

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

April 2002

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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 to study and develop a plan for a statewide criminal justice information network. The legislation was enacted based on the recognition of the need for further coordination and cooperation in establishing standards for sharing criminal justice information between state and local agencies. The Criminal Justice Information Network Study Final Report, dated April 7, 1995, outlined a comprehensive strategic plan that provided the vision for the statewide Criminal Justice Information Network in North Carolina. Based on recommendations and strategies identified in the plan, the General Assembly established the Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Governing Board in Section 23.3 of Chapter 18 of the Session Laws of the 1996 Second Extra Session.

The Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board created pursuant to Section 23.3 of Chapter 18 of the Session Laws of the 1996 Second Extra Session shall report by April 1, 2002, to the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety, and the Fiscal Research Division of the General Assembly on:

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

Executive Summary

North Carolina is recognized today in the Nation as one of the leading states in developing a statewide Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN). Our success is due directly in part to the North Carolina General Assembly recognizing the need for further coordination and cooperation between state and local agencies in establishing standards for sharing of criminal justice information. During the 1994 Special Crime Session, the General Assembly mandated a visionary study to develop a long-range plan for a statewide CJIN. One of the distinguishing aspects of this study was that it took into account the major components of a criminal justice information network that were already in place in North Carolina at that time and the fact that a statewide CJIN would provide a mechanism for targeting and coordinating these expenditures.

The CJIN Study Report Dated April 1995 outlined major steps and supporting projects needed to complete the development of a statewide criminal justice information network in North Carolina. One of these steps was to create a Governing Board to oversee, coordinate, and direct the statewide efforts for building a CJIN. Based on this recommendation, the General Assembly established the Governing Board in February 1997. This 2001 Annual Report highlights the major accomplishments and activities of the Governing Board towards building a statewide CJIN during calendar year 2001 and then summarizes major issues and challenges facing the Board for 2002 and beyond.

Each year, we make strides of progress towards completing the long-range plan on a project-by-project basis that collectively contribute towards the statewide CJIN effort. The notable accomplishments during 2001 are: the Statewide Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) completed its deployment of Live Scan fingerprint devices; CJIN Mobile Data (CJIN-MDN) Phase IV was completed ahead of schedule and under budget; state-of-the-art network security tools are being implemented as part of a comprehensive security plan; upgrades and updates in end user technology infrastructure will provide an environment to support a standard, open-systems architecture; all one hundred counties now have a magistrate system; the Automated Warrant Repository System (AWARE) has completed its design phase; the Juvenile Network (J-NET) statewide connectivity is on schedule but the application development will now pursue a workflow development tool approach; the eCitation proof-of-concept pilot was successful and a statewide planning effort is now underway; and funding was secured for refreshing selected parts of the original CJIN study.

We recognize that, with the current budget constraints, many important needs may go unmet. Still, it is important that we identify our needs, and we have done so, categorizing them into three areas:

- CJIN Governing Board staff and operating costs.
- Three high-priority projects: voice trunked network system, warrant repository, and criminal history, each of which are described in the CJIN study, and any of which would improve law enforcement in North Carolina.
- State agency costs to subsidize CJIN activities that benefit law enforcement across North Carolina.

Funding for any of these areas would improve CJIN's ability to deliver the kind of integrated criminal justice services the General Assembly envisioned. Since we recognize that the demands for appropriated funds are many, we are also beginning to evaluate the possibility of revenue that might be derived from fees or other charges; we understand that there may be models in other states that we can suggest for consideration.

The impact of September 11, 2001 events have reinforced CJIN's fundamental beliefs of data sharing, interoperability, communications, and partnerships between federal, state, and local agencies. These are the same key elements identified in homeland security measures with the addition of international partnerships. Information needs to be shared on a timely basis so it can be analyzed and then disseminated as intelligence information. The implementation of statewide voice and data communications system will provide the much-needed ability to communicate both statewide and interagency, thus enhancing officer safety and allowing our public safety community to better serve the citizens of North Carolina.

In conclusion, the CJIN Governing Board and the participating state, local, and federal agencies continue to explore ways to more effectively share information among criminal justice and public safety agencies. 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 future is dependent on its ability to address the issues and challenges of today.

CJIN Accomplishments

First we will highlight the accomplishments in Year 2001, then describe CJIN's overall progress to date, highlighting our strengths where we are a model for other states to follow and then acknowledging those areas where other states have excelled and we need to focus for advancement as well. Finally, we will discuss issues and challenges facing the development of a statewide CJIN effort in North Carolina.

In Year 2001

The CJIN Study Final Report Dated April 1995 categorized specific projects as management, infrastructure, or applications. Management is the on-going governance issues. Infrastructure projects create a cohesive and consistent architecture so that information can be entered and shared throughout the network. Applications projects create or integrate application software and data to provide robust functionality to users across the network. 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).

Management

- The **CJIN Governing Board** added two new legislatively appointed members by the Governor: an employee from the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and an employee from the Division of Motor Vehicles.

Infrastructure

- **CJIN Data Sharing Standards** was awarded a \$200,000 National Governors' Association grant to investigate the possibilities of Extended Markup Language (XML) as a multi-agency data transport tool in the criminal justice enterprise. XML allows disparate systems to more easily "talk" to one another.
- **CJIN Network Security** is actively deploying firewalls/virtual private network, data encryption, and an authentication and authorization pilot is taking place within the Department of Correction.
- **CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)** completed Phase IV ahead of schedule, under budget and the federal grants manager authorized use of the surplus for work in the early stages of Phase V. A GCC grant for \$1,700,000 was awarded for the remainder of Phase V.
- Although **CJIN – Voice Trunking Network (CJIN-VTN)** has not received CJIN funding to date, the State Highway Patrol has received \$690,000 from an Emergency Management hazard mitigation grant for voice communication needs and \$698,000 from a Congressional earmark to construct a portion of the 800 MHz system along Interstate 40 for lane reversal in the event of mass evacuation of the State's southern coastal region.
- The **End User Technology** grant for the Administrative Office of the Courts implemented and upgraded the Local Architecture Network (LAN) infrastructure, replaced equipment, and provided an infrastructure that when web based applications are deployed, all of the courthouses are ready.

- The **End User Technology** grant for the Department of Justice supplemented the migration from the mainframe to a distributed environment that is compliant with statewide technical architecture and Senate Bill 222.
- The **CJIN Planning Project Study** will allow the State to update its 1995 blueprint for developing a statewide CJIN to assess the progress made during the past six years and consider the significant advancements in technology that have presented new technological possibilities for solving problems.

Applications

- The **Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)** completed its deployment and seventy-six counties have at least one Live Scan device. The project is currently in a maintenance mode of operation.
- The **CJIN Statewide Magistrate System** is operational in ninety-seven counties. The AOC is working with three counties who had developed their own local, county based magistrate systems prior to the development of the statewide magistrate system to transition to the new statewide magistrate system.
- The **Automated Warrant Repository System (AWARE)** completed planning, analysis, and conceptual design phases.
- **Juvenile Network (J-NET)** statewide connectivity continues ahead of schedule. An independent third-party review determined that continuing development of the J-NET application was not a viable option. Secretary Sweat has changed the management team associated with J-NET and a Commercial Off The Shelf (COTS) workflow development tool is now being pursued.
- **eCitation** completed its pilot in Cumberland County. The project received Information Resource Management Commission certification for a statewide planning effort in March 2002.

CJIN's Overall Progress To Date

The North Carolina CJIN effort has made tremendous progress in projects that have been funded to date and we are considered a leader in the nation. However, other states have excelled in some areas and we are trying to learn from them so we can improve our effectiveness. It is a difficult question to address how the North Carolina CJIN effort 'ranks' against other states from a criminal justice integrated system perspective. States are doing such different things both operationally and technically with integration that it is almost impossible to compare them. States are at such different stages in their projects, that trying to compare them would really be ranking apples and oranges. We attempted to locate national organizations as a reference point to show the overall rating of the NC CJIN effort but were unsuccessful.

The following items are considered strengths of the North Carolina CJIN effort and we would consider ourselves ahead of other states:

- The CJIN Governing Board serves as a model for other states. The membership consists of both state and local agencies, with public and private representatives. The Board meets every other month and discusses the CJIN projects as well as current topics and evolving technologies. The establishment of a governing board was considered by many to be a key critical success factor of CJIN.
- North Carolina is the only state in the country that has a committee like the North Carolina IRMC that provides strategic information technology planning and policy development. CJIN often partners with the IRMC and is the pilot agency for new service offerings. The Statewide Technical Architecture is based on a standard, open-systems architecture, rather than a single-vendor solution, and as a result, CJIN is much more transportable to other states, and hence, a more powerful model.
- CJIN Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN) is the largest public safety data network in the world. It has received national and international attention. Presentations on this network cover agencies from Florida, Hawaii, Alaska and many points in between. Internationally, law enforcement representatives from Israel, Brazil, New Zealand and even China have been briefed on this network. But here at home, over 240 federal, state and local law enforcement agencies enjoy sub-twelve second response times for inquiries into the Division of Motor Vehicles and the FBI's National Crime Information Center databases. This service is made available to all law enforcement agencies in North Carolina from the smallest to the largest. With over 48,000 square miles of coverage, this network has become the most popular law enforcement tool of the 21st Century for North Carolina Law Enforcement.
- CJIN-Voice Trunked Network is consistent with the Public Safety Wireless Network (PSWN) Interoperability national strategy. PSWN serves as a roadmap for improving interoperability among public safety wireless networks around the nation and provides solutions to the technical and policy issues that are critical to improving interoperability. PSWN recently assessed each state in six key areas (shared systems development, coordination and partnerships, funding, spectrum, standards and technology, and security). Overall, the State received a 'developing' rating which is defined as being in the early phases of using acquired knowledge of interoperability by engaging key legislative and public safety leaders and crafting strategic plans for system design and engineering.

- The North Carolina Court System is recognized nationally as a leader in automation and user of new technologies. In particular, the eCitation project is one of the first efforts in the nation to automate the electronic transfer of citation data from law enforcement to the courts. NC Courts has piloted a wireless courtroom in the fifth judicial district and garnering strong support for using this new technology in all courtrooms. NC has a uniform, statewide court system and state of the art information systems whether purchased or developed in-house to serve the entire court system. NC Courts have a strategic information systems and technology plan to guide its efforts into the 21st century. Other major criminal justice information systems include Automated Criminal Information System (ACIS), court flow, and District Attorney/Police Department case management. As funding is available, NC Courts envisions an electronic courtroom, eliminating paper shucks and copies as feasibly possible. Citizens will be able to electronically submit payments to the Courts.
- The North Carolina Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) network is one of the largest in the United States. Approximately 80% of all criminal submissions are received from over 100 live scan devices in 76 counties. The State Bureau of Investigation automates the remaining mailed submissions (criminal and applicant). This capability allows North Carolina to be one of only a few states that electronically submits 100% of its fingerprint cards to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (FBI IAFIS).
- 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.
 - A. eCitation is one of the first in the nation to be transmitting electronic citations from the law enforcement vehicle to the courts. It started as a pilot in one county with thirty-nine users and is now proceeding forward with a planning effort for statewide implementation. The State Highway Patrol and the AOC have partnered together to develop this new technology.
 - B. eShuck is a courtroom application that will process and dispose of eCitations in a paperless environment. eShuck will 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. eShuck is the first step towards an electronic courtroom where citizens electronically submit payments to the Courts.
 - C. eCrash allows the office to collect crash data on mobile computers and electronically submit that data to the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) via CJIN-MDN. The data can also be sent to a local records management system. This process expedites the flow of data to DMV and reduces the data entry errors and duplicate data entry requirements.
 - D. CJIN-MDN has been so successful that there are requests from the non-traditional criminal justice user in the local government community to use the CJIN-MDN infrastructure to transmit and receive data from their wireless technology applications. CJIN has received an advisory opinion from the North Carolina Attorney General's Office and is presently awaiting guidance and advice from the IRMC on several outstanding issues before finalizing a strategy on how best to proceed.

However, the following items are where we consider that other states to have excelled. North Carolina needs to focus on these areas for advancement:

- In North Carolina, CJIN operates as a ‘virtual agency’ rather than a traditional State agency with an operating budget and staff. CJIN’s workspace is the criminal justice areas and the “no man’s land” between them. When the General Assembly created CJIN, it was correctly cautious to ensure that it was not another bureaucratic agency. The Board membership has increased from fifteen to twenty-one legislatively appointed members but the CJIN Executive Director remains the sole staff member today. The CJIN Study Final Report Dated April 1995 cited \$70,000 in yearly funding and a staff of four to five technical experts in addition to an Executive Director and secretary. CJIN’s efforts to add staffing and secure recurring funding for Board operations have been unsuccessful to date.
- CJIN operates within the State budget constraints that are agency-centric while the CJIN enterprise is collectively five state agencies within two branches of government and 800 criminal justice agencies. For example, CJIN has a Service Level Agreement (SLA) with Information Technology Services for its firewalls. All five agencies must receive funding to renew the CJIN SLA to support the CJIN enterprise approach.
- To date, CJIN has been funded with approximately 70% federal monies. Although the one-time federal grants have successfully funded the phased development effort, the State lead agency has tried to keep the project operational for the ‘common good’ with no recurring CJIN funds. State agencies have reached a point where this capability is decreasing and can no longer continue.
- As time and funding permit, CJIN would like to explore the feasibility of alternative funding streams of revenue. This could be in the form of a bond, user access fees, increased court cost fees, etc. Although there is a user access fee for CJIN-MDN of \$6/month/device, it is insufficient to cover the true operational costs which are being subsidized by SHP and DOJ’s operating budget. However, almost one hundred local agencies are contributing in-kind services of tower space to CJIN-MDN *at no cost to CJIN or the State of North Carolina.*
- Technology has advanced at a rapid pace and most of the equipment presently deployed has a 3-5 year life expectancy. We already see the business need to replace the early Live Scan devices and mobile data computers. The cost of technology replacement is part of the project’s recurring cost and if not funded, we could start to lose the competitive edge that these projects have so successfully established.

How Recent Events have Changed CJIN

The September 11, 2001 terrorism activities have re-emphasized the need for crucial partnerships between international, federal, state, and local agencies. Information needs to be shared on a timely basis so it can be analyzed and then disseminated as intelligence information. Interoperability and communications are key components to the success of homeland defense, both at a federal, state, and local level. Although law enforcement and other public safety personnel are usually the first responders to a terrorist attack, they also play a vital role in investigation and preventing future attacks. The law enforcement agencies patrol the streets daily and have an intimate knowledge of the communities they

serve in so they are a source of intelligence for their homeland security counterparts at the state, national, and international levels. The smaller departments with limited financial resources need to have the same state of the art technology resources to fight crime and provide officer safety as the larger departments.

Voice and Data Communications

The CJIN-Voice Trunked Network 800 MHz radio system will provide a single statewide voice communication network for public safety officials. A phased approach similar to CJIN-MDN will ultimately result in the deployment of a seamless voice radio network across North Carolina. The implementation of this system will provide 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 CJIN Board cited CJIN Voice as a high priority project in 2000 that should be funded. CJIN Voice is a racehorse at the 'starting gate' just waiting for funding.

With the completion of CJIN-MDN Phase V, the State's approximately 48,000 square miles will have mobile data coverage. CJIN-MDN provides the infrastructure but each user is responsible for providing its own mobile data computer to connect to CJIN-MDN. Although approximately 250 criminal justice agencies in North Carolina are presently using CJIN-MDN, there are nearly 800 criminal justice agencies in the State so therefore increasing the opportunity to continue to build out the current user base. CJIN also recognizes the need to research and evaluate the need to expand its transmitted current data stream to include items like photos and other information that have become more pertinent since September 11, 2001. The technology is available on the market today to improve communications and provide for interoperability but funding is needed to build the infrastructure, train personnel, provide research and development of emerging technologies, staff for 24x7 operations, and provide maintenance and support.

CJIN Funding Priorities

This section will identify CJIN funding priorities in three categories: management, high priority infrastructure and application projects, and agency subsidy contributions to CJIN. These categories encompass the operations of the CJIN Governing Board, the development of highly critical projects which have require funding to proceed forward, and the State agency subsidies that keep projects operational where CJIN does not have any recurring funds.

Management

The CJIN Governing Board is still operating on its one-time, non-recurring, non-reverting \$100,000 state appropriation from SFY 1996. Our present balance is \$44,413. This appropriation has been used for operating expenses of the Board and it has also been provided the basic essentials for the CJIN Executive Director's office (i.e., furniture, personal computer, printer, supplies, etc.).

- CJIN requests the establishment of a \$25,000 recurring state appropriation to be used for Board operating expenses and staff. If CJIN is not allowed to carry forward the non-recurring, non-reverting operating monies as has been traditionally done in the past and we do not secure recurring monies as a budget line item, the Board and staff will have no operating funds.
- CJIN requests 1.0 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) state position for a CJIN Administrative Assistant II. Although we have additional staffing needs (both technical and financial), the CJIN Administrative Assistant has been deemed the most critical. Over the past six years, the Board has expanded to twenty-one legislatively appointed members and we still have the CJIN Executive Director as the only person to support the bi-monthly CJIN Board meetings, to perform grant sponsorship and financial management duties of all CJIN/DOJ grants, and manage the daily operations of CJIN. We recognize these are tight budget times but the original CJIN study called for a staff of four to five technical people, a CJIN Executive Director, and a secretary. We are in the process of temporarily supplementing our CJIN staff with two one-year time-limited federal grant positions for a CJIN Administrative Assistant and a CJIN Chief Financial Officer but these positions expire when the grant ends in October 2002.

High Priority CJIN Infrastructure and Application Projects

Although all of our CJIN projects have funding needs, the CJIN Governing Board has identified the following three CJIN projects as high priority. Each bullet cites what the project can accomplish in the next twelve to eighteen months, how much funding is being requested, and the benefits of completing this work.

- Continue developing the **Automated Warrant Repository System (AWARE)**, complete pilot implementation, complete 75% of the statewide rollout, and ensure that all outstanding warrants and orders for arrest located in the Magistrate System, ACIS, and the Division of Criminal Information (DCI) State Wanted File are properly converted into the AWARE system. This funding request is for \$2,300,000.

When this project is 100% completed, we will have a reliable, current, statewide database that can be available for real-time query access 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This will simplify the process of determining outstanding processes for a person by capturing data at its source and automatically interfacing to related systems, thus minimizing redundant data entry with its inherent time delays and data entry errors in a common database that is utilized by both AWARE and ACIS.

- Continue the upgrade to digital microwave technology, a necessary backbone communications infrastructure link for **CJIN Voice**. **CJIN-MDN** will also benefit because upgrading existing analog microwave sites to digital will increase the number of microwave links and eliminate the monthly recurring costs for telco data circuits being paid by the Department of Justice to support Mobile Data transmitters. This request includes such items as upgrading twenty-one of the existing SHP microwave sites from analog to digital, migrating six sites to digital microwave that need additional equipment, upgrading twenty-one sites to act as hubs with digital spread spectrum spokes linking more remote transfer sites, and a \$1,000,000 payment to UNC-TV for access rights to their digital network. This funding request is for \$3,965,000.

The CJIN Governing Board has identified the CJIN Voice project as high priority for the three years now, but it has been unsuccessful in securing any CJIN funding to date. The CJIN Voice projected cost is \$160,000,000 through Phase VI (see project template for details). CJIN Voice and Data are critical players in interagency communications, interoperability, and sharing information on a timely basis, all key factors in homeland security. CJIN Voice will provide the State of North Carolina a single statewide voice communication network and 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.

- Continue working on the **Computerized Criminal History (CCH)** application. The State of North Carolina does not have a single, comprehensive statewide criminal history record. Criminal justice information system users must independently search multiple, separate criminal history databases and then piece together information to compile a comprehensive picture of an offender's criminal history. DOJ has already started the migration of the mission critical CCH application from the mainframe computer to the new enterprise client server environment as part of its legislative initiative. There needs to be new messaging interfaces between DOJ, AOC, and DOC developed, a new interface for SAFIS, and a CCH logging process. This funding request is for \$3,000,000.

When completed, this project will decrease the amount of time it takes to retrieve and analyze an offender's criminal history information. Access to timely, accurate, and understandable criminal history information will enable justice professionals to make more informed decisions at each stage of the justice process, reduce time spent collecting information from various sources, reduce the time spent entering identical data into separate systems, and will enhance officer and public safety.

State Agency Subsidies to CJIN

As previously described, many CJIN agencies have gone the extra mile to build the common inter-agency infrastructure and then manage these projects for the common good but this capacity is decreasing. Although each project template indicates the current financials, we have summarized it in this category as agency funding contribution because it is so significant.

DOJ subsidizes several CJIN projects:

- The monthly telephone circuit bill for CJIN-MDN subsidy for SFY01-02 is estimated to be \$172,000 and in SFY02-04, \$345,000.
- The State Bureau of Investigation subsidy for the SAFIS infrastructure in SFY01-02 is estimated to be \$474,577 and in SFY02-04, \$987,670.
- The End User Technology licensing subsidy is approximately \$180,000.
- A Computerized Criminal History grant was funded by DOJ in SFY99-00 with a \$109,166 match. There is a pre-grant application for SFY02-03 with a \$63,763 match.

SHP subsidizes two CJIN projects:

- For CJIN-MDN, SHP provides salaries and maintenance for infrastructure support. In SFY01-02, this is estimated to be \$430,613 and in SFY02-04, \$987,460.
- For CJIN Voice, SHP provides salaries and maintenance for infrastructure support. In SFY01-02, this is estimated to be \$34,700 and in SFY02-04, \$433,400.

AOC subsidizes two CJIN projects:

- The AWARE grant was funded by AOC in SFY00-01 with a \$157,287 grant match. There is a pre-grant application for SFY02-03 with a \$67,000 match.
- The courtroom automation – Courtflow project in existing Superior Courtrooms subsidy was \$531,340.

Requests for Special Provisions to Support CJIN

In last year's report, CJIN had four special provision requests:

- Modify the CJIN reporting requirements to the General Assembly to change the due date of the report from March 1 to April 1. This request was approved.
- Create a legislatively appointed membership seat for the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP) on the Board. This request was approved.
- Transfer responsibility to complete the development of J-NET from the Board to DJJDP. No action was taken on this request.
- Eliminate the requirement for a separate Juvenile Justice Information System Status Report. This request was approved.

It should be noted that there was legislation in the Technical Corrections Bill, House Bill 338, which added the Division of Motor Vehicles as an appointment by the Governor.

This year, CJIN has the following special provision requests:

- Modify the membership criteria for the Governor's appointment from the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety to be "the Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety or designee".

Appendix A

An Introduction to CJIN

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

CJIN Vision

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

CJIN Study Final Report Findings

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

- ▶ It takes too long to positively identify persons. From fingerprints to photographs, information is scattered across different databases and filing systems.
- ▶ A single, comprehensive 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. These recommendations also took into account the major building blocks for a statewide CJIN that were already in place in 1995.

- ▶ Establish a CJIN Governing Board to create, promote, and enforce policies and standards.
- ▶ Adopt system architecture standards, end-user upgrades, and system security standards to facilitate movement of data between systems.
- ▶ Establish data standards for sharing information, including common definitions, code structures, and formats.
- ▶ Implement Live Scan digitized fingerprint 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, the North Carolina Local Government Information System Association (NCLGISA), and the Information Management Resource Commission (IRMC).

Appendix B

CJIN Governing Board

CJIN Governing Board

Section 23.3 of Chapter 18 of the Session Laws of the 1996 Second Extra Session established the Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board within the Department of Justice (DOJ) for administrative and budgetary purposes. The Board exercises all of its statutory powers independent of DOJ.

CJIN Governing Board Membership

There are now twenty-one legislatively appointed members on the Board. The CJIN Executive Director serves as an advisory member to the Board. There is also an ex-officio advisory member that represents the local city and county Information System (IS) directors. Please refer to Appendix A for a membership chart.

At the May 10, 2001 meeting, Mr. Robert Brinson, Department of Correction Chief Information Officer, was elected as the CJIN Chair and Lieutenant Kenneth Wiseman, Jr., Fayetteville Police Department, as Vice-Chair. Per legislation, the CJIN Chair and Vice-Chair serve a one-year term. Ms. Carol Morin, CJIN Executive Director, remains the sole CJIN employee. Two one-year time-limited positions, a CJIN Administrative Assistant and a CJIN Chief Financial Officer, are funded through October 31, 2002 via a CJIN planning study federal grant effort. All other agencies contribute their resources in an ad-hoc fashion. The Board meets every other month, usually on the second Thursday of the month. The meetings rotate across the state since Board members are geographically dispersed. The CJIN Chair, CJIN Vice-Chair, and CJIN Executive Director address any issues/concerns and then execute an appropriate action plan for those items that need attention between meetings.

There is a CJIN Web site (see '<http://cjin.jus.state.nc.us>') and it includes basic materials like the minutes from meetings, reports to the General Assembly, Board membership, and other relevant CJIN project materials. A CJIN userid is available for questions or comments ('cjin@mail.jus.state.nc.us'). The CJIN web site is updated as funding permits.

CJIN Governing Board Financials

In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 1996, the CJIN Governing Board 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. As of February 28, 2002, the balance for the Board operating funds was \$44,413 and \$0 for the Data Sharing Standards initiative. CJIN recognizes the need to secure recurring funds for Board operations and in the SFY 2001-03, an expansion budget request was submitted but it was not funded. CJIN will submit another request for recurring Board operating funds in the next budget cycle.

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

Appointed By	Description	Current Member
Governor	Employee of Department of Crime Control & Public Safety	Bryan Beatty, Secretary
Governor	Director or employee of State Correction Agency	Robert Brinson, Dept of Correction, Chief Information Officer
Governor	Representative recommended by the Association of Chiefs of Police	Glen Allen, Chief, Henderson P.D.
Governor	Employee of Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Vacant
Governor	Employee of Division of Motor Vehicles	Carol Howard, Commissioner
General Assembly	Representative of general public, recommended by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Kenneth Wiseman, Lieutenant, Fayetteville P.D.
General Assembly	Representative of general public, recommended by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate	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	J. B. Evans, Mayor, Fair Bluff
General Assembly	Representative of the general public, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Joseph Buckner, Chief Judge, District 15B
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	Roy Holler, County Commissioner, Person County
Attorney General	Employee of the Attorney General	Robin Pendergraft, State Bureau of Investigation Director
Attorney General	Representative recommended by the Sheriffs' Association	Frank McGuirt, Sheriff, Union County
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Director or employee of the Administrative Office of the Courts	Richard Little, Assistant Deputy Director
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Clerk of the Superior Court	Thomas Payne, Beaufort County
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	Henry "Chip" Hight, Jr., District 9
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	Robert B. Rader, District 10, Wake County
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	District Attorney	John Carriker, District 5
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Magistrate	Larry Ware, Cleveland County
Information Resource Management Commission	Chair or member of the Information Resource Management Commission	Vacant
NC Chapter of Public Communications Officials International, President	Active member of the NC Chapter of Public Communications Officials International	Richard NiFong, City of High Point, Director of Communication and Information Services

CJIN Executive Director

March 1, 2002

Appendix C

CJIN Funding Summary

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

CJIN FUNDING SOURCES	STATE	FEDERAL	TOTAL
CJIN Feasibility Study (1995). Please note that this figure does not include the overhead costs and salaries for project staff.	\$ 769,000	\$ 0	\$ 769,000
CJIN Governing Board	\$ 100,000	\$ 0	\$ 100,000
CJIN Data Sharing Standards	\$ 300,000	\$ 591,480	\$ 891,480
Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)	\$ 1,450,000	\$ 8,690,636	\$ 10,140,636
CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)	\$ 6,812,000	\$ 6,258,074	\$ 13,070,074
CJIN – Voice Trunking Network (CJIN-VTN)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Courtroom Automation – CourtFlow	\$ 531,340	\$ 0	\$ 531,340
Statewide Magistrate System	\$ 6,201,227	\$ 6,896,702	\$ 13,097,929
Automated Warrant Repository System (AWARE)	\$ 157,287	\$ 925,887	\$ 1,083,174
Juvenile Network (J-NET)	\$ 2,935,913	\$ 11,026,955	\$ 13,097,929
CJIN Network Security	\$ 0	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,500,000
End User Technology			
Administrative Office of the Courts	\$ 0	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,500,000
Department of Justice	\$ 0	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,500,000
Statewide Computerized History (CCH) Repository	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
eCitation	\$ 0	\$ 1,075,000	\$ 1,075,000
CJIN Planning Project (2002)	\$ 0	\$ 1,282,507	\$ 1,282,507
TOTAL	\$19,256,767	\$45,247,230	\$64,503,997

Additional CJIN Funding Sources

Since 1996, the Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) has awarded approximately \$17,000,000 in federal grant funds to local law enforcement agencies for CJIN related projects. This includes such items as Live Scan devices, mobile data computers, incident based crime reporting systems, and geographical information systems. In addition to the federal funds awarded by the GCC, the U.S. Department of Justice has provided approximately \$21,000,000 in grants directly to local units of government for law enforcement purposes via the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program and the Edward Byrne Memorial Fund (DCSI).

The Governor's Highway Safety Program (GHSP) provides funding for the administration of a highway safety program designed to reduce traffic crashes and the resulting deaths, injuries and property damage. The GHSP has awarded \$875,000 to the eCitation pilot program in Cumberland County and \$400,000 to the eCrash project. The GHSP has funded approximately \$450,000 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. The State of North Carolina / CJIN was awarded \$600,000 for three priority integration projects that build on the state's current criminal justice integration planning efforts.

Other Criminal Justice Systems in North Carolina

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

Mecklenburg County has embarked on a multi-year project to integrate their local criminal justice and public safety information systems with state of the art methodologies and technologies in information management and telecommunications. The Administrative Office of the Courts is a major partner in this project to develop a state of the art court system. This project will serve as a model for the State in building a local integrated CJIN effort.

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 Shelby Police Department
Alleghany County	City of Tarboro
Alltel Communications Hyde County	City of Thomasville
Ashe County Sheriffs Office	City of Yanceyville
Aulander Tank Bertie County	Clay County
Balsam, Willets, Ochre Hill Fire Department	Clinton Police Department
Beaufort County	Columbus County NCFS
Beaufort County Water Department Phase V	County of Guilford
Beech Mountain Town of	County of Mecklenburg
Bertie County	Currituck County
Brunswick County Emergency Services	Dare County
Burke County	Franklin County Sheriff's Department
Caldwell County Sheriff's Department	Gaston County
Cherokee County	Gates County
Cherokee Indian Agencies	Davidson County Sheriff's Department
Chowan County Sheriff's Office	Durham City County Emergency Services
City of Asheville	Graham County Sheriff's Office
City of Burlington Police	Haywood County
City of Concord	Henderson County
City of Eden	Hertford County Sheriff's Department
City of Goldsboro & Goldsboro Police Department	Hoke County
City of Greensboro	Johnston County
City of High Point	Jones County
City of New Bern	Jones Onslow EMC
City of Oxford	Kerr Lake Regional Water Treatment Plant
City of Reidsville Police Department	Lenoir County
City of Roxboro	Macon County
City of Sanford Police	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
Town of Tabor City
Town of Fair Bluff
Town of Hamlet
Town of Lilesville
Town of Southern Shores
Town of Topsail Beach
Transylvania County
Union County
Warren County Sheriff's 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 44 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. Eight additional transmitters were purchased with surplus money created in part by a cost reduction for infrastructure equipment. There were 44 transmitters installed in Phase IV instead of the planned 36.**
- **Phase V funding has been secured through a Byrne Grant from the Governor's Crime Commission. This Phase is schedule to be completed in 2002.**

Planned work for next year: Installation of Phase V. 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. Engineering analysis of Phases I through IV will be conducted to evaluate and determine which geographic areas of the state are receiving no or inadequate mobile data service. Phase V funding will provide transmitters / translators and network support equipment to help resolve any coverage problems, or to add additional capacity in areas experiencing excessive activity. Phase V has been funded through a \$1,700,000 Byrne grant from the Governor's Crime Commission.

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, sexual offender registration violations, and messaging. Agencies with Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management Systems (RMS) have the ability to send reports and dispatch cars via the network.

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	Cary PD	Forestry
Ahoskie PD	Catawba SO	Forsyth SO
Albemarle PD	Catawba Hospital	Forsyth ABC
ALE	Chapel Hill PD	Fort Bragg Provost Marshall's Office
Alexander SO	China Grove PD	Foxfire PD
Angier PD	Chowan SO	Fuquay Varina PD
Archdale PD	Claremont PD	Gaston PD
Asheboro PD	Cleveland SO	Goldsboro PD
Asheville PD	Cleveland PD	Graham PD
Asheville Metro PD	Clinton PD	Graham SO
Atlantic Beach PD	Columbus PD	Granite Quarry
Aulander PD	Concord PD	Granite Falls PD
Bailey PD	Conover PD	Granville
Beaufort SO	Cooleemee PD	Greensboro PD
Bethel PD	Cornelius PD	Greenville PD
Beulaville PD	Cumberland SO	Grifton PD
Biltmore Forest PD	Cumberland ABC	Guilford EMS
Bladen SO	Currituck SO	Guilford SO
Bladenboro PD	Dare SO	Hamlet PD
Boone PD	Davidson SO	Harnett
Boonville PD	Davie SO	Havelock PD
Buncombe County	Denton PD	Haw River PD
Burgaw PD	DOT - Fuel Tax	Henderson
Burke SO	Duke Univ PD	Henderson PD
Burlington PD	Dunn PD	Hendersonville PD
Butner Public Safety	Duplin	Hickory PD
Cabarrus SO	Durham PD	High Point PD
Caldwell SO	Durham SO	Highlands PD
Cameron PD	Edenton PD	Hoke SO
Campus-Dix Hospital	Edgecombe PD	Hudson PD
Campus-ECU	Elizabeth City PD	Hum Res
Campus-Guilford Tech	Eureka PD	Huntersville PD
Campus-UNCC	Faison PD	Hyde County
Campus-UNCG	Fayetteville FD	Iredell County
Campus-UNCW	Fayetteville PD	Jacksonville PD
Candor PD	FBI Charlotte	Johnston SO
Carolina Beach PD	Fletcher PD	Kannapolis PD
Carthage PD	Forest City PD	Kenansville PD
Kernersville PD	New Hanover SO	Siler City PD
Kill Devil Hills PD	Newton PD	Southern Pines PD
King PD	Northampton SO	Southern Shores PD
Kinston PD	Northwest PD	Spencer PD
Kitty Hawk PD	Oak Island PD	Spindale PD
Kure Beach PD	Old Fort PD	Spring Lake PD
Laurinburg PD	Onslow SO	State Capitol PD
Lee SO	Oxford PD	Statesville PD
Lenoir SO	Parkton PD	Stem PD
Lexington PD	Pasquotank SO	Stovall PD
Liberty PD	Pembroke PD	Surf City PD
Lincolnton PD	Person Co SO	Surry SO
Lumberton PD	Pinebluff PD	Tabor City PD
Macon SO	Pinehurst PD	Tarboro PD
Maiden PD	Pine Knoll Shores PD	Taylortown PD

Manteo PD	Pine Level PD	Thomaville PD
Marion PD	Pinetops PD	Topsail Beach PD
Mars Hill PD	Pitt SO	Transylvania SO
Marshal's Service, US	Plymouth PD	Trent Woods PD
Marshville PD	Princeville PD	Troy PD
Mathews PD	Raeford PD	Tyrell SO
Maxton PD	Randolph SO	UNC-CH Public Safety
McDowell SO	Reidsville PD	Union SO
Mecklenburg ABC	Roanoke Rapid PD	US Forest
Mecklenburg	Robbins PD	Valdese PD
Middlesex PD	Robeson SO	Vanceboro PD
Mitchell SO	Rockingham PD	Vass PD
Mocksville PD	Rockingham SO	Western Carolina PD
Monroe PD	Rockwell PD	Wagram PD
Montgomery SO	Rocky Mount PD	Wake Forest
Montreat PD	Rosehill PD	Warsaw PD
Moore SO	Rowan ABC	Washington
Mooreville PD	Rowan Comm College	Waxhaw PD
Morehead PD	Rowan SO	Weaverville PD
Morrisville PD	Rowland PD	Whispering Pines PD
Mt. Holly PD	Roxboro PD	Wilmington PD
Murfreesboro PD	Rutherford SO	Wilson SO
N/Campus-Sch-Arts	Rutherfordton PD	Wilson PD
Nags Head PD	Salisbury PD	Winfall PD
Nash SO	Saluda PD	Wingate PD
Nash ABC	Sanford PD	Winterville PD
NC DMV Enforcement	SBI	Woodfin PD
NCSHP	Seagrove PD	Woodland PD
New Bern PD	Selma PD	Wrightsville Beach PD
	Shelby PD	Yadkin SO

Relevant Statistics: *As of 8 January 2002*
 249 Agencies using the network
 6354 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
Network Control Technician I	\$ 9,902
Network Control Technician I	\$ 9,902
	\$188,630

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

Maintenance on Message Switches \$11,600/yr

Maintenance on Base Stations \$26,000 (increases incrementally until \$195,300 annually)

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

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

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
\$2,500,000 FY 98 Federal Grant Funds
\$ 240,000 FY 99 Federal Grant Funds
\$ 106,370 FY 00 Federal Grant Funds
\$ 211,435 FY 01 Federal Grant Funds

Total federal funds currently in budget:

\$1,700,000 FY 01 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 \$ 9,902

\$188,630

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

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

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

Maintenance of Base Stations \$26,000

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
Alleghany County
Alltel Communications Hyde County

Ashe County Sheriffs Office
Aulander Tank Bertie County
Balsam, Willets, Ochre Hill Fire Department

Beaufort County
Beaufort County Water Department Phase V
Beech Mountain Town of
Bertie County
Brunswick County Emergency Services
Burke County
Caldwell County Sheriff's Department
Cherokee County
Cherokee Indian Agencies
Chowan County Sheriff's Office
City of Asheville
City of Burlington Police
City of Concord
City of Eden
City of Goldsboro & Goldsboro Police Department
City of High Point
City of New Bern
City of Oxford
City of Reidsville Police Department
City of Roxboro
City of Sanford Police
City of Shelby Police Department
City of Tarboro
City of Thomasville
City of Yanceyville
Clay County
Clinton Police Department
Columbus County NCFS
County of Guilford
County of Mecklenburg
Currituck County
Dare County
Franklin County Sheriff's Department
Gaston County
Gates County
Davidson County Sheriff's Department
Durham City County Emergency Services
Graham County Sheriff's Office
Haywood County
Henderson County
Hertford County Sheriff's Department
Hoke County Phase V
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
State Highway Patrol
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 SO
Watauga County
Yadkin County
Yancey County

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

SFY02-04 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget: (no additional provisions)

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	\$ 9,902
	\$188,630

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

Maintenance on Message Switches \$11,600/yr

Hardware Maintenance on Base Stations \$26,000 (2001, will increase to over \$195,000 annually)

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:

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: (annual)

Servers: \$11,600

Base Stations:

Next Year	\$100,000
Second Year	\$150,000
Third Year	\$175,000
Fourth Year	\$195,300

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: \$79,500/year 8x5 support

Software Maintenance on Base Stations and RNCs \$81,5000/yr

Note: The Department of Justice (DOJ) is contributing approximately \$14,256 per month towards the DOJ phone circuits. The \$6/month/user access fee is insufficient to cover current expenses.

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, eCrash, 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:

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 and Phase V.

Appendix E

CJIN Voice Trunked Network (CJIN-VTN)

The CJIN Voice Trunked Network (CJIN-VTN) 800 MHz radio system 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 six planned phases running from 2001/2002 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 (DCCPS/SHP)

Other state agencies and local/federal partners:

County of Wake, University of North Carolina Public Television

Beginning date of project: December 1999

Projected completion date: TBD

Accomplishments to date:

- Advisory Board established in 1999.
- Request For Proposal for Phase One of the project written.
- "SmartZone" Central Switching hardware and remote radio sites purchased from the Special Olympics in December 1999.
- Eighth remote site added in 2001.
- Secured funding in 2001 for ten additional sites to provide coverage for I-40 as part of Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) lane reversal proposal for coastal evacuation.
- Signed cooperative agreement with Wake County, NC to jointly improve the 800 MHz system's coverage and performance in the greater Raleigh-Durham area.

Planned work for next year:

Construct ten new remote sites associated with Interstate 40 and the southern coastal areas by September 1, 2002. Complete the installation of new communications consoles in the Raleigh "Troop C" communications center and state warning point compatible with the 800 MHz technology.

Description of users:

The system is now supporting over 1,500 users including the State Highway Patrol, Division of Motor Vehicle (DMV) enforcement, Alcohol Law Enforcement, Butner Public Safety and the State Capitol Police. In addition, the system also supports the judicial functions of the Department of Correction's Division of Adult Probation and Parole, the Wake County Sheriff's Judicial division, the Wake County Department of Public Safety along with Federal agents from the United States Marshal's Service and the Drug Enforcement Administration. The system also serves to support the entire Regional Transit system operated by the Triangle Transit Authority.

Relevant statistics:

1500+ users now supported on the system. Requests for new service continue to be addressed weekly.

Financial/Budget:

SHP operational cost for CJIN-VTN:

Salary: Network Engineer	\$65,300
Maintenance on SmartZone Switch	\$14,400/yr.
Maintenance on associated transmitter equipment	\$ 6,500/yr.

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

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

- SFY01-02 \$100,000 budgeted and not funded in CCPS/SHP budget.
- 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. Budgeted and not funded in CCPS/SHP budget.

Total state funds spent to date: \$0

Total federal funds spent to date:

- \$ 486,000 FY 97 Federal Asset Forfeiture Funds (DCCPS/SHP funds, not CJIN funds)
- \$ 983,000 FY 98 Federal Asset Forfeiture Funds (DCCPS/SHP funds, not CJIN funds)
- \$1,140,000 FY 99 Federal Asset Forfeiture Funds (DCCPS/SHP funds, not CJIN funds)
- \$ 164,000 FY 99 Federal Grant Funds (DCCPS/SHP funds, not CJIN funds)

Total federal funds currently in budget:

- \$ 698,460 FY 01 Federal Grant Funds (DCCPS/SHP funds, not CJIN funds)
- \$ 365,000 FY 01 Federal Asset Forfeiture Funds (DCCPS/SHP funds, not CJIN funds)
- \$ 690,000 FY 02 Federal Hazard Mitigation Funds (DCCPS/SHP funds, not CJIN 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:

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 \$65,300
- Maintenance on SmartZone Switch \$14,400/year
- Maintenance on associated transmitter equipment \$9,500/year

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 (\$ and people):

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 State 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 costs. It is partly underway through the Patrol's existing partnership with the University of North Carolina's Public Television system and its mandated conversion to digital microwave and the High Definition Television standard.

Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills: None identified FY 2001-2

Changes in user needs: Unknown

Coordination issues: None

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

IRMC actions: Submission to IRMC of a VTN Project certification package is expected when funding source for Phase I is identified or sooner if needed.

Scheduling: N/A

Appendix F

Automated Warrant Repository (AWARE)

Automated Warrant Repository (AWARE)

The existing Magistrate System is the primary source of data for the Automated Warrant Repository (AWARE). 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 Automated 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 Automated 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: Completed Planning, Analysis, and External Design phases.

Planned work for next year: Complete Internal Design 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 \$4 million, subject to revision.

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

Total state funds spent to date:

Matching grant funds \$ 157,287= 25% of grant

Total federal funds spent to date:

National Criminal History Improvement Program grant: \$629,147

Total federal funds currently in budget:

\$296,740 (\$96,740 from 2000 GCC Grant and \$200,000 from 2001 GCC Grant)

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 \$1,032,804, (\$801,924 for SFY 2002/2003 and \$230,880 for SFY2003/2004).

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 \$3.5 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 G

Juvenile Network (J-NET)

Note: This page has been inserted at the discretion of the CJIN Governing Chair Robert Brinson.

Per North Carolina General Statute 1260 Session 1997-98, Part XI, Section 21(a), the CJIN Governing Board is responsible for the development of a juvenile justice information system. While the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP) has been the lead agency in developing J-NET, CJIN has received project reports at every Board meeting and the CJIN Executive Director has been monitoring monthly IRMC reports.

There is general consensus that the statewide connectivity component of J-NET should continue as planned and that it will meet or exceed its targeted completion date of June 30, 2002. However, an independent third-party review has determined that continuing development of the J-NET application is not a viable option and a Commercial Off The Shelf (COTS) workflow development tool is being pursued. At the March 7, 2002 Board meeting, J-NET presented its new implementation strategy and work plan. The CJIN Governing Board discussed the following issues with J-NET and DJJDP:

- The proposed timeline is very aggressive and the driving force is the grant end date of September 30, 2002. The Board is working with DJJDP and ITS Purchasing to assure the schedule is feasible.
- A detailed communications plan will be developed which identifies all stakeholders, their roles and responsibilities, and outlines how communications will take place.
- There is no back-up plan (i.e., plan "B") if the proposed implementation strategy and work plan show signs of trouble. The alternative of spending the remaining grant funds on developing a better project plan was discussed and no alternative solution was proposed or recommended.
- All project reporting will accurately reflect the project status and will be forthcoming in disclosing any and all deviations from the project plan. In subsequent conversations with Board members, there is interest in finding independent quality assurance resources for the initial critical months of the project.
- The Board continues to seek assurance that the business requirements are fully known so that programming with the new workflow development tool can move forward effectively.
- Other states' juvenile systems have been researched by DJJDP and they did not find an exact match. However, detailed information is being requested from the State of Georgia for further review.
- The current proposed budget and resources to develop J-NET with a workflow development tool is a remarkable reduction from the previous J-NET estimate. Prior development efforts were estimated to be approximately \$30,000,000 higher and required a greater amount of staffing resources. DJJDP assured CJIN that they are confident the workflow development tool can in fact produce these results. The Board is evaluating this assurance.
- CJIN does not have any experience with a workflow development tool. DJJDP said the learning curve is a few days of training and they plan to secure contracting services to produce the September 30, 2002 deliverables. The Board is independently working with the IRM Office and EDS to fully understand the workflow development tool and its utility.

J-NET was advised that they could proceed forward in executing the proposed implementation strategy and work plan while resolving the CJIN concerns/issues cited above with the following conditions:

- A Purchase Order for a workflow development tool will not be issued until CJIN has approved the new implementation strategy and work plan at the May 9, 2002 Board meeting.
- J-NET will provide a detailed status report, including milestones and deliverables, to the CJIN Executive Director every week. The first status report is due on Friday, March 15, 2002.
- There is a common understanding that the first missed deadline date indicates the project is in trouble and management discussions will be initiated to determine the immediate impact to the project and a corrective course of action.

We now continue with the project materials as submitted by J-NET for inclusion in the CJIN General Assembly report.

Introduction:

Pages 1-2

Section A: Juvenile Network (J-NET)

Pages 3-8

Section B: New Development Workflow System

Pages 9-16

Juvenile Network Project

Legislative Status Report

February 26, 2002

Introduction: The entire Juvenile Network (J-NET) project was designed with two major components: infrastructure and application development. J-NET was designed to distribute technical infrastructure for statewide connectivity using the State's wide area network (WAN). The connectivity infrastructure has been installed in 70 locations, making the connectivity effort 55 percent complete. This portion of the project has stayed on track and is scheduled for completion by June 30, 2002; grant staff may stay to assist with any necessary stabilization through September 30, 2002.

The J-NET application development as identified in the J-NET Concept Document was to consist of three versions. A portion of work was completed on Version 1; and work on Versions 2 and 3 never began.

Version 1 was to support the daily work of four staffs: the Court Counselors, Detention Center staffs, Youth Development Center staffs, and the Clerks of Juvenile Court. It was to focus on recording basic biographical data, status and progress of individual juveniles as they move through the Juvenile Court system of North Carolina. Only portions of the total requirements for Version 1 were completed in the initial implementation to five counties: New Hanover, Pender, Cumberland, Robeson, and Buncombe. Court counselors were trained in the use of J-NET and continue to enter data into the application today. Users reported that J-NET did not follow the actual work flow of juvenile court counselor processes, took extensive time to enter data, and did not allow the users to correct mistakes.

Version 2 was to expand the scope of the project to include information on juveniles participating in programs of the Special Initiatives Bureau and the Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils.

Version 3 was intended to open up communication into and out of the system for Law Enforcement, Department of Public Instruction, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Correction, etc. The project estimated a completion date of June 2007 for Version 1.

Due to concerns about the management of the J-NET application, Secretary George Sweat of the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP) appointed a new chief information officer (CIO) in November 2001. A number of other changes were made in the management structure of J-NET. Also, as a result of user and management concerns about the J-NET system, Secretary Sweat along with the Information Resource Management Commission (IRMC) and CJIN (Criminal Justice Information Network) requested a project assessment in early December. A team from Electronic Data Systems (EDS) was brought in to perform this assessment.

Juvenile Network Project

Legislative Status Report

February 26, 2002

The new CIO for DJJDP stopped the roll out of the J-NET application, effective December 2001, pending completion of the EDS assessment. The infrastructure implementation, however, continues across the State. The EDS Project Assessment Report ultimately found J-NET to be unacceptable for long-term use and not feasible to rework into an acceptable product. The assessment team recommended that DJJDP evaluate a workflow development tool, based on cost effectiveness and versatility. Based on the recommendation in the EDS Project Assessment Report, DJJDP is currently pursuing the acquisition of a workflow development tool to automate the collection, tracking and reporting of information on juveniles within DJJDP.

This report to the General Assembly, as submitted through CJIN, is divided into two projects:

1. Section A: Project 1 - J-NET (pages 3-8) which includes:
 - J-NET application
 - J-NET connectivity
2. Section B: Project 2 - New Development Workflow System (pages 9-16) which includes:
 - J-NET application transition and ramp down
 - New Development Workflow System

Section A: Project 1 - Juvenile Network (J-NET)

*This section contains information about J-NET
from Project Inception – September 30, 2002*

The mission of the Juvenile Network (J-NET) was to develop a statewide information system to
1) provide timely accurate information regarding juveniles to the courts, law enforcement officers, and those providing services for youth in the juvenile justice system; and 2) to 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. J-NET allows these individuals to input data once and allows immediate access to that information by a variety of users all day, any day.

The current J-NET system allows court counselors and DJJDP management to use the J-NET application. J-NET was also intended for clerks of juvenile court and detention center and youth development center personnel. Finally, J-NET was designed to ultimately allow other professionals working with juveniles to benefit from the system.

In order for DJJDP users to use the J-NET application, field offices needed computers connected to the State network or Internet. The effort to provide that connectivity continues today.

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 team within the DJJDP.

State/local/federal partners and users: The following agencies/organizations have participated 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) Division 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), and North Carolina County/ City Information Technology Community.

Project kickoff:

- July 1999, J-NET project kickoff

Projected completion date:

- J-NET application
 - December 31, 2001: rollout of J-NET application stopped
 - September 30, 2002: the J-NET project will be closed out by the IRMC
 - September 30, 2002: maintenance of the J-NET application will cease

Section A: Project 1 - Juvenile Network (J-NET)

*This section contains information about J-NET
from Project Inception – September 30, 2002*

- J-NET connectivity
 - June 30, 2002: one-time connectivity scheduled for completion
 - September 30, 2002: utilization of technical services staff for connectivity will cease no later than this date

Accomplishments to date:

J-NET Application

- J-NET training plan and team established and operational
- J-NET rolled out to five counties
- Two J-NET update releases completed and rolled out
- J-NET application development and rollout stopped December 31, 2001
- Transferred knowledge of technology and methodology from contractor staff to permanent employees

Computers/Connectivity/Infrastructure

- Established security to comply with CJIN Security Standards
- Deployed 1858 PC workstations, 600 printers, and 30 servers
- Connected 70 field offices/youth development centers/detention centers
- Established 1046 email accounts
- Helpdesk operations established
- Network operations center established

Planned work for next fiscal year: also see *Section B: Project 2 - New Development Workflow System*

Computers/Connectivity/Infrastructure

- Connect remaining 58 DJJDP locations and continue establishing email accounts as locations are connected
- Provide maintenance support for J-NET application until rollover to new workflow system

Description of data: Previously, data on juvenile court activity has been collected through monthly reports sent to the central office from each district. The usefulness of the data was restricted chiefly because it was reported in aggregate format, allowing little analysis. For example, the data indicated how many complaints were filed, but no information was available on the offenses committed or on the demographics of the juveniles involved.

Currently, the J-NET system does provide a small number of reports, including a caseload report for each juvenile court counselor. As a client-specific database, J-NET has the capability to provide a profile of juveniles by age, race, gender, offense, county of residence, types of decisions made at intake as well as other factors collected on each juvenile. As an example, the table on the following page contains information on complaints filed against juveniles (by gender) in the five counties currently entering data into the J-NET system. The data in the table was current as of February 8, 2002.

Section A: Project 1 - Juvenile Network (J-NET)

*This section contains information about J-NET
from Project Inception – September 30, 2002*

Gender	New Hanover	Pender	Cumberland	Buncombe	Robeson	Total
Female	340	38	127	51	72	628
Male	563	118	234	108	199	1312
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	994	156	361	159	271	1941

Relevant statistics: In fiscal year 2000-01 DJJDP recorded a total of 46,327 complaints on 31,743 juveniles. The table below illustrates the total number of complaints and juveniles by complaint type (delinquent or undisciplined).

Delinquent complaints	41,042
Undisciplined complaints	5,285
Delinquent juveniles	26,583
Undisciplined juveniles	5,160

Financial/Budget:

- **Total cost to develop project:** The total cost related to J-NET, calculated from the project inception (including the original planning grant and State positions in that grant) through September 30, 2002, is \$12,689,771. This cost includes the original infrastructure costs captured through June 2001, as well as the development and one-time connectivity costs captured through December 2001. The future costs include costs for J-NET application maintenance and the one-time connectivity effort, both scheduled to end September 2002.
- **Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget and requested in expansion:** None
- **Total state funds spent or obligated as of December 31, 2001:**

Source	Spent to Date
Administrative Office of the Courts and Division of Youth Services Matching Funds for J-NET Original Grant below (July 1996-September 1999)	\$119,379
J-NET Legislative Appropriation through DOJ (3 positions, July 1999-June 2000)	\$225,000
DJJDP Continuation funds (July 1999-December 2001)	\$1,086,085
DJJDP Information Technology Authorization to pay \$300,000 in Telecommunication Costs (one-time cost, July 2000-June 2001)	\$300,000

Section A: Project 1 - Juvenile Network (J-NET)

*This section contains information about J-NET
from Project Inception – September 30, 2002*

Source	Spent to Date
Department of Justice Fund for Contractual Services (one-time cost, May 1999-June 2000; the \$15,000 for recurring travel expenses is reflected in the 99-00 DJJDP Continuation funds)	\$385,000
Department of Justice Matching Funds for J-NET I and J-NET II Grants below (one-time cost, July 2000-September 2001; the \$15,000 for recurring travel expenses is reflected in the 00-01 DJJDP Continuation funds)	\$385,000
DJJDP Matching Funds for Management Information System Grant Below (January 1999-January 2000, lapsing salary)	\$240,001
DJJDP Matching Funds for E-RATE Youth Development Center Connectivity Grant	\$128,548
TOTAL	\$2,869,013

- **Total federal funds spent as of December 31, 2001:**

Source	Spent to Date
Governor's Crime Commission- J-NET Original Proposal Grant (July 1996-September 1999)	\$358,136
Governor's Crime Commission – J-NET I (May 1999-September 2001)	\$917,077
Governor's Crime Commission – J-NET II (July 1999-September 2001)	\$400,000
Governor's Crime Commission – J-NET III (July 1999-September 2000, no match)	\$610,000
Governor's Crime Commission – Local Info. Sys. (May 1999-September 2000, no match)	\$297,000
Governor's Crime Commission – DJJDP Management Information System (January 1999-January 2001)	\$2,647,236
Governor's Crime Commission – Rural County (December 2000-September 2001, no match)	\$297,000
E-RATE Youth Development Center Connectivity	\$500,495
Bureau of Justice Assistance (October 2000-September 2002, no match)	\$3,194,186
TOTAL	\$9,221,130

Section A: Project 1 - Juvenile Network (J-NET)

*This section contains information about J-NET
from Project Inception – September 30, 2002*

Total federal funds remaining in budget for J-NET encumbrances as of December 31, 2001:

Source	Currently Budgeted
Bureau of Justice Assistance (Application Development and Infrastructure categories below)	\$588,267

NOTE: The following is a nine-month projection, from January 2002 through September 2002, of work funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant for the remaining one-time connectivity efforts.

Infrastructure Category (one-time connectivity)	Cost
Contractual employees-technical services	\$370,388
Travel for technical services	\$29,834
WAN One-Time Costs	\$188,045
One-Time Connectivity Costs TOTAL	\$588,267

- **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.
- **SFY01-02 development costs in existing agency budget:** None
- **SFY01-02 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget:**

NOTE: The following is a nine-month projection, from January 2002 through September 2002, for the State-funded effort to maintain the J-NET application until the cutover to the new workflow system.

Application Maintenance Category	Cost
DJJDP employees (0.25 programmer resource for 9 months.	\$11,361
Application Maintenance TOTAL	\$11,361\$

- **Estimated total unmet future funding needs – both development & operating:** None

Technology barriers/changes/advances: The EDS Project Assessment Report (began in December 2001 and completed in February 2002) found J-NET to be unacceptable for long-term use and not feasible to rework into an acceptable product. See Section B for solution.

Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills: N/A

Changes in user needs: N/A

Section A: Project 1 - Juvenile Network (J-NET)

*This section contains information about J-NET
from Project Inception – September 30, 2002*

Coordination issues: None

Funding shortages: A portion of a \$5 million dollar Bureau of Justice Assistance appropriation, which will be expended by September 2002, currently funds remaining one-time connectivity effort of J-NET. No funding shortages are anticipated for the J-NET application maintenance and remaining one-time connectivity efforts.

IRMC actions: See *Section B: Project 2 - New Development Workflow System*

Scheduling: N/A

Section A: Project 1 - Juvenile Network (J-NET)

*This section contains information about J-NET
from Project Inception – September 30, 2002*

Project scope: The pursuit of a new workflow development tool to develop an automated method for collecting juvenile information has caused DJJDP to revisit the project scope and plan. Deliverables through June 30, 2003, are very detailed. Deliverables beyond this time frame are subject to change based on knowledge gained and continuous project reviews.

Deliverables through September 30, 2002

- Complete deliverables for project planning as directed by the IRMC
- Purchase and install workflow development tool through Request For Proposal (RFP) process
- Complete training for in-house programmers
- Automate Complaint Receipt, Logging and Tracking
- Automate Juvenile Search and Registration
- Automate Court Counselor Evaluation process
- Automate Court Counselor Decision process
- Restructure the Database to incorporate data requirements and associations

Deliverables for October 1, 2002 – June 30, 2003

- Phase I Rollout of Pilot (Counties/Users to be determined)
- Phase II Rollout of Pilot and New Functionality to Remaining Counties
- New System Functionality (not in any prioritized order)
 - Generation and printing of the Court Filing Petition (AOC formats)
 - Printing of the DJJDP/IP/CC 011 Consent/Release Form to obtain signatures
 - Risk Assessment processing
 - Needs Assessment processing
 - Collect additional Juvenile information
 - Court Counselor assignment and historical tracking
 - Entry of Resources Used/Attempted
 - Entry of Intake Diversion History
 - Entry of Court Actions and Recommendations
 - Printing the DJJDP/IP/CC 001 Juvenile-Family Data Sheet
 - Historical tracking of Juvenile data whenever changes occur

Projected Deliverables for July 1, 2003 – June 30, 2004

- Additional Court Counselor Information – Phase 2
- Pilot Data Access (view only) for other agencies
- Automate Youth Development Centers Information – Phase 1
- Automate Youth Development Centers Information – Phase 2
- Automate Juvenile Detention Centers Information
- Automate Eckerd Wilderness Camps Information

Section A: Project 1 - Juvenile Network (J-NET)

*This section contains information about J-NET
from Project Inception – September 30, 2002*

Projected Deliverables for July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005

- Automate Camp Woodson Information
- Automate Interstate Compact Information
- Complete Automation of Youth Development Centers Information
- Complete of Automation of Juvenile Detention Centers Information

Projected Deliverables for July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006

- Automate Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPCs) Information
- Automate Teen Court Information
- Automate Governor's One-on-One Program Information
- Automate Multipurpose Group Homes Information
- Automate Support Our Students (SOS) Information
- Additional Sharing of Data with other Agencies

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 oversees the creation of this system within DJJDP.

State/local/federal partners and users: The following agencies/organizations participate on the J-NET users group and will continue to participate in the development of the new juvenile justice information system: 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) Division 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:

- January 1, 2002: transition and ramp down of J-NET application
- June 30, 2002: complete project preparation and software selection
- March 1, 2002: project kickoff pending review by IRMC and CJIN of the New Development Workflow System

Projected completion date:

- February 28, 2002: complete transition and ramp down of J-NET application
- June 30, 2006: complete new development workflow system

Section A: Project 1 - Juvenile Network (J-NET)

*This section contains information about J-NET
from Project Inception – September 30, 2002*

Accomplishments to date:

Transition

- Re-structured DJJDP Information Services Department to include new management team and transitioned resources from contractor staff to permanent positions
- Drafted policies and procedures for DJJDP Intervention/Prevention Division
- Completed Implementation Strategy
- Completed Work Plan

New Application

- Developed business rules for Court Counselor processes
- Developed a portion of system requirements associated with business rules
- Identified design team members
- Reviewed juvenile information systems from all states

Data

- Completed data structure for new system
- Collected data about juveniles from J-NET Version 1 (on-going)

Computers/Connectivity/Infrastructure (accomplishments transferable from J-NET connectivity effort)

- Established security to comply with CJIN Security Standards
- Deployed 1858 PC workstations, 600 printers, and 30 servers
- Connected 70 field offices/youth development centers/detention centers
- Established 1046 email accounts
- Established Helpdesk operations
- Established Network operations center

Planned work for next fiscal year:

General

- Agency-wide policies and procedures
- Select a workflow development tool to further automate the collection, tracking and reporting of information on juveniles within the Juvenile Justice System
- System requirements for Court Counselor and other DJJDP processes
- See the *Project Scope* (pages 9-10)

Computers/Connectivity/Infrastructure

- Connect remaining 58 DJJDP locations and continue establishing email accounts as locations are connected
- Maintain connectivity in all 128 locations and make necessary repairs or upgrades

Description of data: See the *Project Scope* (pages 9-10)

Section A: Project 1 - Juvenile Network (J-NET)

*This section contains information about J-NET
from Project Inception – September 30, 2002*

Relevant statistics: In fiscal year 2000-01 DJJDP recorded a total of 46,327 complaints on 31,743 juveniles. The table below illustrates the total number of complaints and juveniles by complaint type (delinquent or undisciplined).

Delinquent complaints	41, 042
Undisciplined complaints	5, 285
Delinquent juveniles	26, 583
Undisciplined juveniles	5, 160

Financial/Budget:

- **Total cost to develop/transition project:** The total cost to develop the new workflow system and ramp down J-NET, estimated from January 2002 through June 2006, is \$2,559,472. This cost will include project preparation activities, the selection of the workflow product, and development and maintenance of the workflow functionality. The cost will not include the future infrastructure costs. It should be noted that projections are considered to be detailed and the most accurate estimates possible through June 30, 2003. More accurate estimates will become available once a new tool is purchased and the development team has adequate time to learn the system. Cost and time, as well as project scope beyond June 30, 2003, are considered to be preliminary broad estimates and are expected to change once a workflow development tool has been purchased, staff has gained familiarity with the workflow development tool, and the design team has input regarding the future direction of the system.
- **Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget for January 1, 2002-June 30, 2006 and requested in SFY July 1, 2002-June 30, 2006 expansion:**

Continuation budget

\$1,229,242

- January 1, 2002-June 30, 2002: \$55,539 (State personnel costs for 1.25 positions)
- July 1, 2002-June 30, 2003: \$280,791 (State personnel costs for 3.5 positions)
- July 1, 2003-June 30, 2006: \$892,912 (three-year total of State personnel costs for 3.5 positions; an annual increase of 3 percent has been budgeted for State employees salaries for SFY03-05)

Expansion budget

None

- **Total state funds spent as of December 31, 2002:** None

Total federal funds available in budget for the preparation, purchase, and development of the new **Section A:**
Project 1 - Juvenile Network (J-NET)

*This section contains information about J-NET
from Project Inception – September 30, 2002*

- **workflow system as of January 1, 2002:**

Source	Currently Budgeted
BJA Grant (Application Transition/Ramp Down, Project Preparation & Software Selection and Application Development categories below) Projections from January 2002-September 2002	\$1,022,770 (total of all items in sections below marked with an *)
BJA Grant (Project Administrator, training, and unallocated funds)	\$194,777
TOTAL	\$1,217,547

- **Future federal funds awarded:** None
- **Other receipts:** None
- **Total local/county costs to date to use the new workflow development product:** 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.
- **January 1, 2002-February 28, 2002 J-NET application transition and ramp down**

NOTE: The following is a two-month projection of work funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant for the J-NET application transition and ramp down.

Application Transition and Ramp Down Category	Cost
Contractual employees-development ramp down*	\$42,910
EDS Project Assessment*	\$150,212
TOTAL	\$193,122

*Note: * indicates entry funded from the Bureau of Justice appropriation; other entries funded from State funds.*

- **January 1, 2002-June 30, 2002 project preparation and software selection costs in existing agency budget:**

NOTE: The following is a nine-month projection for project preparation and software section activities: implementation strategy development, work plan development, assistance in developing business rules, vendor selection matrix development, and software selection.

Section A: Project 1 - Juvenile Network (J-NET)

*This section contains information about J-NET
from Project Inception – September 30, 2002*

Project Preparation & Software Selection Categories	Cost
Contractual employees (EDS assistance)*	\$121,648
DJJDP employees (1.25 resources for 6 months, includes an application development manager (ADM) and .25 of a programmer position)	\$55,539
Project Preparation & Software Selection TOTAL	\$177,187

Note: * indicates entry funded from the Bureau of Justice appropriation; other entries funded from State funds.

- SFY July 1, 2002-June 30, 2006 development costs in existing agency budget:**

Application Development Category	Cost
Workflow software purchase*	\$500,000
Contractual employees*	\$200,000
Workflow Tool Training*	\$8,000
DJJDP employees (3.5 resources @ 100% for 3 months; 3.5 resources @ 60% for 45 months, includes ADM, .5 of a programmer position and 2 additional programmers as mentioned in Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills section on page 16)	\$735,671
Application Development TOTAL	\$1,443,671

Note: * indicates entry funded from the Bureau of Justice appropriation; other entries funded from State funds.

- SFY July 1, 2002-June 30, 2006 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget:**

Application Maintenance Category	Cost
DJJDP employees (3.5 resources @ 40% for 45 months, includes ADM, .5 of a programmer position and 2 additional programmers as mentioned in Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills section on page 16)	\$438,032
Application Maintenance TOTAL	\$438,032

Section A: Project 1 - Juvenile Network (J-NET)

*This section contains information about J-NET
from Project Inception – September 30, 2002*

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

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

Development Category	Cost
IRMC Quality Assurance Reviews (5% of \$2,253,667 for Software Selection & Project Preparation, Application Development, Application Maintenance project costs and remaining BJA funds)	\$112,683
TOTAL	\$112,683

TOTAL J-NET Unmet Funding Needs for new system	\$112,683
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Technology barriers/changes/advances: DJJDP has chosen, under guidance of the IRMC and CJIN, to purchase a workflow development tool. The benefits associated with implementation of a workflow solution include:

- In-house development – the ability to be self-sufficient through ownership of the tool and the use of in-house development resources: three State employed programmer/developers and an Application Development Manager.
- Better information, better decisions – provide the right information to the right person at the right time in the right form.
- Flexibility – the ability to easily modify processes and information flow based upon new organization or legislative requirements. Workflow products also allow work to be broken up and implemented in manageable “chunks”.
- Ease of Use – most workflow products provide easy to use graphical and forms based setup tools requiring minimal programming.
- Increased control – the ability to know exactly where in the process a workflow is and who needs to take what action.
- Performance improvement – the ability to analyze process performance measurements allowing you to continuously monitor and improve your business processes.
- Consistency – the ability to make sure processes are followed consistently.
- Information Sharing – the ability to allow personnel from other State agencies to view data through the use of industry standard protocols and file formats.
- Stability – workflow products now have mainstream acceptance and are in production use at more than half of the fortune 500 companies in the United States.

Section A: Project 1 - Juvenile Network (J-NET)

*This section contains information about J-NET
from Project Inception – September 30, 2002*

Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills: The DJJDP application development team is currently staffed with an Application Development Manager and a programmer. A second programmer is recommended for hire, and a third programmer will be hired once reclassification efforts are complete in the early summer, 2002. Training for developers will need to occur for the new application tool.

Changes in user needs: There have been no major changes in user needs during this period.

Coordination issues: The project team for development of the new application will continue to keep all users/partners involved through updates, newsletters, and meetings. Regular reporting will be provided to the IRMC and CJIN. Appropriate certification, based on the new technology direction for the project, is being sought through the IRMC.

Funding shortages: A portion of a \$5 million dollar Bureau of Justice Assistance appropriation and DJJDP State Funds will fund the new system. The grant appropriation will be expended by September 2002. There is currently no funding budgeted to cover IRMC Quality Assurance Reviews. If need for such reviews arise, funding sources within DJJDP or other appropriate options will be pursued.

IRMC actions: The Implementation Strategy and Work Plan documents have been submitted to the IRMC for review and approval at the meeting scheduled in March 2002.

Scheduling: The project team must work in conjunction with DJJDP management to decide priorities and assist with connectivity so that the new workflow system can be developed and distributed.

Appendix H

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. North Carolina, like many other states, has criminal justice information distributed over a wide range of state and local agencies, on different platforms, and in different physical locations. Although this design recognizes that the best data is typically captured close to its source, it tends to cause redundant data entry by each criminal justice agency as the offender moves through each step of the criminal justice system.

The CJIN data sharing standards effort has been primarily funded via a \$300,000 State Fiscal Year 1996/97 non-recurring non-reverting appropriation. The \$300,000 has been spent as follows:

- \$164,728 was used as 25% match monies to a Governor's Crime Commission grant in which CJIN developed standards for the exchange and storage of CJIN data elements; performed an inventory of agency systems, populated the CJIN data repository; and established a CJIN Web site to host the repository. CJIN was the pilot agency for the Federated Metadata Repository statewide initiative. We also can provide data views in the Federal Government Information Locator Service (GILS) format.
- \$129,470 was used to advance data integration of the citation and case information transmitted electronically from the law enforcement vehicle to the courtroom.
- \$5,802 was used for maintenance of the CJIN web site, which is where you link to the CJIN data repository from.

In October 2001, CJIN was awarded a \$200,000 grant by the National Governors' Association (NGA) to learn more about Extended Markup Language (XML) and the possibilities it offers in advancing our data sharing efforts. CJIN is aware that other criminal justice agencies are successfully using XML and that it has become a critical component in their architecture. The maturity level of XML, along with the success stories we have heard particularly in the courts arena, are motivating factors for this project.

Project scope: Continue to advance our data sharing efforts via XML while preserving our current investment in the CJIN data repository. This work effort will be funded by the NGA grant.

Lead state agency responsible for project: Department of Justice

Other state agencies and local/federal partners: Department of Correction, Administrative Office of the Courts, Information Resource Management Commission, North Carolina Government Information Locator Service, Federated Metadata Data Repository project

Beginning date of project: July 1997

Projected completion date: The NGA grant monies expire on September 30, 2003.

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:

We will work towards achieving the goals and objectives of the CJIN XML grant. This includes researching the 'best of breed' industry white papers, along with emerging governmental standards such as court XML and work being done by the

Bureau of Justice Assistance, to determine the potential of XML in the North Carolina criminal justice community; cataloging evolving criminal justice data standards or schema and add the resulting XML Document Type Declaration's (DTD) to our existing web-based, data repository tool; developing a pilot project that shares data, using XML protocols, among two or more state criminal justice agencies, and at least one local agency; and continuing to partner our CJIN efforts with the statewide technical architecture.

Note: At the time that this report was being finalized, we learned that Information Technology Services (ITS) had cancelled its contract with the vendor that was hosting the Federal Metadata Repository (FMR) and the CJIN data repository. This will impact the planned grant work described in the preceding paragraph and we will need to assess the situation further and then revise the grant.

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 full project cost estimate at this point in time.

Total state funds budgeted in SFY01-03 budget: \$0.

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:
\$200,000

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

SFY03-05 development costs in existing agency budget: \$0

SFY03-05 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, mainly XML, could establish a universal format for the exchange of structured documents and data between disparate environments.

Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills: Presently, there is no staff to work on this project other than what has been funded with the NGA grant. In the State Fiscal Year 2001-2003 expansion budget, CJIN requested a part-time CJIN Database Specialist and a part-time CJIN Web Administrator but no funding was received.

Changes in user needs: N/A

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

Funding shortages: After the NGA grant monies are exhausted, CJIN will not have any more funds to work on this project.

IRMC actions: N/A

Scheduling: N/A

Appendix I

CJIN Network Security

CJIN Network Security

The integration of Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) requires that disparate systems be linked together so data can be passed and shared throughout the systems as various agencies perform their individual functions. In order to safeguard the integrity of the various systems and provide a comprehensive security plan, initial security components of firewall protection (restricting access to information to authorized users), data encryption (securing data transmissions over unsecured communications), and authentication and authorization (providing the capability for identification and verification of all users of North Carolina criminal justice information paths) are being deployed. Supporting security policies have been developed to support these network security strategies.

The CJIN Network security initiative received a federal FY 1998 appropriation of \$3,500,000 to fund the development of the firewall/Virtual Private Network (VPN), data encryption, and authentication and authorization (A&A) strategies and then to implement the strategies as far as funding permits. The CJIN Governing Board has approved the three strategies and it created a Security Oversight Committee (SOC) to act on its behalf in information security matters and to provide project direction. The SOC works closely with its Technical Advisory Group (TAG). This project has had representation from the CJIN State agencies, local government, the State's Chief Security Officer, and Office of Information Technology Services (ITS). The strategies phase of this project was coordinated with the Statewide Network Security (SNS) initiative because it made sense to combine resources, avoid duplication of effort, and develop models for use by many state agencies.

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, Office of Information Technology Services (ITS)

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

Beginning Date of Project: September 1998

Projected Completion Date: Work will continue on a 'best effort' basis because grant funds are exhausted.

Accomplishments to Date:

- **Development of firewall, data encryption, and A&A strategies.**
- **Thirteen firewall/virtual private networks are in various stages of deployment through the State agencies.**
- **Data encryption solutions are being deployed throughout the State agencies.**
- **The Department of Correction is the pilot site for the A&A strategy and it is in the final stages of user acceptance testing.**
- **There is a two-year Service Level Agreement (SLA) with ITS for firewall/VPN services.**
- **A two-year A&A SLA with ITS is in its final negotiation stages.**

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; additional scope and funds have not been identified.

Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget and requested in SFY01-03 expansion: \$0 continuation budget; CJIN requested 1.0 FTE in SFY01-03 Expansion Budget for a CJIN Network Security Administrator but it was not funded.

Total state funds spent to date: \$0

Total federal funds spent to date: **\$3,500,000**

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: Too premature to predict at this point in time because solutions are still being deployed 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: Based on the present project scope, which has been limited to grant funds, approximately \$879,000 is needed for maintaining the present environment. This includes year 3 costs for both the firewall/VPN SLA and A&A SLA with ITS, recurring maintenance costs on the equipment and software, and funding for a CJIN Network Security Administrator. Please note that this figure does not include any replacement or upgrades for equipment or software and typically this is a three year life cycle. We have also not addressed other components of the network security initiative yet.

Issues

Technology barriers/changes/advances: CJIN is establishing an enterprise-wide security solution and depends on best-of-breed solutions in the industry. As technology advances, we will have to ensure that our existing solutions meets those new challenges.

Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills: The grant funds paid for the contractors and there is no CJIN staffing to support this project. An expansion budget request in SFY01-03 was not funded for a CJIN Network Security Administrator. Existing State agency staff is doing the best they can to work on this project.

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: N/A

Appendix J

eCitation

eCitation

eCitation was designed to replace the manual, paper process of issuing traffic citations, by reducing citation data entry to a single iteration (in an officer's patrol car), and transmitting that data directly to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). The AOC is the repository for electronic data for all trial courts in North Carolina. eCitation is a computerized citation process, producing the NC Uniform Citation (N.C.U.C.) in an electronic format that moves almost instantaneously from the patrol car to the courts. Data is collected on an officer's Mobile Data Computer (MDC) and sent, via the CJIN network, directly to the AOC. The eCitation project is a collaborative effort between AOC and the NC State Highway Patrol (SHP).

Currently, the eCitation system is in use in Cumberland County (the pilot county), involving the Cumberland County Clerk of Superior Court and other court officials, the Cumberland County Sheriff's Department, the Fayetteville Police Department, and the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV). eCitation law enforcement users in Cumberland County include the State Highway Patrol Troopers (26) within that county (22,802 cases made in 1999), Cumberland County Deputy Sheriffs (2), the Fayetteville Police Traffic Enforcement Section (10), and DMV Enforcement (1) for a total of 39 officers. The eCitation system is presently limited to infractions and misdemeanor violations (no "arrestable" offenses).

With the successful completion of the pilot project, the project moves to the statewide implementation planning. The planning project will result in the implementation plan, budget, training program and local needs assessments for eventual statewide rollout of the eCitation automation. With the transition from pilot project to planning project, the management of eCitation has transferred from the SHP to the AOC.

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

Lead state agency responsible for project: Administrative Office of the Courts (supporting Clerks of Superior Court, District Attorneys, Magistrates and other judicial personnel).

Other state agencies and local/federal partners: Department of Crime Control and Public Safety/State Highway Patrol, Sheriffs' Departments, and local law enforcement.

Beginning date of project: Pilot Phase I – May 1999 (Completed September 30, 2000)
Pilot Phase II – October 2000 (Completed September 30, 2001)
Planning Statewide Implementation – October 1, 2001 (current phase)

Projected completion date: For the planning statewide implementation phase, September 30, 2003.

Accomplishments to date:

- Phase I Proof-of-Concept Pilot Project certification by Information Resource Management Commission (IRMC) – September 1999
- Phase II Refinement Project certification by IRMC – October 2000
- Pilot Project Completion – September 30, 2001
- Planning Statewide Implementation phase certification by the IRMC - March 2002

Planned work for the next year:

- Assess local law enforcement agency and individual courthouse technology needs for eCitation implementation.
- Develop statewide implementation plan, including a training plan and program for court personnel, to be coordinated with NC SHP training of law enforcement personnel.

- Develop maintenance and support plan for automation post-implementation, including on-going funding needs and potential sources.
- Analyze variant wireless technology platforms in use by local law enforcement agencies for potential compatibility with the CJIN Mobile Data Network.
- Assess and update system architecture and security features to comply with IRMC standards.
- Implement eCitation automation in at least 2 more counties.

Description of data: Data customarily collected to populate/complete the North Carolina Uniform Citation.

Description of users: Clerks of Superior Court, NC SHP, local law enforcement (Sheriffs and municipal police), District Attorneys, Judges.

For projected statewide implementation:

All NC law enforcement agencies currently using the N.C.U.C. and wireless technology compatible with the CJIN Mobile Data Network will be able to use the eCitation process. eCitation data resides on the AOC mainframe computer, leaving only issues of local technology needs to be resolved. As time and budget permit, other wireless communication protocols will be evaluated for compatibility.

Relevant statistics: NC law enforcement officers issue 1,200,000 citations each year. Initial projected savings from reduced work effort in the offices of the Clerks of Superior Court are in excess of \$500,000 each year. This amount is based on time savings only and staff would then be able to do other tasks.

Financial/Budget

- Pilot Phase I (Complete) – a \$500,000 grant from the Governor’s Highway Safety Program (GHSP)
- Pilot Phase II (Complete) – a \$375,000 grant from GHSP
- Planning Statewide Implementation Project – a \$200,000 grant from the National Governors’ Association (NGA).
- Statewide Implementation – Implementation budget is to be determined as a deliverable of the planning statewide implementation project.

Total cost to develop project: Unknown at this point time. The cost of statewide implementation will be a deliverable of the planning statewide implementation project.

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:

Pilot Phase I & II – \$500,000 FY 99/00 Federal Grant Funds

Pilot Phase I & II – \$375,000 FY 00/01 Federal Grant Funds

Total federal funds currently in budget:

Planning Statewide Implementation Project – \$200,000 FY 00/02 Federal Grant Funds

Future federal funds awarded: \$0

Other receipts: \$0

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

The eCitation application is owned by the State of North Carolina / CJIN and will be distributed at \$0 cost to participating court and law enforcement agencies.

Local contribution/in-kind service:

The eCitation pilot project was 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. Similar levels of cooperation are expected for new counties implemented.

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:

Future funding needs are to be determined as a deliverable of the planning statewide implementation project. Expected areas for future funding need assessments include:

Equipment:

- Individual courthouse computer and printer equipment needs for implementation.
- Law enforcement agency computer and printer equipment needs for implementation.
- Maintenance funding/schedule for existing and new equipment.

Training:

- AOC staff to train Clerks' office and other judicial personnel.
- SHP staff to train law enforcement officers.
- Costs of training materials, travel and facilities.

Support:

- Support staff needs will depend on the statewide implementation plan (i.e. schedule and concurrent implementations).

Issues

Technology barriers/changes/advances: Scanning/bar-coding on the NC Driver's License and vehicle registration cards requires separate computer equipment, and may not be available to all users. Variant wireless communication protocols in use by law enforcement agencies may prevent implementation for those agencies.

Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills: **As indicated above, training and support needs are to be determined as part of the planning project. The planning project itself requires the services of a contract Business Analyst, to perform the rollout planning. See "Scheduling," below.**

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

Coordination issues: Multi-agency coordination. Continuous communication is required.

Funding shortages: Currently none. The NGA grant is sufficient to fund the planning statewide implementation project.

IRMC actions: Certification for planning phase of statewide rollout, March 2002.

Scheduling: Project planning start (i.e. posting via State's convenience contract for contract analyst services) after IRMC Certification.

Appendix K

eShuck

eShuck – Administrative Office of the Courts

eShuck is a courtroom application that will process and dispose of eCitations in a paperless environment. eShuck will 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: N/A

Beginning date of project: May 2000

Projected completion date: TBD, presently there is no funding to work on this project.

Accomplishments to date:

- Completed 90% of requirements and analysis

Planned work for the next year:

- N/A, there is no funding available.

Description of data: Uniform Citation data

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

Relevant statistics:

Financial/Budget

Total cost to develop project: TBD

Total state funds budgeted in SFY01-03 budget: \$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: TBD.

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: There is no money to fund any staffing.

Changes in user needs: N/A

Coordination issues: None.

Funding shortages: Yes.

IRMC actions: N/A

Scheduling: N/A

Appendix L

CJIN Planning Study

CJIN Planning Study

CJIN has 'married' three grants together to fund the CJIN planning study project. Each grant will operate independently for compliance with the specific terms and conditions of the grant though. The CJIN planning study will allow the State to update selected sections of its 1995 blueprint for developing a statewide CJIN. Each bullet below is a Statement of Work (SOW) that will be competitively bid and managed.

Key components of the CJIN planning study include:

- Develop a public awareness campaign to educate targeted audiences (i.e., legislature, public safety, general public, and other interested parties) on CJIN.
- Validate the present CJIN Voice strategy, its projected infrastructure cost, and identify ways to fund it. The CJIN Governing Board has identified CJIN Voice as a high priority project and it is critical to increased communications and interoperability between agencies.
- Identify what CJIN needs in recurring funding streams. Many projects were developed in a phased approach with one-time federal grant monies and subsequently 'absorbed' into the agency's operating budget for the common good because CJIN has no recurring funds. However, it is becoming more difficult for agencies to subsidize these projects due to current budgetary constraints. The CJIN Governing Board has been unsuccessful in expanding its staff to support the twenty-one legislatively appointed members while meeting increased demands of project management and financial reporting.
- Coordinate efforts within the State to determine the feasibility of expanding the law to require fingerprinting of serious misdemeanants (classified as A1 and 1 under the Structured Sentencing Guidelines) by the year 2004, determine the cost, verify the work can be completed by 2004, and identify what is needed at both at the local and state levels. The inclusion of misdemeanor arrests/convictions in the North Carolina criminal history record will allow law enforcement agencies and criminal justice officials to obtain a more accurate and comprehensive profile of an offender's criminal behavior.
- Eliminate excessive redundant data entry into separate systems using different coding schemes. We will research and evaluate both a juvenile and an adult criminal history record and ensure there are no technological impediments with the criminal history record between the systems.

Note: CJIN is actively participating like an agency during the budget crisis by reducing the expenditure of general fund appropriations. As a result, the CJIN planning study is experiencing delays because the two of the grants are considered 100% state funds totaling \$882,507. The planning study scope will be reduced if grant funds expire before the funds are exhausted.

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 DOJ 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: \$0

Total state funds spent to date: \$ 109,166 FY 99 State Appropriations (DOJ grant)

Total federal funds spent to date: \$ 327,500 FY 99 Federal Grant Funds (DOJ grant)

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.

Note: DOJ has submitted a pre-grant application to the Governor's Crime Commission for \$255,050. If awarded, this grant would start on July 1, 2002. The grant is for the development of both the high level and the low level technical specifications

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.

Funding shortages: N/A

IRMC actions: N/A

Scheduling: N/A

Appendix N

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.

1.

Planned work for next year: After July 31, 2001 the SAFIS is 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 2001 the City-County Bureau of Identification (Raleigh), the Mecklenburg County Sheriff's Office (MCSO), the NC DOC and the SBI conducted 209,283 fingerprint searches resulting in 62,399 identifications. Sixteen North Carolina law enforcement agencies performed 30,299 remote latent searches resulting in 1,371 identifications. (See attached North Carolina SAFIS Remote Latent Terminal map.) As of December 31, 2001 the SAFIS database totaled 1,040,474 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 SFY01-03 budget: The SBI is responsible for the SAFIS infrastructure maintained at SBI Headquarters and DOJ IT. The FY01-02 maintenance cost is \$474,577.00. The budgeted maintenance cost for FY02-04 is expected to be \$987,669.

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

Total federal funds currently in budget: None

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 is responsible for the overall management and day-to-day operation of the SAFIS infrastructure. The SBI's Identification Section provides fingerprint technicians work 24x7 to support the day-to-day operation of SAFIS. These technicians receive, search and disposition fingerprint cases received from over one hundred live scan devices throughout North Carolina.

SFY03-05 development costs in existing agency budget: \$0.

SFY03-05 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget: Maintenance costs for the SFY03-05 is expected to be approximately \$1,046,370.

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 Criminal Justice Information Network SAFIS & Live Scan Implementation

Prior To Phase I	Network Infrastructure		Live Scan	Total	Amount	Current Status	Counties Served	Population Served
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Equipment	Funding	Spent			
1995, '96 & '97 NCHIP Grant	\$0	\$2,445,255	\$0	\$2,445,255	\$2,445,255	AFIS 2000 upgrade completed.		
1997 NC GCC CJIN SAFIS Expansion Grant	\$0	\$1,495,381	\$0	\$1,495,381	\$1,495,381	SAFIS business recovery completed.		
SBI SAFIS Infrastructure Maintenance 1	\$246,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NIST Archive implemented.		
Live scan maintenance 2	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Local agency/NCDOC AFIS & live scan equipment. 2	22	3,152,175
Totals	\$246,600	\$3,940,636	\$0	\$3,940,636	\$3,940,636			
Phase I 1997-1999	Network Infrastructure		Live Scan	Total	Amount	Current Status	Counties Served	Population Served
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Equipment	Funding	Spent			
1997 NC General Assembly CJIN Appropriation 3	\$0	\$258,000	\$742,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	Live scans & telecommunication infrastructure completed.	43	3,255,914
1998 NC General Assembly CJIN Appropriation	\$0	\$397,000	\$53,000	\$450,000	\$450,000	NIST Archive implemented.		
1998 NC GCC CJIN SAFIS Grant	\$0	\$660,000	\$1,590,000	\$2,250,000	\$2,250,000	Live scans installed.		
SBI SAFIS Infrastructure Maintenance	\$584,851	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	AFIS 2000 upgrade completed.		
Live scan maintenance 2	Unk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Totals	\$584,851	\$1,315,000	\$2,385,000	\$3,700,000	\$3,700,000			
Phase II 1999-2001	Network Infrastructure		Live Scan	Total	Amount	Current Status	Counties Served	Population Served
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Equipment	Funding	Spent			
1999 CJIN SAFIS Grant	\$0	\$1,652,000	\$848,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	IRMC certified January 4, 2000	10	403,668
SBI SAFIS Infrastructure Maintenance	\$1,010,090	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Maintenance/warranty extended thru 6/30/2002 on CJIN live scans.		
Live scan maintenance 2	Unk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Live scans installed.		
Totals	\$1,010,090	\$1,652,000	\$848,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	AFIS/CCH interface completed.		
						Upgrades completed to DBI live scan devices.		
						Printrak contractual services completed for NCT auto add and auto CCH error correction .		
						SBI ID PC's and printers upgraded along with DOJ/SBI communication devices.		
TOTALS	Network Infrastructure		Live Scan	Total	Amount	Current Status	Counties Served	Population Served
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Equipment	Funding	Spent			
Grand Total	\$1,841,541	\$6,907,636	\$3,233,000	\$10,140,636	\$10,140,636		75	6,811,757
No Funding	Network Infrastructure		Live Scan	Total	Amount	Current Status	Counties Served	Population Served
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Equipment	Funding	Spent			
No funding	\$0	\$65,000	\$1,378,000	\$0	\$0		25	475,652
Live scan maintenance 2	Unk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Communications 4	Unk							
Total Counties & Population							100	7,287,409

1. Maintenance cost is for fiscal year 1996-1997.

2. Cost is unknown since the criminal justice agencies in the 22 counties in Phase I purchased their live scan equipment on their own. The projected cost per live scan device is expected to be \$11,000 beginning 7/1/2002. \$1,144,376 from the 1999 CJIN SAFIS grant was used to extend the maintenance/warranty on CJIN live scan devices through 6/30/2000.

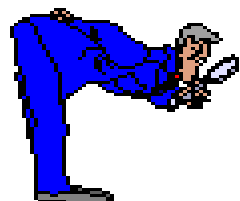
3. \$750,000 used as match monies for 1998 NC GCC CJIN SAFIS grant.

4. Communication costs are unknown since most agencies use either a dedicated DCI or ITS circuit.

North Carolina SAFIS Future Funding Requirements

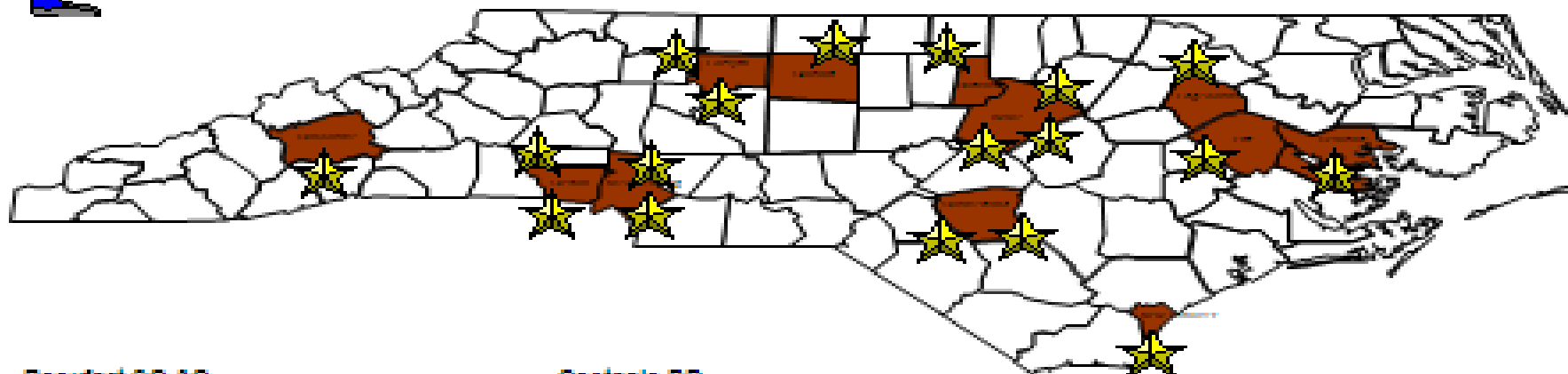
Phase I	SAFIS Infrastructure		Live Scan	NC Sales	Total Cost	
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Equipment	Tax	Non-Recurring	Total Cost
July 1, 2004						
SBI SAFIS Infrastructure	\$880,740	\$6,291,000	\$0	\$377,460	\$6,668,460	\$7,549,200
SBI SAFIS Assistant Manager 1	\$56,355	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$56,355
Estimated Total	\$937,095	\$6,291,000	\$0	\$377,460	\$6,668,460	\$7,605,555
Phase II	SAFIS Infrastructure		Live Scan	NC Sales	Total Cost	
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Equipment	Tax	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 Assisant Manager 1	\$56,355	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$56,355
Estimated Total	\$657,795	\$4,296,000	\$0	\$257,760	\$4,553,760	\$5,211,555
Phase III	SAFIS Infrastructure		Live Scan	NC Sales	Total Cost	
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Equipment	Tax	Non-Recurring	Total Cost
Live scan replacement for 88 devices 2	\$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 3	\$315,000	\$0	\$2,250,000	\$135,000	\$2,385,000	\$2,700,000
SBI SAFIS Assistant Manager 1	\$56,355	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$56,355
Estimated Total	\$1,478,755	\$0	\$10,160,000	\$609,600	\$10,769,600	\$12,248,355
TOTALS	SAFIS Infrastructure		Live Scan	NC Sales	Total Cost	
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Equipment	Tax	Non-Recurring	Total Cost
Grand Total	\$3,073,645	\$10,587,000	\$10,160,000	\$1,244,820	\$21,991,820	\$25,065,465

1. Proposed grade 73 at midrange includes 25% for benefits and 5% increase in each subsequent phase. If phases overlap the total recurring cost for salary will decrease since the salary is based on a yearly rate.
2. Vendor will support maintenance through 1/30/2005 on existing devices. \$70,000 for each new live scan.
3. \$125,000 for each new remote latent terminal.



NC SAFIS

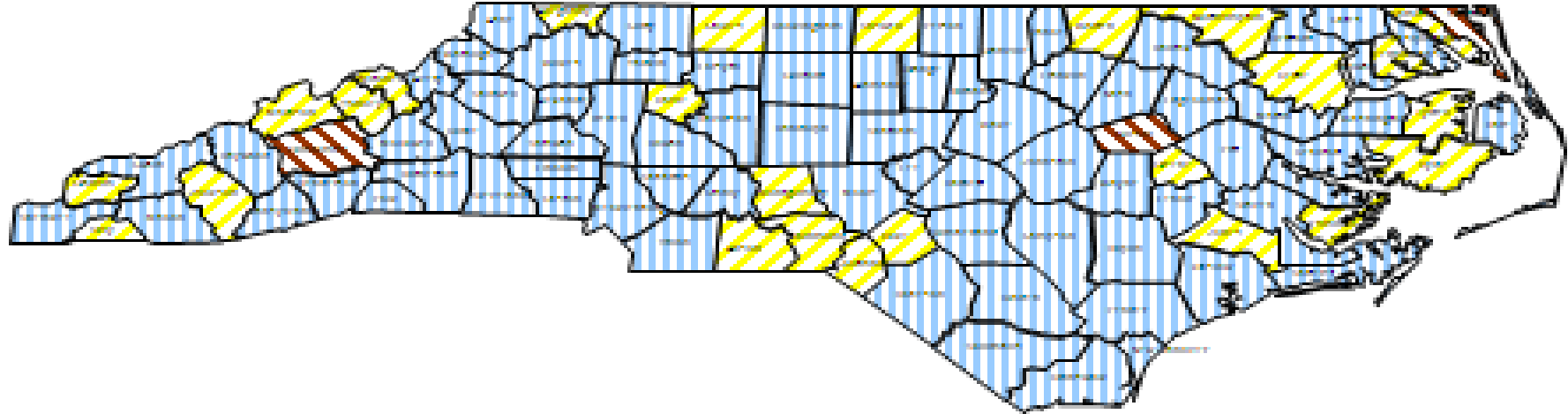
Remote Latent Terminals



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

**North Carolina
State Bureau of Investigation
SAFIS Live Scan**



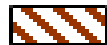
Police Departments

- Greenville PD - Printrak
- High Point PD - Printrak
- Jacksonville PD 1 - Visionics
- Kinston PD - Visionics
- Morehead City PD 1 - Visionics
- New Bern PD - Crossmatch
- Wilson PD - Visionics

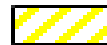
Printrak



Visionics



No Live Scan



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

Appendix O

End User Technology Administrative Office of the Courts

End User Technology – Administrative Office of the Courts

The Administrative Office of the Courts has implemented and upgraded the Local Architecture Network (LAN) infrastructure with there being a LAN in 102 courthouses across the state (note: there are two annexes in Guilford and Edgecombe/Nash counties). Equipment replacements included 915 devices (thin clients and personal computers), 100 new laptops, and 100 network laser jet printers. The infrastructure is now in place so that when web based applications are deployed, all of the courthouses are ready. It is in the AOC five year Information Technology plan (developed by Gartner Group) to rewrite its applications and deploy based on a WEB client.

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:

- All courthouses have a LAN in place.
- Equipment has been installed so web based applications can be deployed.

Planned work for next year:

- None, grant funds are exhausted.

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: \$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 P

End User Technology – Department of Justice

End User Technology – 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: October 2002

2. 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.
3.
 - Vendor delivered products including EUI licenses and installed Training/Certification database for testing.
 4.
 - Testing and acceptance has begun and will be completed in 1Q 2002.

5.

6.

Planned work for next year:

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

Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget:

\$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:

\$0

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:

\$180,000.00 Maintenance Costs

Estimate total unmet future funding needs-both development & operating:

\$200,000 annual software maintenance will be required for the End User Technology each year to continue operations.

Issues

No issues have caused delays at this point. Statements are made as risks to be managed.

Technology barriers/changes/advances:

New technology offers promise for better long-term environment for support, compliance with the state technical architecture and integration with other state databases. However working with multiple best of breed vendors causes coordination difficulties.

Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills:

Staffing is an issue; we have had some retirements of major players in the business and technical support areas. A larger dependence is placed on vendor and contractual services for integration and implementation.

Changes in user needs:

None

Coordination issues:

Coordination of this effort is dependent on DOJ Migration Project and is an integral part of moving from mainframe to open technology. Any alteration in funding or technology may delay completion.

Funding shortages:

Part of the funding (\$350,000), for the DOJ migration Project was deferred at the beginning of 2000-2001. This will indirectly impact the completion if not restored or covered by offsets.

IRMC actions:

None: The project is IRMC certified and status updates are submitted monthly.

Scheduling:

Multiple top priorities in the migration are a challenge, especially with maintaining the current operational environment while implementing the new.

Appendix Q

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 an 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.

Benefits of CourtFlow include:

- Eliminates redundant data entry by the clerk in preparing final judgment and sentencing forms.
- Expedites the preparation of the judgment, and updates ACIS immediately.
- Allows the Judge to sign the completed judgment form in the courtroom. Prior to CourtFlow, the judgment was completed after court, and it took an additional three to six weeks to obtain the judge’s signature on the forms.
- Provides with Senior Resident Judge with automated statistics of pending and closed cases.
- Makes dispositions of court cases available to the District Attorneys offices within 24 hours, thus preventing them from re-scheduling already closed cases.
- Allows Probation Officers to concentrate on managing their clients, rather than spending time to produce typed judgments to the Clerks’ offices.

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: 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.

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 R

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:

All 100 counties have an automated magistrate system

Planned work for the next year:

The magistrate system is in maintenance mode.

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

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

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: 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: Project closed.

Scheduling: N/A