. State and local agencies are already spending a considerable amount of money on criminal justice issues and CJIN is a vehicle to have expenditures targeted, coordinated, and designed for the maximum benefit of users statewide. The maximum return on CJIN's investment is the commitment to the overall implementation plan cited in the CJIN Final Study dated April 1995.



CJIN is a long-term capital investment that requires funds for project start-up, development, and operations as well as the long-term commitment to a new way of doing business.

The CJIN Governing Board has operated on limited funding and staffing since its inception. The only state appropriation made to the CJIN Governing Board was in SFY 96-97 for \$100,000 in non-reverting, non-recurring funds for the Board's operations. All other monies are either direct funding to CJIN initiatives or funding to local agencies. The CJIN Executive Director is the only dedicated CJIN staff member to support the entire CJIN enterprise. Although the CJIN agencies have contributed a tremendous amount of in-kind services and have gone the 'extra mile' to build the CJIN infrastructure as well as managing projects for the 'common good' of the CJIN enterprise, this capability is decreasing as agencies are struggling to operate in stricter budgetary constraints of both resources and dollars. The CJIN Governing Board has received an increasing number of requests to sponsor and seek funding for the CJIN enterprise but it struggles with its own limited staff and funding. There has been some interest expressed from outside of CJIN for the CJIN Governing Board to serve as some type of clearinghouse function to prioritize projects and allocate funds accordingly. CJIN is not staffed or funded to perform this function and a process would need to be defined for this mode of operation to be effective within the State's agency-centric operations.

There have been 'natural extensions' of CJIN that were not cited in the original study. This is primarily due to technology advances and the ability to build on the standard, open-systems architecture of CJIN. For example, eCitation enables law enforcement officers to send citation data directly from its point of origin, the vehicle, to the court system via the infrastructure of the Criminal Justice Information Network Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN). A copy of the citation is printed for the defendant through the use of the law enforcement officer's "on-board" eCitation printer. CJIN-MDN has been so successful that there are requests from the non-traditional criminal justice user to access the CJIN-MDN infrastructure. The State Highway Patrol is currently researching on how to transmit mug shots to the patrol car without impacting bandwidth and response time. CJIN anticipates there will be others projects evolving over the next few years that will further exploit the existing CJIN infrastructure and require funding.

#### CJIN's Long Term Strategic Plan

In summary, the CJIN model has been successful to date and the criminal justice community has started to achieve economies of scale, to maximize the return on investment, and to accomplish significant gains in efficiency and effectiveness of sharing information based on the synergy of CJIN initiatives. CJIN's long-term vision and strategy is a blueprint for other states and has been nationally recognized as such. CJIN is continuing to explore technological advances to meet its challenges. CJIN's future is dependent on its ability to step up to and meet the issues and challenges cited above.

## **CJIN Requests for Special Provisions**

This yearly report is the primary vehicle to communicate CJIN needs to the North Carolina General Assembly. Per the suggestion of Ms. Denise Thomas, lead legislative fiscal analyst for Justice and Public Safety technology issues, CJIN has included this section as a way to identify requests for special provisions, i.e., 'legislative fixes'. Each special provision request cites the special provision being requested and the business justification.

- Modify the CJIN reporting requirements to the General Assembly as cited in Ratified House Bill 168 Section 19.2: change the due date of the report from March 1 to April 1; remove wording on item #1 to specifically cite reporting on the CJIN data sharing standards project.

The Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board is required to report by March 1, 2000, 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. The CJIN Governing Board usually meets the second Thursday in March and this is when the full Board has an opportunity to review, discuss, and approve the report. It takes approximately two weeks to incorporate feedback from this meeting into the report, make copies of the report, and distribute the report to the Committee members.

The CJIN Data Sharing Standards initiative appears within the report as a CJIN initiative with a corresponding CJIN project template. There is no need to individually cite this project in item #1 of the reporting requirements.

- Create a legislatively appointed membership seat for the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP) on the CJIN Governing Board. This will require an update to Section 23.3 of Chapter 18 of the Session Laws of the 1996 Second Extra Session that created the CJIN Governing Board.

DJJDP is an integral part of CJIN and provides oversight for the J-NET initiative but it does not have legislatively appointed representation on the CJIN Governing Board. In January 1999, the Administrative Office of the Courts Juvenile Services Division and the Department of Health and Human Services Youth Services Division merged to form the Office of Juvenile Justice within the Governor's Office. In July 1999, the Office of Juvenile Justice became DJJDP. At the September 14, 2000 CJIN Governing Board meeting, a motion was carried to add an advisory seat to the Board for DJJDP. This special provision requests the addition of a legislative appointment to the CJIN Governing Board.

Note: There is interest at the local government level in strengthening the representation on the CJIN Governing Board and requesting a formal appointment on the Board. At the June 10, 1999 CJIN Governing Board meeting, a motion was made and carried by the Board to have a member of the Local CJIN Subcommittee serve as an ex-officio advisory member.

- Transfer responsibility to complete the development of J-NET from the CJIN Governing Board to the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP).

The CJIN Study Final Report, dated April 1995, outlined the need to develop a juvenile justice information system, J-NET. In response to the CJIN Study recommendations, the Governor's Crime Commission funded the Juvenile Information Network Planning Project. The Governor's Commission on Juvenile Crime and Justice made recommendations for addressing issues associated with juvenile justice in the Commission's Final Report, dated March 10, 1998. The Juvenile Justice Reform Act, Senate Bill 1260, Section 121, requires that the CJIN Governing Board develop a juvenile justice information plan for creation of the juvenile justice information system.

CJIN actively participated in the development of the juvenile justice information system plan, which was completed October 1998. The CJIN Governing Board receives reports from the J-NET project team regarding the development of Version One at the Board meetings. CJIN delegated the development of J-NET to the project team. The three J-NET positions that resided in the Department of Justice were transferred to DJJDP in July 2000. J-NET state appropriated monies in State Fiscal Year 98-99 and 99-00 were transferred from the Department of Justice to DJJDP via a Memo of Agreement. A \$5,000,000 federal grant for J-NET resides in the DJJDP. Thus, the developmental operations and associated funding of J-NET already reside in DJJDP. As J-NET Version 1A is being deployed this month, this seems to be a logical point in time to transition J-NET from the CJIN Governing Board to DJJDP. CJIN will continue to provide oversight of J-NET just like any other CJIN initiative and will receive project reports at regularly scheduled CJIN Governing Board meetings.

- Eliminate the requirement for a separate Juvenile Justice Information System Status Report as defined in Ratified House Bill 168 Section 21.8.

This reporting requirement is a duplicate of existing information already included in both the annual CJIN General Assembly report and the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's General Assembly report. Ms. Thomas has agreed to waive the separate J-NET report this year.

# **Appendix A**

## **CJIN Governing Board Membership**

## North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Governing Board Membership

Appointed By	Description	Current Member
Governor	Employee of NC Department of Crime Control & Public Safety	Secretary Bryan Beatty
Governor	Director or employee of State Correction Agency	Robert Brinson, Dept of Correction, Chief Information Officer
Governor	Representative recommended by the Association of Chiefs of Police	Chief Glen Allen, Henderson P.D.
General Assembly	Representative of general public, recommended by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Lt. Ken Wiseman, Fayetteville P.D.
General Assembly	Representative of general public, recommended by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Stuart LeGrand
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	Honorable J. B. Evans, Mayor, Fair Bluff
General Assembly	Representative of the general public, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Vacant
General Assembly	Representative of the general public, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Lewis Blanton, Retired State Highway Patrol
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	Vacant
Attorney General	Employee of the Attorney General	Vacant
Attorney General	Representative recommended by the NC Sheriffs' Association	Honorable Frank McGuirt, Sheriff, Union County
Chief Justice, NC Supreme Court	Director or employee of the Administrative Office of the Courts	Richard Little, Assistant Deputy Director, Technology Services Division
Chief Justice, NC Supreme Court	Clerk of the Superior Court	Honorable Thomas Payne, Clerk of Superior Court, Beaufort County
Chief Justice, NC Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	Judge G. K. Butterfield, District 7B
Chief Justice, NC Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	Judge Robert B. Rader, District 10, Wake County
Chief Justice, NC Supreme Court	District Attorney	Honorable John Carriker, New Hanover and Pender counties
Chief Justice, NC Supreme Court	Magistrate	Vacant
Chair, Information Resource Management Commission	Chair or member of the IRMC	Ronald Hawley, NC Chief Information Officer
President, NC Chapter of Public Communications Officials International	Active member of the NC Chapter of Public Communications Officials International	Richard NiFong, Associated Public Safety Communications Officer (APCO)
Honorary Appointment by CJIN Governing Board	Local CJIN Subcommittee Representative	Bill Clontz, New Hanover County MIS Director
Honorary Appointment by CJIN Governing Board	Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	James Bowden, Deputy Secretary

CJIN Executive Director  
Maarch 19, 2001

# **Appendix B**

## **CJIN Data Sharing Standards**

## **CJIN Data Sharing Standards**

The CJIN Data Sharing Standards initiative is one of the infrastructure projects necessary to create a cohesive and consistent architecture so that information can be entered and shared throughout the criminal justice network. As cited in the CJIN Study Final Report findings, there is redundant entry of data by each criminal justice agency as the offender moves through each step of the criminal justice system. The ramifications of this data redundancy are: wasted staff time that results in ineffective and inefficient use of already stretched state and local resources, delays in making the information available to users of the various state and local systems, reduction in the accuracy of information each time it is entered, elongation of the time required for the offender to move through the criminal justice system, and limited quantity of data captured for statewide use. The CJIN Study Final Report recommended the establishment of data standards for sharing information, including common definitions, code structures, and formats. The development of these data sharing standards is to provide a means whereby both state and local agencies' systems can more easily "talk" to one another by standardizing the components necessary for communication.

**Project scope:** Developing standards for exchange and storage of CJIN data elements; inventory agency systems and populate the CJIN data repository; establish CJIN Web site to host the repository.

**Lead state agency responsible for project:** Department of Justice

**Other state agencies and local/federal partners:** Information Resource Management Commission, North Carolina Government Information Locator Service, Federated Metadata Data Repository project

**Beginning date of project:** July 1997

**Projected completion date:** Not known yet.

**Accomplishments to date:**

- The CJIN Data Sharing Standards Executive Committee, the CJIN Governing Board, and the Information Technology Services Advisory Board have approved the first 58 data elements as standards for the criminal justice community. The IRMC has approved thirteen data elements as a statewide data standard and CJIN's 58 data elements align with the statewide format.
- The CJIN Data Sharing Standards initiative has defined a process for maintaining the data elements in the repository, identifying and resolving conflicts in the data, and data element approval by the CJIN Governing Board.
- CJIN's data, approximately 6,000 data elements, has been loaded into the Federated Metadata data repository.

**Planned work for next year:**

There is no funding or staffing to work on this CJIN initiative. A State Fiscal Year 2001-2003 expansion budget request would fund a part-time data administrator to resume work on this initiative.

The State of North Carolina has submitted a \$200,000 grant request to the National Governors' Association Center for Best Practices to advance the use of Extended Markup Language (XML) as a

multi-agency data transport tool in the criminal justice enterprise. The grant proposes to: survey how other states are using XML in criminal justice; catalog evolving data standards or schema; develop a pilot project that shares data, using XML protocols, among two or more state criminal justice agencies, and at least one local agency; add the resulting XML Document Type Declaration's (DTD) to our existing CJIN data repository; and publish a report on the project and the results.

**Description of data:** Criminal justice related

**Description of users:** Criminal justice community

**Relevant statistics:** N/A

### **Financial/Budget**

**Total cost to develop project:** CJIN is not able to provide a project cost at this point in time

**Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget and requested in SFY01-03 expansion:** \$0 in the continuation budget. A part-time contractor has been requested for the 500 hours/year (\$42,500/year) and CJIN anticipates this workload will grow into a full-time position in the next 2-3 years. Expenses associated with the contractor are reflected in the CJIN Governing Board's operating cost expansion budget (i.e., furniture, office supplies, equipment, telephone, etc.)

**Total state funds spent to date:**  
\$300,000 FY 96/97 State Appropriation

**Total federal funds spent to date:**  
\$391,480 FY 96 Federal Appropriation

**Total federal funds currently in budget:** \$0

**Future federal funds awarded:** \$0

**Other receipts:** N/A

**Total local/county costs to date to use the CJIN initiative:** N/A

**Local contribution/in-kind service:** N/A

**SFY02-04 development costs in existing agency budget:** \$0

**SFY02-04 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget:** \$0

**Estimate total unmet future funding needs – both development & operating:** Not known.



## **Issues**

**Technology barriers/changes/advances:** Advances in technology may impact this project. For example, Extended Markup Language (XML) is being recognized as the universal format to exchange structured documents and data between disparate environments. Other states have successfully started using XML and there may be national models endorsed by the criminal justice community in the future.

**Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills:** Presently, there is staff to work on this project.

**Changes in user needs:** N/A

**Coordination issues:** CJIN will continue to maintain an awareness of statewide initiatives.

**Funding shortages:** CJIN does not have any funds to work on this project.

**IRMC actions:** N/A

**Scheduling:** N/A

## **Appendix C**

### **Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System**

## **Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)**

This project is designed to provide for the electronic submission of fingerprint data to the State Bureau of Investigation from most of North Carolina's counties. The submission of electronic data will contribute greatly to CJIN in two extremely significant ways. First, the data can be transferred and examined within acceptable time frames. The North Carolina SAFIS criminal response to an agency submitting an electronic live scan fingerprint card is normally two hours or less. The FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) program went on-line in July 1999 and their response time to an electronic live scan submission is normally less than two hours. 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. This will provide positive identification that will allow for better decisions about the individuals being processed and could result in saving lives. Second, the speed and quality of electronic data will allow for timely updates to the criminal history record. Completing this statewide system for electronic submission is a critical step toward a comprehensive integrated criminal history record. The SAFIS now interfaces to the Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) housed at the State Bureau of Investigation. Arrest data along with descriptive data is automatically added to the computerized criminal history files (CCH) in minutes after the record is processed through the SBI's Identification Section.

**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 (DOC) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

**Beginning date of project:** 1995

**Projected completion date:** July 31, 2001

**Accomplishments to date:**

- AFIS 2000 upgrade completed.
- SAFIS business recovery implemented.
- Sixty-one live scan devices have been delivered and installed to date. (See attached SAFIS Live Scan map for North Carolina counties that have at least one live scan device.)
- The warranty/maintenance on the sixty-one live scan devices has been extended through June 30, 2002.
- The NIST Archive has been delivered and installed.
- The AFIS/CCH interface was completed.

**Planned work for next year:** After July 31, 2001 the SAFIS will be primarily in a maintenance mode since live scan devices have been deployed to most counties.

**Description of data:** The primary data transmitted and maintained within the SAFIS is fingerprint image data along with the descriptive and arrest data associated with an individual.

**Description of users:** North Carolina local law enforcement, the North Department of Correction and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

**Relevant statistics:** During 2000 the City-County Bureau of Identification (Raleigh), the Mecklenburg County Sheriff's Office (MCSO), the NC DOC and the SBI conducted 194,109 fingerprint searches resulting in 67,514 identifications. Sixteen North Carolina law enforcement agencies performed 26,529 remote latent searches resulting in 1,354 identifications. (See attached North Carolina SAFIS Remote Latent Terminal map.) As of December 31, 2000 the SAFIS database totaled 985,545 fingerprint records.

### **Financial/Budget**

**Total cost to develop project:** Approximately \$10,000,000 since 1995. (See attached North Carolina SAFIS and Live Scan Implementation chart.)

**Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget and requested in FY 01-03 expansion:** The SBI is responsible for the SAFIS infrastructure maintained at SBI Headquarters and DOJ IT. The FY00-01 maintenance cost is \$426,110.62. The budgeted maintenance cost for FY01-03 is expected to be \$977,669.

**Total state funds spent to date:**

\$1,000,000 FY97-98 State Appropriation  
\$ 450,000 FY98-99 State Appropriation

**Total federal funds spent to date:**

\$ 2,445,255 FY95-96, 96-97 & 97-98 NCHIP Grant Funds  
\$ 1,495,381 FY97-98 GCC CJIN SAFIS Grant Funds  
\$ 2,250,000 FY97 Federal Grant Funds

**Total federal funds currently in budget:**

\$ 2,500,000 FY 99 Federal Grant Funds

**Future federal funds awarded:** None

**Other receipts:** None

**Total local/county costs to date to use the CJIN initiative:** The total local/county cost is unknown. Many agencies purchased AFIS and live scan equipment on their own. These agencies are also responsible for recurring maintenance costs.

**Local contribution/in-kind service:** An SBI Special Agent in Charge - SAFIS is responsible for the overall management and day-to-day operation of the SAFIS infrastructure. The SBI's Identification Section provides fingerprint technicians, whom work 24x7, to support the day-to-day operation of the SAFIS. These technicians receive, search and disposition fingerprint cases received from over one hundred live scan devices throughout North Carolina.

**SFY02-04 development costs in existing agency budget:** None

**SFY02-04 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget:** Maintenance costs for the SFY02-04 is expected to be approximately \$1,036,370.

**Estimate total unmet future funding needs – both development & operating:**  
(See attached SAFIS Live Scan Future Funding Requirements chart.)

It is difficult to estimate staffing cost since many agencies are directly involved in supporting the SAFIS.

### **Issues**

**Technology barriers/changes/advances:** Currently no barriers are impeding the progress and/or completion of this SAFIS project but as with all computer technology, AFIS technology is constantly changing. New advances may allow fingerprint-scanning equipment to be placed in law enforcement vehicles thereby allowing for the identification of unknown individuals while in custody.

**Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills:** Staffing levels should remain constant for the SBI during the next five years.

# North Carolina SAFIS Future Funding Requirements

Phase I July 1, 2004	SAFIS Infrastructure		Live Scan Equipment	NC Sales Tax	Total Cost	
	Recurring	Non-Recurring			Non-Recurring	Total Cost
SBI SAFIS Infrastructure	\$880,740	\$6,291,000	\$0	\$377,460	\$6,668,460	\$7,549,200
SBI SAFIS Manager 1	\$77,270	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$77,270
SBI SAFIS Assistant Manager 2	\$56,355	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$56,355
Estimated Total	\$1,014,365	\$6,291,000	\$0	\$377,460	\$6,668,460	\$7,682,825

Phase II	SAFIS Infrastructure		Live Scan Equipment	NC Sales Tax	Total Cost	
	Recurring	Non-Recurring			Non-Recurring	Total Cost
SBI SAFIS front end	\$356,440	\$2,546,000	\$0	\$152,760	\$2,698,760	\$3,055,200
CCBI - Raleigh, DOC & MCSO front ends	\$175,000	\$1,250,000	\$0	\$75,000	\$1,325,000	\$1,500,000
Interface upgrades	\$70,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$30,000	\$530,000	\$600,000
SBI SAFIS Manager 3	\$77,270	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$77,270
SBI SAFIS Assisant Manager 3	\$56,355	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$56,355
Estimated Total	\$735,065	\$4,296,000	\$0	\$257,760	\$4,553,760	\$5,288,825

Phase III	SAFIS Infrastructure		Live Scan Equipment	NC Sales Tax	Total Cost	
	Recurring	Non-Recurring			Non-Recurring	Total Cost
Live scan replacement for 88 devices 4	\$862,400	\$0	\$6,160,000	\$369,600	\$6,529,600	\$7,392,000
Live scan devices for 25 non live scan counties	\$245,000	\$0	\$1,750,000	\$105,000	\$1,855,000	\$2,100,000
Remote latent terminal replacment for 18 devices 5	\$315,000	\$0	\$2,250,000	\$135,000	\$2,385,000	\$2,700,000
SBI SAFIS Manager 3	\$77,270	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$77,270
SBI SAFIS Assistant Manager 3	\$56,355	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$56,355
Estimated Total	\$1,556,025	\$0	\$10,160,000	\$609,600	\$10,769,600	\$12,325,625

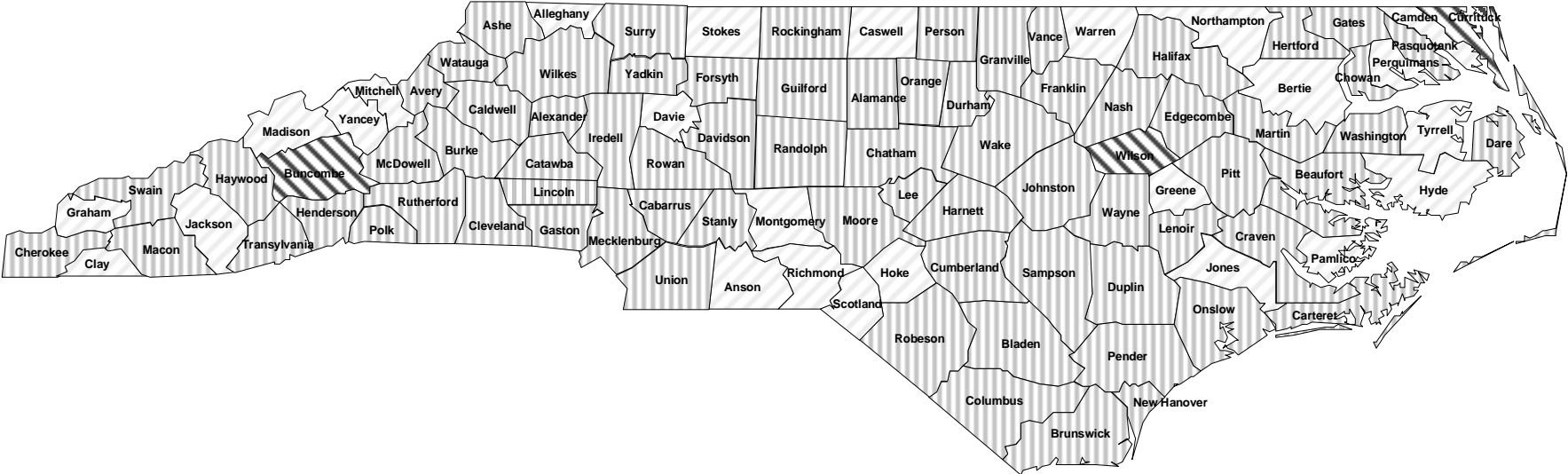
TOTALS	SAFIS Infrastructure		Live Scan Equipment	NC Sales Tax	Total Cost	
	Recurring	Non-Recurring			Non-Recurring	Total Cost
Grand Total	\$3,305,455	\$10,587,000	\$10,160,000	\$1,244,820	\$21,991,820	\$25,297,275

1. Only existing position devoted primarily to SAFIS. Grade 75 at maximum range includes 25% for benefits.
2. Proposed grade 73 at midrange includes 25% for benefits and 5% increase in each subsequent phase.
3. If phases overlap the total recurring cost for salaries will decrease since the salaries are based on a yearly rate.
4. Vendor will support maintenance through 1/30/2005 on existing devices. \$70,000 for each new live scan.
5. \$125,000 for each new remote latent terminal.

# North Carolina

## State Bureau of Investigation

### SAFIS Live Scan



**DBI**

**Printrak**

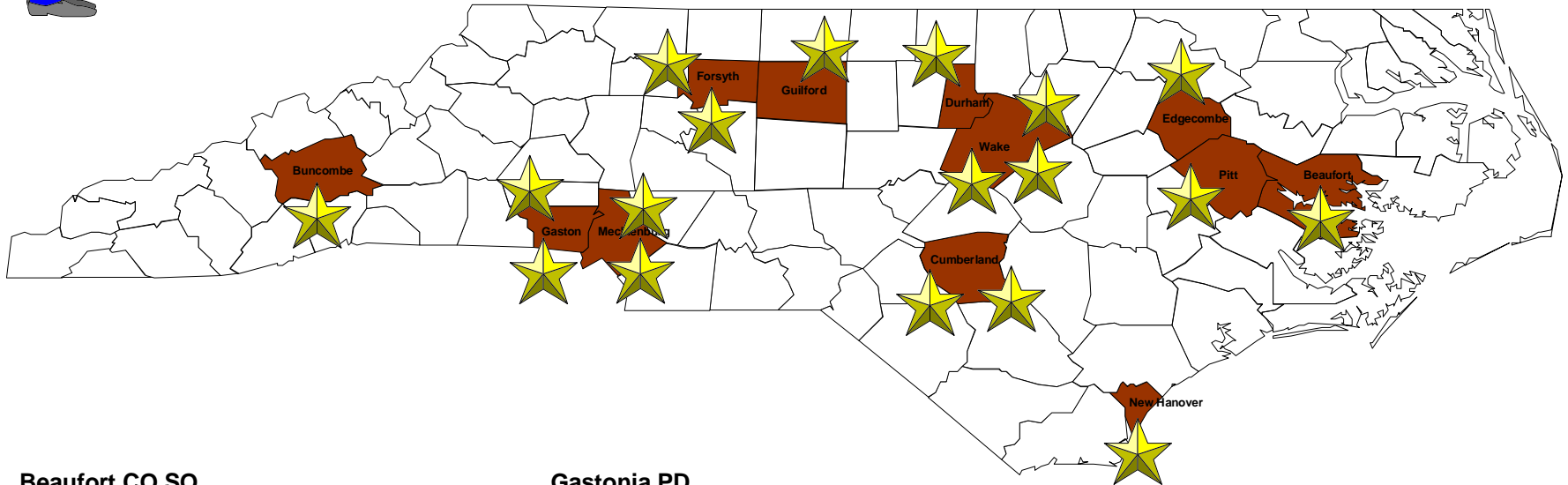
**No Live Scan**

- Buncombe CO SO
- Currituck CO SO
- Jacksonville PD 1
- Morehead City PD 1
- Wilson CO SO
- Wilson PD

1. The live scan device in these agencies is not electronically interfaced to the NC SAFIS.

# NC SAFIS

## Remote Latent Terminals



Beaufort CO SO  
CCBI, Wake CO  
Charlotte/Mecklenburg PD (2)  
Cumberland CO SO  
Durham PD  
Fayetteville PD  
Forsyth CO SO  
Gaston CO PD

Gastonia PD  
Greenville PD  
Guilford CO SO  
Rocky Mount PD  
SBI - Asheville  
SBI - Raleigh (2)  
Wilmington PD  
Winston-Salem PD



# **Appendix D**

## **CJIN Mobile Data Network**

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

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 Mobile Data Network (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.

In the 1995-1996 session of the North Carolina General Assembly, funds were appropriated to the State Highway Patrol (SHP) to develop a mobile data network for North Carolina. In response to a Request for Proposal (RFP) developed by the State Highway Patrol, Motorola, Inc., was awarded a multi-year contract by the State of North Carolina on 10 October 1996 to act as prime contractor for the development and deployment of the CJIN wireless mobile data system.

**Benefits:** The CJIN - Mobile Data Network 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.

**Lead State Agency Responsible for Project:** Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, State Highway Patrol

**Other State Agencies and Local/Federal Partners:** Department of Justice, University of North Carolina Public TV, local agencies providing resources include:

Alexander County Sheriff's Office	City of Highpoint
Alleghany County	City of New Bern
Alltel Communications Hyde County	City of Oxford
Ashe County Sheriffs Office	City of Reidsville Police Department
Aulander Tank Bertie County	City of Roxboro
Balsam, Willets, Ochre Hill Fire Department	City of Sanford Police
Beaufort County	City Of Shelby Police Department
Beaufort County Water Department Phase V	City of Tarboro
Beech Mountain Town of	City of Thomasville
Bertie County	City of Yanceyville
Brunswick County Emergency Services	Clay County
Burke County	Clinton Police Department
Caldwell County Sheriff's Department	Columbus County NCFS
Cherokee County	County of Guilford
Cherokee Indian Agencies	County of Mecklenburg
Chowan County Sheriff's Office	Currituck County
City Of Asheville	Dare County
City of Burlington Police	Franklin County Sheriff's Department
City of Concord	Gaston County
City of Eden	Gates County
City of Goldsboro & Goldsboro Police Department	Davidson County Sheriff's Department

Durham City County Emergency Services  
Graham County Sheriffs Office  
Haywood County  
Henderson County  
Hertford County Sheriff's Department  
Hoke County  
Johnston County  
Jones County  
Kerr Lake Regional Water Treatment Plant  
Lenoir County  
Macon County  
Madison County Site One  
Madison County Site Two  
McDowell County  
Mitchell County  
NC Forest Resources  
Northampton County Sheriff's Office  
Oak Island Police Department  
Pamlico County  
Pasquotank County

Robbins Police Department  
Rutherford County  
Rutherford Electric Membership Corp. (Pending)  
Scotland County  
Stanly County  
Stovall & Granville County Emergency  
Communications  
Surry County  
Surry Telephone Membership  
Swain County  
Tabor City Town of  
Town of Fair Bluff  
Town of Hamlet  
Town of Topsail Beach  
Transylvania County  
Union County  
Warren County Sheriffs Department  
Watauga County  
Yadkin County  
Yancey County

**Beginning Date of Project:** 1996

**Projected Completion Date:** TBD

**Accomplishments to Date:**

- Phase I, which covered the north-south interstate corridors covering 20 counties, was implemented in 1996-1997, and provides mobile data service to the most heavily populated areas of our state.
- Phase II, 1997-1998, covered the east-west interstate corridors serving 32 counties.
- Phase III has been completed providing mobile data service in 23 counties utilizing 38 base station transmitters.
- Phase IV - Installation of 36 remote base stations and network peripherals that will expand local connectivity and the data communications interface between federal, state, and local public safety agencies operating on a shared mobile data radio (RF) network.

**Planned work for next year:** Installation of Phase V provided funding is available. CJIN-MDN Phase V will be used to complete coverage for the state's approximate 48,000 square miles, and to provide for additional network management tools. Once the network has been fully deployed, a thorough engineering analysis will be conducted to evaluate and determine if any geographic areas of the state are receiving weak or unacceptable mobile data coverage. If so, Phase V funding will provide transmitters / translators to be used in those areas to help resolve any coverage problems, or to add additional capacity in areas experiencing excessive activity. Phase V funding, if completely utilized, will cost \$2,500,000.

**Description of Data:** Vehicle registration (car and boat), drivers 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 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.

**Description of users:**

Note: ABC – Alcohol Beverage Commission, PD – Police Department, SO – Sheriff’s Office, ALE – Alcohol Law Enforcement, DOT – Department of Transportation, DMV – Department of Motor Vehicles

Aberdeen PD	Columbus PD	Henderson
Albemarle PD	Concord PD	Hendersonville PD
ALE/State	Conover PD	Hickory PD
Alexander SO	Cooleemee PD	High Pt
Angier PD	Cornelius PD	Hoke SO
Asheboro PD	Cumberland	Hudson PD
Asheville PD	Cumberland ABC	Human Resources
Ashville Metro Enf. Grp	Dare	Huntersville PD
Atlantic BPD	Davidson	Hyde
Aulander PD	Denton PD	Iredell
Bailey PD	DMV/State	Jacksonville PD
Beulaville PD	DOT/State	Johnston
Biltmore Forest PD	Duke Univ. PD	Kannapolis PD
Bladen SO	Dunn PD	Kernersville PD
Bladenboro PD	Duplin SO	Kill Devil Hills PD
Boone PD	Durham PD	Kinston PD
Buncombe SO	Durham SO	Kitty Hawk PD
Burgaw PD	Edenton PD	Kure Beach
Burke	Edgecombe PD	Lee
Burlington PD	Elizabeth City PD	Lenoir
Cabarrus SO	Eureka PD	Lexington PD
Caldwell SO	Faison PD	Liberty PD
Cameron PD	Fayetteville FD	Lincolnton PD
Campus-Dix Hospital	Fayetteville PD	Lumberton PD
Campus-ECU	Fletcher PD	Macon SO
Campus-Guilford	Forest City PD	Maiden PD
Campus-UNCC	Forestry/State	Manteo PD
Campus-UNCG	Forsyth	Marion PD
Campus-UNCW	Forsyth ABC	Mathews PD
Candor PD	Forsyth Ale	McDowell
Carthage PD	Foxfire PD	Mecklenburg ABC
Cary PD	Goldsboro PD	Mecklenburg Co SO
Catawba	Graham PD	Middlesex PD
Chapel Hill PD	Graham SO	Mitchell SO
China Grove PD	Granite Falls PD	Monroe PD
Chowan SO	Granville	Montgomery
Claremont PD	Greenville PD	Montreat PD
Cleveland PD	Hamlet PD	Mooresville PD
Clinton PD	Haw River PD	Mt. Holly PD

N/Campus-Sch-Arts	Rockingham SO	Tabor City PD
Nags Head PD	Rockwell PD	Tarboro PD
Nash	Rocky Mt PD	Taylortown PD
Nash ABC	Rosehill PD	Thomasville PD
NC Dept of Motor Vehicles	Rowan ABC	Topsail Beach PD
NC State Highway Patrol	Rowan Comm	Transylvania SO
New Bern PD	Rowan SO	Troy PD
New Hanover	Rowland PD	Tyrell SO
Newton PD	Roxboro PD	Union
Northwest	Rutherford SO	Valdese PD
Oak Island PD	Rutherfordton PD	Vanceboro PD
Oxford PD	Salisbury PD	Vass PD
Parkton	Saluda PD	W Carolina Univ. PD
Person Co SO	Sanford PD	Wagram PD
Pinehurst PD	SBI/State	Wake Forest Univ. PD
Pine Knoll Shores PD	Seagrove PD	Warsaw PD
Pine Tops PD	Selma PD	Weaverville PD
Pitt	Shelby PD	Whispering Pines PD
Plymouth PD	Southern Pines PD	Wilmington PD
Princeville PD	Southern Shores PD	Wilson SO
Raeford PD	Spindale PD	Wilson PD
Randolph	Springlake PD	Winfall PD
Roanoke Rapids PD	State Cap PD	Winterville PD
Robbins PD	Statesville PD	Woodland
Robeson SO	Stovall PD	
Rockingham PD	Surry	

**Relevant Statistics:** *As of 6 February 2001*

194 Agencies using the network

5,374 Users on the network

Users performing general inquiries on drivers and registration information enjoy a twelve second response time.

**Financial/Budget**

*SHP operational cost for CJIN-MDN:*

Salaries:	Network Engineer	\$73,317	
	Network Room Mgr.	\$46,985	
	TETII 25%	\$11,100	(Telecommunications Equipment Technician II)
	TETII 25%	\$12,132	
	MDN Project Mgr. 25%	\$15,917	
	Network Control Technician I	\$ 9,375	} <i>This represents the SHP's 25% match requirement for these three grant positions.</i>
	Network Control Technician I	\$ 9,902	
	Network Control Technician I	\$ 9,902	
		\$188,630	

Maintenance on Message Switches \$11,600/yr.

Phase V estimated at \$2,500,000 for infrastructure hardware and installation services.

**Total cost to develop project:** \$13,552,000 through Phase IV

*Note: Cost is for CJIN infrastructure only and is not representative of Mobile Data Terminals.*

**Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget and requested in SFY01-03 expansion:**

SFY01-02 \$547,800

SFY02-03 \$573,000 for frame relay technology

**Total state funds spent to date:**

\$2,000,000 FY 96/97 State Appropriation

\$2,406,000 FY 97/98 State Appropriation

\$2,406,000 FY 98/99 State Appropriation

**Total federal funds spent to date:**

\$ 500,000 FY 96 Federal Grant Funds

\$ 500,000 FY 97 Federal Grant Funds

\$ 500,000 FY 98 Federal Grant Funds

\$ 240,000 FY 99 Federal Grant Funds

**Total federal funds currently in budget:**

\$2,500,000 FY 98 Federal Grant Funds

\$ 106,369 FY 00 Federal Grant Funds

**Future federal funds awarded:** \$0

**Other receipts:** \$0

**Total local/county costs to date to use the CJIN initiative:** Unknown

**Local contribution/in-kind service:**

*State Highway Patrol Contributions:*

Salaries:	Network Engineer	\$73,317
	Network Room Mgr.	\$46,985
	TETII 25%	\$11,100
	TETII 25%	\$12,132
	MDN Project Mgr. 25%	\$15,917
	Network Control Technician I	\$ 9,375
	Network Control Technician I	\$ 9,902
	Network Control Technician I	<u>\$ 9,902</u>
		\$188,630

*This represents the SHP's 25% match requirement for these three grant positions.*

Maintenance on Message Switches \$11,600/yr.

Conversion LU link to TCP/IP \$57,500

The following private, local and state agencies provide **in-kind** contributions in the form of tower space at no cost to CJIN or the State of North Carolina:

Alexander County Sheriff's Office	Davidson County Sheriff's Department
Alleghany County	Durham City County Emergency Services
Alltel Communications Hyde County	Graham County Sheriffs Office
Ashe County Sheriffs Office	Haywood County
Aulander Tank Bertie County	Henderson County
Balsam, Willets, Ochre Hill Fire Department	Hertford County Sheriff's Department
Beaufort County	Hoke County Phase V
Beaufort County Water Department Phase V	Johnston County
Beech Mountain Town of	Jones County
Bertie County	Kerr Lake Regional Water Treatment Plant
Brunswick County Emergency Services	Lenoir County
Burke County	Macon County
Caldwell County Sheriff's Department	Madison County Site one
Cherokee County	Madison County site two
Cherokee Indian Agencies	McDowell County
Chowan County Sheriff's Office	Mitchell County
City Of Asheville	NC Forest Resources
City of Burlington Police	Northampton County Sheriff's Office
City of Concord	Oak Island Police Department
City of Eden	Pamlico County
City of Goldsboro & Goldsboro Police Department	Pasquotank County
City of Highpoint	Robbins Police Department
City of New Bern	Rutherford County
City of Oxford	Rutherford Electric Membership Corp. (Pending)
City of Reidsville Police Department	Scotland County
City of Roxboro	Stanly County
City of Sanford Police	Stovall & Granville County Emergency
City Of Shelby Police Department	Communications
City of Tarboro	Surry County
City of Thomasville	Surry Telephone Membership
City of Yanceyville	Swain County
Clay County	Tabor City Town of
Clinton Police Department	Town of Fair Bluff
Columbus County NCFS	Town of Hamlet
County of Guilford	Town of Topsail Beach
County of Mecklenburg	Transylvania County
Currituck County	Union County
Dare County	Warren County SO
Franklin County Sheriff's Department	Watauga County
Gaston County	Yadkin County
Gates County	Yancey County

**SFY02-04 development costs in existing agency budget: \$0**

**SFY02-04 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget:**

Salaries:	Network Engineer	\$73,317	
	Network Room Mgr.	\$46,985	
	TETII 25%	\$11,100	
	TETII 25%	\$12,132	
	MDN Project Mgr. 25%	\$15,917	
	Network Control Technician I	\$ 9,375	} <i>This represents the SHP's 25% match requirement for these three grant positions.</i>
	Network Control Technician I	\$ 9,902	
	Network Control Technician I	<u>\$ 9,902</u>	
		\$188,630	

Maintenance on Message Switches \$11,600/yr.

*Note: These are not earmarked funds for CJIN, but expenditures out of the SHP operating budget.*

**Estimate total unmet future funding needs – both development & operating:**

Phase V \$2,500,000 *To finalize statewide coverage.*

6 Network Control Technicians @ 47,250 (including benefits) = \$283,500

*Three of these positions will be assumed by the positions currently being paid by the GCC grant.*

Salaries:	Network Engineer	\$73,317
	Network Room Mgr.	\$46,985

**Equipment maintenance:**

Servers: \$11,600

Base Stations:

Next Year	\$100,000
Second Year	\$150,000
Third Year	\$175,000

The reason for incrementing is to implement an upgrade plan that would allow us to replace x number of stations each year plus fund the general maintenance plan.

Communications Devices (DSUs/CSUs): \$15,000

Maintenance Switch Software Maintenance: \$60,000/year 24x7 support

*Note: The Department of Justice did not provide financial figures for inclusion in this report. They are being prepared for separate submission to the Fiscal Research Division of the General Assembly.*



## **Issues**

Network support positions need to be funded to provide quality 24x7 customer support. Some type of funding should be setup to provide research and development of emerging technologies for public safety wireless applications. Another area of funding needs is a training budget for network support personnel.

**Technology barriers/changes/advances:** Upgrading the Highway Patrol's current analog Microwave communications to a digital system will enhance reliability, expand the capability and offer an avenue to reduce overall network recurring costs.

**Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills:** The SHP has requested 6 Network Control Technicians to support the CJIN-MDN network 24x7. Estimated cost is \$283,500.

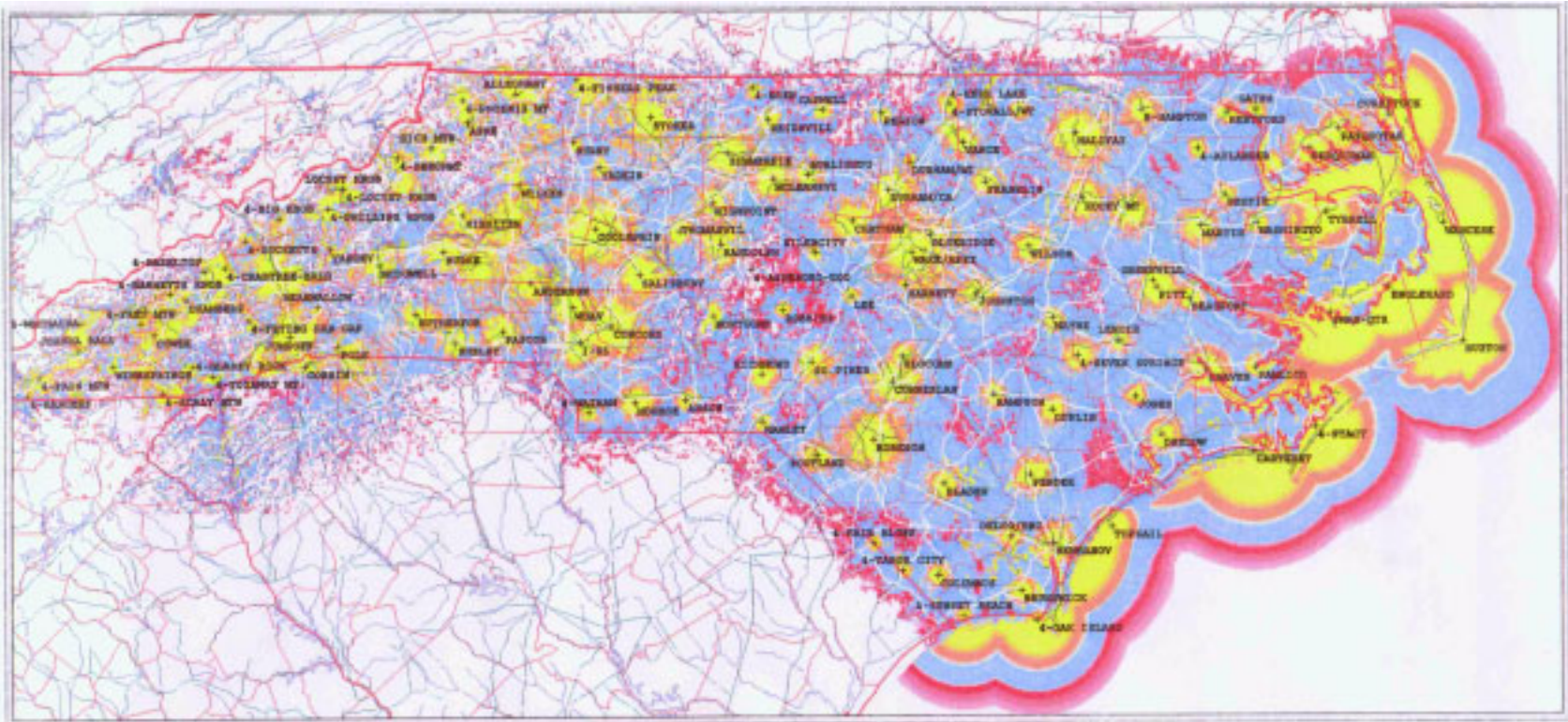
**Changes in user needs:** New issues facing the CJIN - MDN include, but are not limited to; statewide rollout of the eCitation, Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) using GIS information to track vehicles, transfer of mug shots and digital drivers license photos and the addition of non-public safety users.

**Funding shortages:** Phase V \$2,500,000     *To finalize statewide coverage.*

6 Network Control Technicians @ 47,250 (including benefits) = \$283,500

*Three of these positions will be assumed by the positions currently being paid by the GCC grant.*

**IRMC actions:** Quarterly reports filed on the progress of Phase IV.



15-WATT MOBILE TALKBACK SCALE IN  $\mu\text{V}$



## **Appendix E**

### **CJIN Voice Trunking Network (CJIN-VTN)**

## **CJIN Voice Trunking Network (CJIN-VTN)**

The CJIN-800 Mhz Voice Trunked radio system (CJIN-VTN) will provide a single statewide voice communication network for public safety officials and will be constructed using the same phased approach which has proven so successful with the installation of the CJIN Mobile Data Network. Currently there are seven planned phases running from 2000/2001 through completion in 2007/2008. This phased approach will ultimately result in the deployment of a seamless voice radio network across North Carolina. With the implementation of this system will come the much-needed ability to communicate not only statewide but also interagency thus enhancing officer safety and allowing our public safety community to better serve the citizens of North Carolina.

The present radio systems used by the State Highway Patrol and other agencies have reached their operational life span. Not only are the current technologies becoming more difficult to augment, but many manufacturers are also beginning to discontinue parts support for this older equipment. Local and State governments have been investigating alternatives for many years and a large number of local municipalities have already begun to replace their older radio systems with ones using the 800 Megahertz technology. Prior to the organization of CJIN, there was no unified comprehensive communications plan that afforded users access to interagency communications. With the present radio systems, officers are unable to talk with representatives of other agencies, let alone those outside their own area.

**Lead State Agency Responsible for Project:** Department of Crime Control and Public Safety,  
State Highway Patrol

**Other State Agencies and Local/Federal Partners:** Department of Justice, State Highway Patrol, University of North Carolina Public TV, Micro Electronics Center of North Carolina (MCNC), local agencies providing resources include:

County of Wake  
City of Raleigh

**Beginning Date of Project:** 1999

**Projected Completion Date:** TBD

### **Accomplishments to Date:**

- Establishment in 1999 of technical subcommittee to assist in the creation of RFP for Phase 1 of the project.
- Purchase by State Highway Patrol in December 1999 of the entire system and subscriber units utilized by the World Special Olympics, consistent with the recommendations for technical direction as set forth in the CJIN Study of 1995.
- Commitment for \$750,000 of funding from a personal earmark of Senator John Edwards, to become available October 1, 2001 to afford construction of sites along the coastal areas of southeastern North Carolina.

- Establishment of Digital Microwave standard and installation of initial five paths with a cooperative effort between State Highway Patrol and UNC-TV to be further funded through the allocation of funds provided through the issuance of a statewide education bond.

**Planned work for next year:** Installation of balance of equipment procured after October 1, 2001 from Federal funding and installation of Phase 1 providing funds are made available.

**Description of Service:** To provide a statewide voice radio communications platform to afford a myriad of users from the public safety community to have at their disposal a common communications system that provides the necessary coverage, capacity and features needed to effectively deliver the best service to the citizens of North Carolina.

**Description of users:**

State Highway Patrol  
 North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles, Enforcement Section  
 County of Wake  
 Wake County Public Safety  
 Wake County Sheriff's Department  
 State Capitol Police  
 Butner Public Safety  
 North Carolina Division of Alcohol Law Enforcement  
 North Carolina Department of Transportation  
 North Carolina Department of Correction, Division of Adult Probation and Parole  
 Triangle Regional Transit Authority

**Relevant Statistics:** *As of 16 February 2001*

12 Agencies using the network  
 1420 Users on the network

Users utilize the system to provide a communications platform for all routine and emergency radio traffic.

**Financial/Budget**

*SHP operational cost for CJIN-VTN:*

Salaries: Network Engineer \$65,300

Maintenance on SmartZone Switch \$14,400/yr.

Maintenance on associated transmitter equipment \$6,500/yr.

*Note: These are not earmarked funds for CJIN, but expenditures out of the SHP operating budget Phase I of the project is expected to be \$22.3 Million.*

**Total cost to develop project:** \$160,000,000 through Phase VI

*Note: Cost is for CJIN infrastructure only and is not representative of subscriber mobile and portable radios.*

**Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget and requested in SFY01-03 expansion:**

SFY01-02 \$100,000

SFY02-03 \$30,000 to increase State Highway Patrol Communications and Logistics overall communications maintenance budget to accommodate ongoing maintenance of Mobile Data (126) and Voice Trunked Radio (62) transmitters and the SmartZone switch.

**Total state funds spent to date:**

\$0 FY 96/97 State Appropriation

\$0 FY 97/98 State Appropriation

\$0 FY 98/99 State Appropriation

**Total federal funds spent to date:**

\$ 486,000 FY 97 Federal Asset Forfeiture Funds

\$ 983,000 FY 98 Federal Asset Forfeiture Funds

\$1,140,000 FY 99 Federal Asset Forfeiture Funds

\$ 164,000 FY 99 Federal Grant Funds

**Total federal funds currently in budget:**

\$ 750,000 FY 01 Federal Grant Funds

\$ 365,000 FY 01 Federal Asset Forfeiture Funds

**Future federal funds awarded:** Unknown

**Other receipts:** \$0

**Total local/county costs to date to use the CJIN initiative:** Unknown

**Local contribution/in-kind service:**

*SHP Contributions:*

Salaries: Network Engineer \$65,300

Maintenance on SmartZone Switch \$14,400 yr.

Maintenance on associated transmitter equipment \$6,500 yr.

*Note: These are not earmarked funds for CJIN, but expenditures out of the SHP operating budget*

The following private, local and state agencies provide **in-kind** contributions in the form of tower space at no cost to CJIN or the State of North Carolina:

County of Wake

City of Raleigh

**SFY02-04 development costs in existing agency budget:** \$0

**SFY02-04 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget:**

Salaries: Network Engineer \$65,000

Maintenance on SmartZone Switch \$14,400 yr.

Maintenance on associated transmitter equipment \$6,500 yr.

*Note: These are not earmarked funds for CJIN, but expenditures out of the SHP operating budget.*

**Estimate total unmet future funding needs – both development & operating:**

Phase I - VI total unmet funding needs are estimated to be \$160,000,000

**Equipment maintenance:**

Switches \$25,000

Base station Transmitters \$100,000

Other Infrastructure Costs \$100,000

**Issues**

Network support positions need to be funded to provide quality 24x7 customer support. In addition future maintenance requirements will dictate a need for additional maintenance personnel to augment the existing SHP communications and logistics workforce. Some type of funding should be setup to provide research and development of emerging technologies for public safety wireless applications. Another area of funding needs is a training budget for support personnel.

**Technology barriers/changes/advances:** Upgrading the Highway Patrol's current analog Microwave communications to a digital system will enhance reliability, expand the capability and offer an avenue to reduce overall network recurring costs.

**Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills:** None indicated in the present FY2001-02

**Changes in user needs:** Unknown

**Coordination issues:** N/A

**Funding shortages:** Phase I-VI currently without a funding source.

**IRMC actions:** Submission to IRMC of a VTN Project certification package is expected during FY2001-02.

**Scheduling:** N/A

## **Appendix F**

### **Courtroom Automation - CourtFlow**



## **Courtroom Automation - CourtFlow**

The CJIN Study Final Report identified several “milestone” projects towards the development of a statewide criminal justice information network. One of the four “milestone” projects was courtroom automation. The Administrative Office of the Courts has implemented statewide a new application called CourtFlow that was the first step in automating courtrooms. CourtFlow is a Personal Computer (PC) based system used in Criminal Superior Court. Case information from the Superior Court calendar is downloaded to a database on the PC. The clerk enters the disposition information into CourtFlow and then selects the appropriate form, which is then pre-filled with the downloaded information and the judgment information. The clerk then marks the appropriate boxes and enters any miscellaneous text required on the form. The judgment data is then uploaded and transmitted to the AOC Criminal Information System (ACIS) by the clerk.

CourtFlow allows courtroom clerks to use criminal case information previously entered into the ACIS to produce electronic copies of judgment forms. New information regarding sentencing information, costs, etc., is captured by CourtFlow and electronically transmitted to ACIS. CourtFlow improves the processing of criminal cases in Superior Court by allowing the courtroom clerk to update or complete any demographic information regarding a defendant while he/she is physically present in the courtroom. It also eliminates redundant data entry by the clerk in preparing final judgment and sentencing forms, expedites the preparation of the judgment, and updates ACIS immediately.

**Lead state agency responsible for project:** Administrative Office of the Courts

**Other state agencies and local/federal partners:** None

**Beginning date of project:** 1997

**Projected completion date:**

CourtFlow was implemented statewide as of June 30, 2000.

**Accomplishments to date:**

- Completed Courtflow implementation statewide in Criminal Superior Courtrooms
- Forms are pre-filled reducing redundant data entry and printed in the courtroom
- Disposition information is updated in ACIS immediately

**Planned work for the next year:** On-going maintenance and support.

**Description of data:** Case, offense, judgment and cost information

**Description of users:** Criminal Superior Courtroom clerks

**Relevant statistics:**

In a higher volume caseload county the clerk can dispose of 50-75 cases per courtroom per day.

## **Financial/Budget**

**Total cost to develop project:** \$531,340 for existing Superior Courtrooms

**Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget and requested in SFY01-03 expansion:** \$0

**Total state funds spent to date:** \$531,340 Judicial Department Reserve for Technology

**Total federal funds spent to date:** \$0

**Total federal funds currently in budget:** \$0

**Future federal funds awarded:** \$0

**Other receipts:** \$0

**Total local/county costs to date to use the CJIN initiative:** \$0

**Local contribution/in-kind service:** N/A

**SFY02-04 development costs in existing agency budget:** \$0

**SFY02-04 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget:**  
\$626,586 for annual recurring cost for maintenance and support

**Estimate total unmet future funding needs – both development & operating:** \$0

## **Issues**

**Technology barriers/changes/advances:** N/A

**Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills:** N/A

**Changes in user needs:** N/A

**Coordination issues:** N/A

**Funding shortages:** None

**IRMC actions:** None

**Scheduling:** None

# **Appendix G**

## **Statewide Magistrate System**

## **Statewide Magistrate System**

The Magistrate System automates the work of magistrates by managing warrants and other arrest information. The Magistrate System is a major milestone in developing a statewide criminal justice information network and automates the processing and handling of criminal cases at their point of entering the court system. The automated interfaces to the AOC Criminal System allow data to be shared with other Criminal Justice agencies. The Magistrate System, when fully implemented throughout the state, will result in the creation of a statewide warrant repository database. This is the first step in the development of a Statewide Warrant Repository System. Once developed, public safety personnel across the state have full access to all outstanding summons and warrants created in North Carolina, with the ability to print and serve from any county in the state.

The new Magistrate System improves safety for the public and law enforcement officers. There is a risk assessment feature in the new system that notifies the magistrate, during data entry, of outstanding warrants, summons, and orders for arrest, not only for the defendant but also for all parties on the case. This feature also allows lookup of person history. Data entry is faster and papers are generated quicker so officers can return to patrol sooner.

Workload for magistrates and clerks is reduced. The clerk no longer needs to enter the warrant information into the AOC Criminal System. The automated interface transfers the data automatically and immediately to the AOC Criminal System so the magistrate no longer needs to fill out paper forms. The system has features that minimize data entry for the magistrate. Person data is pre-filled from history for repeat offenders. Charging text is selected using keyword searches and automatically loaded to the form. Officer data and business demographic data need only be entered once. After that it can be selected and automatically loaded for each new case.

**Lead state agency responsible for project:** Administrative Office of the Courts

**Other state agencies and local/federal partners:** We are not partnering with any other agency on this project. We are providing the Magistrate system to clerks, magistrates and local law enforcement.

**Beginning date of project:** 1997

**Projected completion date:** June 2001

**Accomplishments to date:**

63 counties implemented to date. After feedback on implementation, and the need to centralize the system for statewide deployment, a new phase of Magistrate was designed. System testing began in July 2000 and has been completed (02/2001). Implementation of this new statewide approach will resume in March 2001 in a consolidated upgraded environment.

**Planned work for the next year:**

Complete testing of phase II VisionAir software, implement it in the existing 63 counties and then continue rollout with the new software to the remaining 37 counties.

**Description of data:** Warrant

**Description of users:** Magistrates, county clerks

**Relevant statistics:** Approximately 700 magistrates, approximately 6,000 warrants issued each day

**Financial/Budget**

**Total cost to develop project:** \$8,900,000

**Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget and requested in SFY01-03 expansion:**

\$ 556,750 FY 99/00 State Appropriation, recurring funds

\$1,543,867 FY 00/01 State Appropriation, recurring

**Total state funds spent to date:**

\$2,000,000 FY 97/98 State Appropriation

**Total federal funds spent to date:**

\$ 396,702 FY 97 Federal Grant Funds

\$4,000,000 FY 98 Federal Grant Funds

\$2,306,494.83 of the \$2,500,000 FY 99 Federal Grant Funds

**Total federal funds currently in budget:**

\$2,500,000 FY 99 Federal Grant Funds

**Future federal funds awarded:** \$0

**Other receipts:** \$0

**Total local/county costs to date to use the CJIN initiative:** \$0

**Local contribution/in-kind service:** N/A

**SFY02-04 development costs in existing agency budget:** N/A

**SFY02-04 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget:** \$2,100,610

**Estimate total unmet future funding needs – both development & operating:** \$0

**Issues**

**Technology barriers/changes/advances:** N/A

**Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills:** N/A

**Funding shortages:** None reported to date.

**IRMC actions:** QA review recently completed.

**Scheduling:** N/A

## **Appendix H**

### **Statewide Warrant Repository**

## Statewide Warrant Repository System

The existing Magistrate System is the primary source of data for the Warrant Repository. Once the repository is fully deployed throughout the state, public safety personnel will have full access to all outstanding summons and warrants created in North Carolina. In addition, they will have the ability to print and serve them from any county in the state.

Part of this project is to 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.

The Warrant Repository will be initially populated by data from both the existing Magistrate system and the Automated Criminal Information System (ACIS). The resulting database will be accessed from the ACIS and the new Warrant Repository system.

The Warrant Repository system will be one of many modules that together will make up the AOC's modernized Court Information System (CIS).

**Lead state agency responsible for project:** Administrative Office of the Courts

**Other state agencies and local/federal partners:** None

**Beginning date of project:** January 2001

**Accomplishments to date:** Beginning Planning and Analysis Phase

**Planned work for next year:** Design Phase completion and begin code

**Description of data:** Warrants, summons and other relevant magistrate and law enforcement forms.

**Description of users:** Magistrates, county clerks, law enforcement officers (local, state and federal), Division of Criminal Information (DCI) and Department of Correction (DOC).

**Relevant statistics:**

- Anticipated users of the system – 700 magistrates; 15,000 law enforcement officers.
- Warrants issued each day – approximately 6,000

**Financial/Budget**

**Total cost to develop project:**

Based on what we know today it will take approximately \$3 million, subject to revision. Once we complete analysis we will know more and be able to better estimate the total amount.

**Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget and requested in SFY01-03 expansion: \$0**

**Total state funds spent to date:**

Matching grant funds \$ 9,188 = 10% of grant

**Total federal funds spent to date:**

National Criminal History Improvement Program grant: \$91,880

**Total federal funds currently in budget:**

\$502,000

**Future federal funds awarded:**

We have applied to the Governor's Crime Commission for a second round of grant funding. The amount applied for is \$450,000.

**Other receipts: \$0**

**Total local/county costs to date to use CJIN initiative: \$0**

**Local contribution/in-kind service: N/A**

**SFY02-04 development costs in existing agency budget: N/A**

**SFY02-04 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget: N/A**

**Estimate total unmet future funding needs – both development & operating:**

Unsecured funding estimated to be \$2.5 million.

### **Issues**

**Technology barriers/changes/advances:** Implementation of the new AOC Technical Architecture in order to comply with the statewide architecture (browser based, n-tier, component architecture).

**Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills:** Development beyond the grant is unfunded.

**Changes in user needs: N/A**

**Coordination issues: N/A**

**Funding shortages:** Development beyond the grant is unfunded.

**IRMC actions:** In the process of applying for Information Resource Management Commission project certification.

**Scheduling: N/A**



# **Appendix I**

## **Juvenile Network (J-NET)**

## **Juvenile Network (J-NET) Project Legislative Status Report**

The mission of the Juvenile Network (J-NET) is to develop a statewide information system that will 1) provide timely accurate information regarding juveniles to the courts, law enforcement officers, and those providing services for youth in the juvenile justice system; 2) relate effectively to the criminal justice (adult) system.

**Project scope:** J-NET is a juvenile tracking program viewed from an office computer over the Internet. Individuals who have secure access input data about juveniles into the system and view that data in various ways. J-NET allows these individuals to input data accurately one time and allows immediate access to that information by a variety of users all day, any day.

Initially, court counselors and Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP) management will use the J-NET application. Next, J-NET is intended for clerks of juvenile court and detention center and youth academy personnel. Finally, other professionals working with juveniles will benefit from J-NET.

In order for DJJDP users to use the J-NET application, field offices need computers that are connected to the state network or Internet.

**Lead State Agency Responsible for Project:** Under House Bill 168, the Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Governing Board “shall annually evaluate the status of the juvenile justice information system created pursuant to the juvenile justice information plan established by S.L. 1998-202”. The CJIN Governing Board delegated the responsibility of creating J-NET to the J-NET project within DJJDP.

**State/local/federal partners and users:** The following agencies/organizations participate on the J-NET project: Raleigh Police Department, Department of Correction, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) Guardian ad Litem, AOC Court Management and Information Services Division, Mecklenburg County Sheriff’s Office, NC Child Advocacy Institute, Goldsboro Police Department, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Department of Mental Health, DHHS Division of Social Services, DHHS Division of Budget, Planning and Analysis, Department of Public Instruction, NC State Highway Patrol, Winston Salem Police Department, Information Technology Services, Governor’s Crime Commission, NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Information Resource Management Commission (IRMC), North Carolina County/ City Information Technology Community.

**Project kickoff:** July 1999

**Projected completion date:** Initial implementation in New Hanover and Pender Counties begins March 2001. Initial implementation will be monitored for 60 days. J-NET will then be distributed to the following counties in the following order:

<b>District</b>	<b>Counties</b>
26	Mecklenburg
12	Cumberland
21	Forsythe
28	Buncombe
18	Guilford
8	Wayne
7	Edgecombe, Wilson
22	Iredell
3A	Pitt
15A	Alamance
20	Union
16B	Robeson

Additional counties will begin using the J-NET application once connectivity issues are resolved. Funds are needed to connect the remaining counties. Distributing the J-NET application is dependent on this connectivity. Therefore, it is premature to predict a completion date for the first installment of the application statewide.

**Accomplishments to date:**

J-NET Application

- User requirements defined
- J-NET design completed
- J-NET coding completed
- J-NET testing completed

Computers/Connectivity

- 1000 computers distributed
- 38 field offices/youth academies/detention centers connected
- 600 email accounts established

**Planned work for next fiscal year:**

J-NET Application

- J-NET training and distribution completed for counties that are connected.
- User requirements defined for the next release of J-NET.
- Development for the next release of J-NET will begin.

Computers/Connectivity

- Connect remaining DJJDP field offices
- Distribute 200 more computers

**Description of data:** Initially J-NET will capture and report on the following information about a juvenile:

- Demographics
- Court History
- Program History
- Diversion History

Future enhancements to the J-NET application will include more detail on this information along with additional information such as capturing a risk assessment done on a juvenile.

**Relevant statistics:** In fiscal year 1999-2000 DJJDP worked with 44,171 complaints on 29,787 juveniles. Of these juveniles, 29,997 complaints were approved for court. The number of juveniles supervised was 19,713. The J-NET application will capture detailed information on each one of these juveniles. For example, J-NET will know each juvenile's offense(s), what the court decides on that offense(s), and how the juvenile does in programs that he/she participates in.

**Financial/Budget**

**Total cost to develop project:** The total cost to develop J-NET Version 1 for court counselors, clerks of juvenile court and detention center and youth academy personnel is estimated from the project kickoff (including the original planning grant and state positions) through five years beyond current funding is \$32,709,072. This cost includes the original infrastructure costs, but not the future maintenance costs.

**Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget and requested in SFY01-03 expansion:**

Continuation budget

\$1,295,385 current (personnel costs)

\$300,000 authorized for telecommunication (one time)

Expansion Budget request of DJJDP

J-NET Application

\$75,539 requested 2001-02

\$2,072,349 requested 2002-03

MIS (Computers/Connectivity)

\$2,316,476 requested 2001-02

\$1,907,796 requested 2002-03

**Total state funds spent to date:**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Spent to Date</b>
Administrative Office of the Courts and Division of Youth Services Matching Funds for J-NET Original Grant below (1996-1998)	\$119,379
J-NET Legislative Appropriation through DOJ (3 positions)	\$225,000
DJJDP Continuation funds spent July 1999-February 2001	\$752,220
DJJDP Information Technology Authorization to pay \$300,000 in Telecommunication Costs	\$213,250
Department of Justice Fund for Contractual Services FY 00-01	\$385,000
Department of Justice Matching Fund for FY 99-01	\$385,000

Source	Spent to Date
Grants J-NET I and II below	
DJJDP Matching Funds for Management I Information System Grant Below (lapsing salary)	\$240,000
DJJDP Youth Academy Matching Funds for E-RATE Grant Below	\$52,427
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,372,276</b>

- **Total federal funds spent to date:**

Source	Spent to Date
Governor's Crime Commission- J-NET Original Proposal Grant (1996-1998)	\$358,136
Governor's Crime Commission – J-NET I	\$600,000
Governor's Crime Commission – J-NET II	\$400,000
Governor's Crime Commission – J-NET III (No match)	\$610,003
Governor's Crime Commission – Local Info. Sys. (No match)	\$297,000
Governor's Crime Commission – DJJDP Management Information System	\$2,072,245
E-RATE – Youth Academy Connectivity	\$326,844
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,664,228</b>

- **Total federal funds currently in budget:**

Source	Currently Budgeted
Bureau of Justice Assistance	\$5,000,000

- **Future federal funds awarded:**

None

- **Other receipts:**

None

- **Total local/county costs to date to use the CJIN initiative:**

None

- **Local contribution/in-kind service:**

DJJDP continues to work with local and state authorities to achieve efficiency for connectivity to remote offices. All possibilities for collaborative resource/hardware sharing are exhausted before DJJDP releases funds for additional connectivity hardware in remote locations. For example, DJJDP partners with New Hanover County Information Technology Services at minimal cost to DJJDP so that computer resources can be used for multiple purposes.

- **SFY02-04 development costs in existing agency budget:**

Source	Spent to Date
Grants J-NET I and II below	
DJJDP Matching Funds for Management I Information System Grant Below (lapsing salary)	\$240,000
DJJDP Youth Academy Matching Funds for E-RATE Grant Below	\$52,427
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,372,276</b>

- **Total federal funds spent to date:**

Source	Spent to Date
Governor's Crime Commission- J-NET Original Proposal Grant (1996-1998)	\$358,136
Governor's Crime Commission – J-NET I	\$600,000
Governor's Crime Commission – J-NET II	\$400,000
Governor's Crime Commission – J-NET III (No match)	\$610,003
Governor's Crime Commission – Local Info. Sys. (No match)	\$297,000
Governor's Crime Commission – DJJDP Management Information System	\$2,072,245
E-RATE – Youth Academy Connectivity	\$326,844
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,664,228</b>

- **Total federal funds currently in budget:**

Source	Currently Budgeted
Bureau of Justice Assistance	\$5,000,000

- **Future federal funds awarded:**

None

- **Other receipts:**

None

- **Total local/county costs to date to use the CJIN initiative:**

None

- **Local contribution/in-kind service:**

DJJDP continues to work with local and state authorities to achieve efficiency for connectivity to remote offices. All possibilities for collaborative resource/hardware sharing are exhausted before DJJDP releases funds for additional connectivity hardware in remote locations. For example, DJJDP partners with New Hanover County Information Technology Services at minimal cost to DJJDP so that computer resources can be used for multiple purposes.

- **SFY02-04 development costs in existing agency budget:**

None

• **SFY02-04 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget:**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Cost</b>
J-NET	\$ 211,593
MIS (Computers/Connectivity)	\$1,083,792
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,295,385</b>

• **Estimate total unmet future funding needs – both development & operating:**

The following is a 5-year projection at current rates beyond our current federal funds.

<b>Application Development Category</b>	<b>Cost</b>
Contractual employees	\$18,900,000
IRMC Quality Assurance Reviews (\$60,000 each, 2 per year)	\$600,000
J-NET Training (\$73,000 per year)	\$365,000
<b>Application Development TOTAL</b>	<b>\$19,865,000</b>

<b>Operating Costs Category</b>	<b>Cost</b>
PC replacements (\$1,550,000 per year)	\$7,750,000
Telecommunications (\$800,000 per year for 3 years due to grant request)	\$2,400,000
Email Accounts (\$44,000 per year)	\$220,000
Printer Maintenance Contracts and Routine Parts (\$50,000 per year)	\$250,000
Hardware and Software Maintenance Contracts and Subscription Services (\$150,000 per year)	\$750,000
Supplies (\$80,000 per year)	\$50,000
Travel for technical support (\$2,500 per year for 14 employees)	\$175,000
<b>Operating Costs TOTAL</b>	<b>\$11,595,000</b>

<b>TOTAL Unmet Funding Needs</b>	<b>\$31,460,000</b>
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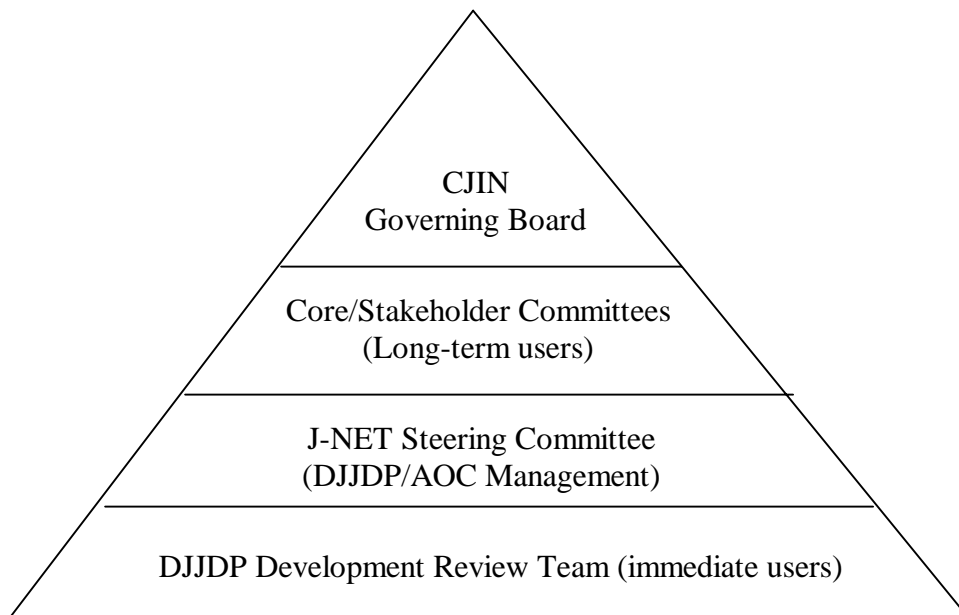
**Issues**

**Technology barriers/changes/advances:** J-NET is using state of the art web-based technology recommended by the IRMC as the direction North Carolina should precede in the area of information systems. DJJDP is one of the first agencies to pioneer this technology. As with any new pioneering effort, there may be unknowns the project may face.

**Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills:** J-NET is being developed with the web-based technology known as Java. As mentioned, this technology is new. This creates challenges in finding affordable individuals who possess the programming knowledge.

**Changes in user needs:** DJJDP is a dynamic agency constantly improving and changing to better address the needs of the public and children in North Carolina. Although the new technology used in J-NET is easily modified, time to analyze new DJJDP practices will be required.

**Coordination issues:** The J-NET project team has continually attempted to keep all users/partners involved through updates, newsletters, and meetings. The following groups review and validate what the J-NET project accomplishes:



J-NET is certified by the IRMC and reports monthly.

**Funding shortages:** J-NET is currently funded by a \$5 million dollar CJIN appropriation. This funding will be expended by April 2002.

**IRMC actions:** None. This is current, as of the January 2001 report submission.

**Scheduling:** The J-NET project team must work in conjunction with DJJDP management to decide priorities and assist with connectivity so that J-NET can be developed and distributed.



# **Appendix J**

## **CJIN Network Security**

## **CJIN Network Security**

The integration of the North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) requires that disparate systems be linked together so data can be passed throughout the system as the various agencies perform their individual functions. In order to safeguard the integrity of the various systems integrated into the CJIN, these systems must provide an appropriate level of security. The technology strategies will include firewall protection, encryption, authentication, and authorization as well as security administration and verification. The benefits of implementing technical solutions to these strategies include the identification and verification of all users of North Carolina criminal justice information, restricted access to information by unauthorized users, secured data transmissions over unsecured communications paths, i.e., the internet, and increased security management coupled with standardized security policies for usage of criminal justice information.

The CJIN Network security initiative has received a federal FY 1998 appropriation of \$3,500,000 to fund the development of the initial security components, enable CJIN to obtain the security expertise necessary to bring industry "best practices" to the table for planning and implementation, and enhance the network infrastructure to the level required to deploy these security tools. The initiative has been divided into two implementation phases, spanning over a period of two years. Phase I deliverables included strategies for the full functional requirements for the implementation of the firewall, encryption, and user authentication solutions. Phase II will implement the strategies as far as funding allows.

The preliminary coordination of the CJIN Network Security project uncovered a set of concerns and issues common across many other Information Technology (IT) network environments. A statewide initiative currently underway, Statewide Network Security (SNS), closely aligns with the CJIN effort. Therefore, it made sense to combine resources that were already in place on both projects to avoid duplication of effort and develop models for use by many state agencies. However, both groups recognize that security will be an on-going cost for CJIN beyond the federal funding's timeline.

The CJIN Governing Board provides oversight for all CJIN projects. At the September 9, 1999 meeting, the CJIN Security Oversight Committee (SOC) was created to act on the CJIN Governing Board's behalf in information security matters. The SOC serves as the policy and technical decision-making body for the CJIN Network Security project.

**Lead State Agency Responsible for Project:** Department of Justice

**Other State Agencies and Local/Federal Partners:** Department of Crime Control & Public Safety, Administrative Office of the Courts, Department of Correction, Department of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention, Local Government

**Project Scope:** Currently limited to grant funds.

**Beginning Date of Project:** September 1998

**Projected Completion Date:** Through June 2001 (federal grant ends)

**Accomplishments to Date:**

- Development of Firewall, Encryption, and Authorization/Authentication Strategies.
- Adoption of CJIN information security policies, and network security standards and guidelines.
- Creation of a CJIN Security Oversight Committee of the CJIN Governing Board with responsibility for security decision-making.
- CJIN Network Security being used as a model for statewide network security solutions.
- Currently implementing a combined firewall/Virtual Private Network solution.
- Approval process underway for protecting information for mobile workers and remote users of CJIN data.
- Currently developing authorization and authentication alternatives.

**Description of Data:** N/A

**Description of users:** All state employees operating at facilities within the Department of Justice, Department of Crime Control & Public Safety, Administrative Office of the Courts, Department of Correction, and Department of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention. CJIN users also include federal and local government agencies that use, produce, or disseminate criminal justice information within the State.

**Relevant Statistics:** N/A**Financial/Budget**

**Total cost to develop project:** The project scope is limited to the \$3,500,000 grant to date; additional scope and funds unidentified as yet.

**Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget and requested in SFY01-03 expansion:** \$0 continuation budget; 1.0 FTE requested in SFY01-03 Expansion Budget for CJIN Network Security Administrator

**Total state funds spent to date:** \$0

**Total federal funds spent to date:** \$998,012

**Total federal funds currently in budget:** \$2,501,988

**Future federal funds awarded:** \$0

**Other receipts:** \$0

**Total local/county costs to date to use the CJIN initiative:** Too premature to predict at this point in time because solutions are still being selected and deployment is in the initial stages within the state agencies.

**Local contribution/in-kind service:** N/A

**SFY02-04 development costs in existing agency budget: \$0**

**SFY02-04 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget: \$0**

**Estimate total unmet future funding needs – both development & operating:** The project is still reviewing and selecting products to deploy so detailed information is not available at this point in time. The grant is paying for 2-year licenses of products but CJIN will need to secure funds after that pointing time. Recurring funds are needed so CJIN can continue the Service Level Agreement (SLA) with Information Technology Services. Presently a SLA has been signed for firewall/virtual private network (\$655,738 for 2 years) and one is currently being developed for authentication and authorization.

### **Issues**

**Technology barriers/changes/advances:** CJIN is establishing an enterprise-wide security solution and depends on best-of-breed solutions in the industry.

**Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills:** There is no staffing once the grant ends unless the expansion budget request for a Network Security Administrator is filled.

**Changes in user needs:** N/A

**Coordination issues:** CJIN network security initiatives tie in with various statewide network security initiatives thus requiring technical development and planning, within the CJIN agencies, to follow the guidance, standards, and ultimately the schedule for implementation, being driven at the State level.

**Funding shortages:** CJIN can only go as far as the grant funds permit. There is still work to be done in the network security arena that is not within the present grant scope. CJIN also needs to fund the recurring costs associated with the security solutions presently being deployed.

**IRMC actions:** N/A

**Scheduling:** The present grant ends on June 30, 2001.

## **Appendix K**

### **End User Technology – Administrative Office of the Courts**

## **End User Technology – Administrative Office of the Courts**

The Administrative Office of the Courts will upgrade/replace mainframe terminals and older personal computers (PC's) with newer technology, provide PCs to first time users of CJIN applications, and provide Local Area Network access for the 51 courthouses that do not currently have this access, and provide the Local Area Network access in the remaining 51 courthouses. This HARDWARE/NETWORK infrastructure UPGRADE/REPLACEMENT will set the stage for AOC to deploy WEB based applications. It is in the AOC 5 year IT plan (developed by Gartner Group) to rewrite its applications and deploy based on a WEB client. The End User infrastructure upgrade/replacement will allow future WEB based applications to be deployed.

**Lead state agency responsible for project:** Administrative Office of the Courts

**Other state agencies and local/federal partners:** N/A

**Beginning date of project:** November 1, 1999

**Projected completion date:** June 30, 2001

**Accomplishments to date:**

- Continuing to install/upgrade courthouses LANs.
- Thin clients installed and being pilot tested in Cumberland and Warren County.

**Planned work for next year:**

- Determine remaining equipment orders.

**Description of data:** N/A

**Description of users:** Courthouse Officials

**Financial/Budget**

**Total cost to develop project:** \$2,500,000

**Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget and requested in SFY01-03 expansion:** \$0

**Total state funds spent to date:** \$0

**Total federal funds spent to date:**

\$2,500,000 FY 99 Federal Grant Funds

**Total federal funds currently in budget:** N/A

**Future federal funds awarded:** \$0

**Other receipts: \$0**

**Total local/county costs to date to use the CJIN initiative: \$0**

**Local contribution/in-kind service: N/A**

**SFY02-04 development costs in existing agency budget: N/A**

**SFY02-04 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget: N/A**

**Estimate total unmet future funding needs – both development & operating: N/A**

**Issues**

**Technology barriers/changes/advances: None**

**Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills: None**

**Changes in user needs: None**

**Coordination issues: None**

**Funding shortages: None**

**IRMC actions: None**

**Scheduling: None**

## **Appendix L**

### **End User Technology – Department of Justice**





## **End User Technology B Department of Justice**

The State of North Carolina CJIN users access critical information systems such as the National Crime Information Network (NCIC), the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), the North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV), the NC Administrative Office of the Courts and the State Bureau of Investigation=s Division of Criminal Information (DCI) by way of application to application connections, and proprietary terminal protocols which establish direct terminal sessions to a proprietary mainframe application. This application known as LEMS (Law Enforcement Message Switch) resides on the SBI=s UNISYS mainframe within the Division of Criminal Information. In order to meet the mandates of the NC Information Resource Management Commission (IRMC) for communication between disparate systems, to position CJIN end users for CJIN security efforts, and to provide CJIN end users with a low cost solution to access NCIC 2000 and other critical information systems, the legacy approach must be replaced. The Department of Justice will migrate the existing LEMS functions to platforms and processes that conform to NCIC 2000 and Statewide Technical Architecture. The End User Interface effort is a component of the DOJ Migration Project. This report is limited to the EUI component.

**Lead state agency responsible for project:** Department of Justice

**Other state agencies and local/federal partners:** N/A

**Beginning date of project:** September 1999

**Projected completion date:** Est. December 2001

### **Accomplishments to Date:**

- The End User Technology Front-End initiative posted a Request For Proposal (RFP) in August 2000 and responses were received on 11/12/00. A technical proposal evaluation and business proposal evaluation of the bid responses was completed and finalist(s) will demonstrate their product or receive a site visit. Awarding of the contract will take place after Procurement office review of the selection report.
- The End User Technology Back-End initiative dealt with procuring the hardware for the architecture component & configuration.

**Planned work for next year:**

- Vendor will provide an integrated solution with the Law Enforcement Message Switch and Training/Certification database. This will be implemented in pilot mode.
- Testing and acceptance will be completed. Implementation will coincide with the new Message Switch Implementation portion of the DOJ Migration Project.

**Description of data:** N/A

**Description of users:**

Law enforcement and criminal justice agencies authorized to access NCIC, DMV and AOC data.

**Relevant statistics:** N/A

**Financial/Budget**

**Total cost to develop project:**

\$2,850,000.00

**Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget and requested in SFY01-03 expansion:**

\$350,000

**Total state funds spent to date:** \$0

**Total federal funds spent to date:**

\$1,200,000 FY 99 Federal Grant Funds

**Total federal funds currently in budget:**

\$1,300,000

**Future federal funds awarded:** \$0

**Other receipts:** \$0

**Total local/county costs to date to use the CJIN initiative:** Unknown

**Local contribution/in-kind service:** N/A

**SFY02-04 development costs in existing agency budget:** \$0

**SFY02-04 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget:** \$0

## **Appendix M**

# **Statewide Computerized Criminal History (CCH) Repository**

## **Statewide Computerized Criminal History (CCH) Repository**

The Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Study completed in 1995 calls for a redesign of the current Computerized Criminal History (CCH) environment and for creation of a centralized Statewide Criminal History Repository.

In February 1997, the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) management approved a recommendation by the Division of Criminal Information's (DCI) to initiate a study addressing a transition from the existing Department of Justice (DOJ) Computerized Criminal History (CCH) environment to an open and more distributed environment, compliant with North Carolina's mandated statewide technical architecture. In January 1999, DOJ submitted a Governor's Crime Commission grant for funding of the first phase of the redesign of the CCH system and to gather existing and future requirements from a CJIN perspective. Work for phase one began in September 1999 and was completed in June 2000.

The long-term goal is to redesign the CCH system to enable more timely access of CCH data by law enforcement officers, judges, district attorneys, correction personnel, and magistrates. Additionally, it should eliminate redundant data entry and enhance officer and public safety. The CCH project will transition from the existing Computerized Criminal History (CCH) environment to an open and more distributed environment compliant with NC's technical architecture.

**Lead state agency responsible for project:** Department of Justice

**Other state agencies and local/federal partners:** Administrative Office of the Courts, Department of Correction

**Beginning date of project:** September 1999 – phase one

**Projected completion date:** There is no targeted completion date because funding is not available to continue this work effort.

**Accomplishments to date:** Phase One successfully met all of its objectives and activities as documented in the grant within the specified budget and time-line.

**Planned work for the next year:** DOJ will continue their part of the effort within the scope of the overall DOJ migration plan. DOJ will treat the DOJ CCH component as part of its overall DOJ migration initiative as presented to the Legislative Justice Subcommittee in July 1999.

**Description of data:** Criminal history

**Description of users:** State agencies, law enforcement officers, judges, district attorneys, correction personnel, and magistrates.

**Relevant statistics:** N/A

## **Financial/Budget**

**Total cost to develop project:** More detailed analysis is needed to determine the entire project cost.

**Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget and requested in SFY01-03 expansion:** \$0

**Total state funds spent to date:** \$ 109,166 FY 99 State Appropriations

**Total federal funds spent to date:** \$ 327,500 FY 99 Federal Grant Funds

**Total federal funds currently in budget:** \$0

**Future federal funds awarded:** \$0

**Other receipts:** N/A

**Total local/county costs to date to use the CJIN initiative:** Not yet known.

**Local contribution/in-kind service:** N/A

**SFY02-04 development costs in existing agency budget:** \$0

**SFY02-04 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget:** \$0

**Estimate total unmet future funding needs – both development & operating:** Not yet known.

## **Issues**

**Technology barriers/changes/advances:** N/A

**Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills:** N/A

**Changes in user needs:** N/A

**Coordination issues:** The CCH application must be deployed on the new DOJ migration platform, which transitions the existing CHH to an open and more distributed environment that is compliant with the Information Resource Management Commission's technical architecture standards.

**Funding shortages:** N/A

**IRMC actions:** N/A

**Scheduling:** N/A

# **Appendix N**

## **eCitation**

## **eCitation Pilot Project in Cumberland County**

The CJIN eCitation pilot project is the collaborative effort of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), the NC State Highway Patrol, the Cumberland County Clerk's Office, the Cumberland County Sheriff's Department, and the Fayetteville Police Department to develop a computerized citation process - from the patrol car to the courtroom. Data will be collected on an officer's Mobile Data Computer (MDC) and sent, via the CJIN network, directly to the AOC. This proof-of-concept pilot is limited in scope to Cumberland County, the State Highway Patrol Troopers (26) within that county (22,802 cases made in 1999), Cumberland County Sheriff's Department (2) and the Fayetteville Police Traffic Enforcement Section (8) for a total of 36 officers. The eCitation pilot is limited to infractions and misdemeanor violations (no "arrestable" offenses).

**Benefits:** A paperless flow of citation data into the Clerk of Court's Office; a significant reduction in: (1) the amount of paper generated by officers; (2) reduction in data entry and additional time savings in the clerk's office (citations will be electronically transferred into the court system rather than entered through the data entry process; and (3) an increase in data validity as data will be transmitted from the source electronically and not subject to data entry keying errors.

**Lead state agency responsible for project:** Department of Crime Control and Public Safety / State Highway Patrol

**Other state agencies and local/federal partners:** Administrative Office of the Courts, the Cumberland County Clerk's Office, the Cumberland County Sheriff's Department and the Fayetteville Police Department

**Beginning date of project:** Phase I implemented May 1999  
Phase II implemented October 2000 – in progress

**Projected completion date:** Phase I completed September 30, 2000  
Phase II completion scheduled for September 30, 2001

**Accomplishments to date:**

- Phase I Proof-of-Concept Pilot Project certification by Information Resource Management Commission (IRMC) – September, 1999
- Phase I proof-of-concept phase successfully completed
- Phase II Refinement Project certification by IRMC – October, 2000

**Planned work for the next year:**

As directed by the IRMC -

- Explore new technologies (completed).
- Provide cost/benefit analysis (due September 2000, in process).
- Develop statewide implementation plan (due September 2000, in process).

From Phase I Pilot Project findings -

- Refine client processes for law enforcement on MDC.
- Eliminate dependency on and overhead of the CJIN switch.
- AOC legacy server application interface for WEB enablement.



- Improve courtroom deliverables per request of Judges and District Attorneys.
- Acquire necessary support personnel to administer statewide process.

**Description of data:** Data customarily collected to populate/complete the North Carolina Uniform Citation (N.C.U.C.) four-part paper citation.

**Description of users:** For Phase I and Phase II of the eCitation Pilot Project: Cumberland County NC law enforcement officers; State Highway Patrol; Fayetteville City Police; and Cumberland County Sheriff’s Deputies.

**For projected statewide implementation:**

ALL NC law enforcement agencies currently using the N.C.U.C., or a citation specific to their enforcement need, will be able to use the eCitation process. Its inherent functional capabilities lend themselves to quick and easy customization.

**Relevant statistics:** NC law enforcement officers issue 1.2 million citations each year. At a cost of \$.43 each, anticipated cost savings in excess of \$500,000 each year.

**Financial/Budget**

- Phase I of eCitation (completed) - \$500,000.00 Grant funded through Governor’s Highway Safety Program.
- Phase II of eCitation (in process) - \$375,000.00 – Grant funded through Governor’s Highway Safety Program.
- The statewide implementation cost is currently being calculated.

**Total cost to develop project:**

\$600,000 to date.

**Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget and requested in SFY01-03 expansion: \$0**

**Total state funds spent to date: \$0**

**Total federal funds spent to date:**

\$500,000 FY 99/00 Federal Grant Funds

**Total federal funds currently in budget:**

\$375,000 FY 00/01 Federal Grant Funds

**Future federal funds awarded: \$0**

**Other receipts: \$0**

**Total local/county costs to date to use the CJIN initiative:**

When completed, the eCitation application process (client /server architecture) will be owned by the State of North Carolina and will be afforded to ALL participants at \$0 cost.

**Local contribution/in-kind service:**

The eCitation project has been a true collaborative effort between the State Highway Patrol, the Fayetteville City Police and the Cumberland County Sheriff's Office. The sharing of manpower and facility resources is unprecedented.

**SFY02-04 development costs in existing agency budget: \$0**

**SFY02-04 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget: \$0**

**Estimate total unmet future funding needs – both development & operating:**

Training Staff:

- The Administrative Office of the Courts/training in clerk's offices.
- Law enforcement mobile application training needs/training officers.
- Personnel to administer/maintain and support the process when implemented statewide.

**Issues**

Reporting processes to multiple entities is redundant and time consuming.

**Technology barriers/changes/advances:**

Scanning/bar-coding on the NC Driver's License and vehicle registration cards. This process, while challenging, will be implemented in Phase II.

**Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills:** As indicated above: training and support

**Changes in user needs:** To be maintained/supported by the state.

**Coordination issues:** Multi-agency coordination. Continue communication.

**Funding shortages:** Currently none.

**IRMC actions:** Final Certification September 30, 2001

**Scheduling:** None

# **Appendix O**

**eShuck**

## **eShuck – Administrative Office of the Courts**

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) will use agency funds to continue the effort, previously financed with CJIN Data Sharing Standards monies, to develop a courtroom application to process and dispose of eCitations in a paperless environment.

eShuck would benefit the Clerk of Courts Offices through a reduction in manual efforts required to file and record dispositions of traffic cases. Paper and filing space would be greatly reduced with the implementation of eShuck in combination with eCitation in a county.

**Lead state agency responsible for project:** Administrative Office of the Courts

**Other state agencies and local/federal partners:** State Highway Patrol (in that they are developing the eCitation front-end process)

**Beginning date of project:** May 2000

**Projected completion date:** September 1, 2001 (pilot implementation in Cumberland County)

### **Accomplishments to date:**

- Completed requirements and analysis
- Completed 60% of software design
- Coded communications interface programs

### **Planned work for the next year:**

- Complete software design
- Code and test all functional modules
- Implement project in pilot mode in Cumberland County

**Description of data:** Uniform Citation data

**Description of users:** Court clerks, judges, district attorneys, public and private defense attorneys

**Relevant statistics:** Approximately 700,00 State Highway Patrol citations are issued annually, with an estimated 1,200,000 total from all issuing agencies annually. With the implementation of both eCitation and the eShuck projects, this would mean a large reduction in data entry efforts for citations, and an increase in data integrity through the elimination of dual data entry on both the SHP and the court clerks

### **Financial/Budget**

**Total cost to develop project:** Approximately \$300,000

**Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget and requested in SFY01-03 expansion: \$0**

**Total state funds spent to date: \$129,470**

**Total federal funds spent to date: \$0**

**Total federal funds currently in budget: \$0**

**Future federal funds awarded: \$0**

**Other receipts: \$0**

**Total local/county costs to date to use the CJIN initiative: \$0**

**Local contribution/in-kind service: N/A**

**SFY02-04 development costs in existing agency budget: \$0**

**SFY02-04 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget: \$0**

**Estimate total unmet future funding needs – both development & operating:**

Approximately \$4,500,000 to implement eShuck statewide; includes courtroom equipment costs, support and training personnel

### **Issues**

**Technology barriers/changes/advances:** The success of eShuck may depend on the use of wireless technology in the courtrooms.

**Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills:** Currently implementation beyond the pilot is unfunded.

**Changes in user needs:** N/A

**Coordination issues:** A statewide rollout of eShuck will require a high degree of coordination with the State Highway Patrol – eShuck should follow or go in at the same time as eCitation.

**Funding shortages:** Currently implementation beyond the pilot is unfunded.

**IRMC actions:** N/A

**Scheduling:** State Highway Patrol eCitation coordination.