

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 2003

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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, 2003, 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.



North Carolina is recognized today in the Nation as one of the leading states in developing a statewide Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN). Our success is due directly in part to the North Carolina General Assembly recognizing the need for further coordination and cooperation between state and local agencies in establishing standards for sharing of criminal justice information. During the 1994 Special Crime Session, the General Assembly mandated a visionary study to develop a long-range plan for a statewide CJIN. One of the distinguishing aspects of this study was that it took into account the existing major components of the criminal justice information network and the fact that a statewide CJIN would provide a mechanism for targeting and coordinating expenditures. The CJIN Study Report Dated April 1995 outlined major steps and supporting projects needed to complete the development of a statewide criminal justice information network in North Carolina. One of these steps was to create a Governing Board to oversee, coordinate, and direct the statewide efforts for building a CJIN. Based on this recommendation, the General Assembly established the Governing Board. The 2003 Annual Report highlights the major accomplishments and activities of the CJIN Governing Board.

### **How Does CJIN Improve Public Safety and Promote Interoperability?**

- Seventy-six counties, representing approximately 85% of the State's population, have at least one Live Scan device that is connected to the **Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)**. In most instances, an agency submitting an electronic live scan fingerprint card through the SAFIS network will know in less than four hours if an individual has a previous criminal record on file at the state level and/or at the Federal Bureau of Investigation. During 2002 the City-County Bureau of Identification (Raleigh), the Mecklenburg County Sheriff's Office (MCSO), the North Carolina Department of Correction, and the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) conducted 204,797 fingerprint searches resulting in 61,222 identifications. Eighteen North Carolina law enforcement agencies and the Rock Hill South Carolina Police Department performed 31,501 remote latent searches resulting in 1,493 identifications. As of December 31, 2002 the SAFIS database totaled 1,095,985 fingerprint records.
- **CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)** provides public safety agencies across North Carolina with a “life line” for support and individual officer safety. CJIN-MDN has recently completed Phase V, the final major infrastructure installation phase. Although Phase V provides “complete” coverage for the State's approximate 48,000 square miles, the project will continue to explore new technologies that will enhance the operation of the mobile data network and help us to continue providing the level of service our users expect. As of March 5, 2003, there were 281 criminal agencies using CJIN-MDN and a total of 8,190 users.

- The **Statewide Magistrate System** is operational in ninety-eight counties. AOC is working with two counties who had developed their own local, county based magistrate systems prior to the development of the statewide magistrate system. The Magistrate System automates the work of magistrates by managing warrants and other arrest information.
- The **Statewide Automated Warrant Repository System (AWARE)** builds on the Magistrate System environment and will result in the creation of a statewide warrant repository system. AWARE provides public safety personnel across the state with full access to all outstanding summons and warrants created in North Carolina and with the ability to print and serve from any county in the state.
- **End User Technology** has allowed the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to implement and upgrade the Local Architecture Network (LAN) infrastructure, replace equipment, and provide an infrastructure that readies the courthouses for web based applications. End User Technology has supplemented the Department of Justice's (DOJ) migration to a distributed environment that is compliant with Statewide Technical Architecture and Senate Bill 222.
- **CJIN Network Security** developed 'best of industry' strategies for firewalls, data encryption, and authentication / authorization and then deployed equipment to fulfill some of the outstanding network security needs in the State agencies.
- Phase One of **CJIN – Voice Trunking Network (CJIN-VTN)** will provide 800 MHz voice communication coverage for a total of thirty counties, including along Interstate 40 for lane reversal in the event of mass evacuation of the State's southern coastal region.
- **eCitation** is operational in Cumberland and Wake Counties for CJIN-MDN users. Work is currently underway to bring Mecklenburg County on-board next. A statewide implementation plan is currently under development.
- The **Juvenile Network (J-NET) Statewide Connectivity** effort provided a technical infrastructure for the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to use the State's Wide Area Network (WAN). Phases One and Two of The **North Carolina Juvenile On-Line Network (NC-JOIN)** will automate the Court Counselor's daily work routines dealing with tracking the juveniles through the system.
- **CJIN Data Sharing Standards** is piloting Extended Markup Language (XML). XML is a multi-agency data transport tool that allows disparate systems to more easily "talk" to one another. XML appears to be emerging as a universal standard for sharing data across criminal justice information systems.
- The **CJIN Planning Project Study** is underway to update selected components of the 1995 blueprint as significant advancements in technology have presented new technological solutions.

## CJIN Funding Priorities

The CJIN Governing Board's identifies its funding priorities as follows:

- CJIN requests the establishment of a \$25,000 **recurring State appropriation for the CJIN Governing Board's operating expenses**. As of the March 13, 2003 BD-701 report provided by DOJ's Financial Services Section, there is a balance of \$6,392 in Board operating monies. The Board submitted a pre-grant application to the Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) and a \$20,000 award was approved by the GCC. However, this award is contingent upon approval by Secretary Beatty, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety (DCC&PS), and Governor Easley. In April 2003, the GCC will formally announce the awards. CJIN considers this grant as a "one-year bridge" to keep the Board operational until recurring funds are appropriated. (Note: \$5,000 will be used as grant match monies.)
- CJIN requests **recurring funding for a CJIN Administrative Assistant III position**, level 67, at a midpoint salary of \$35,183. A federal grant is currently funding the CJIN Administrative Assistant position as time-limited through June 30, 2003. Although CJIN has additional staffing needs (both technical and financial), the CJIN Administrative Assistant has been deemed the most critical. CJIN recognizes these are tight financial times to be expanding its staff but to date, the CJIN Executive Director remains the only CJIN employee.
- CJIN requests \$2,750,000 for the **Statewide Automated Warrant Repository System (AWARE)**. It should be noted that \$2,750,000 is considered a worst-case scenario number. AOC submitted a pre-grant application to the GCC and a \$1,000,000 award was approved by the GCC. However, this award is contingent upon approval by Secretary Beatty, DCC&PS, and Governor Easley. In April 2003, the GCC will formally announce the awards. Once AWARE is implemented, public safety personnel throughout the state will have full access to all outstanding summons and warrants created in North Carolina as well as the ability to print and serve them from any county in the state. AWARE is one of many modules of the AOC's modernized Court Information System (CIS).
- CJIN requests \$7,500,000 to complete the State Highway Patrol's upgrade from an analog microwave communications system to digital microwave technology. The digital microwave system will provide a necessary backbone communications infrastructure link for both **CJIN Voice and CJIN-MDN**. The digital microwave system will eliminate the monthly recurring costs for telco data circuits being paid by DOJ to support Mobile Data transmitters today.
- CJIN requests \$3,000,000 to continue working on the **Computerized Criminal History (CCH)** application. The State does not have a single, comprehensive statewide criminal history record. Criminal justice 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.

## Requests for Special Provisions to Support CJIN

CJIN uses the General Assembly report as its primary vehicle to request special provisions. It should be noted that the first two special provision requests match GCC's legislative recommendations.

- Relocate the CJIN Governing Board to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety (DCC&PS). Section 23.3 of Chapter 18 of the Session Laws of the 1996 Second Extra Session established the CJIN Governing Board within DOJ for administrative and budgetary purposes. The Board exercises all of its statutory powers independent of DOJ. CJIN works very closely with several boards, commissions, and agencies that reside within DCC&PS. With DCC&PS agencies such as the Division of Emergency Management and GCC playing an even larger role in administering homeland security grants, it makes sense to place CJIN within close proximity of those agencies. This move would further promote collaboration and likely result in increased efficiency.
- Require mandatory fingerprinting for a broader range of misdemeanants that are already in custody. The local jurisdictions define their own policies in accord with the overall guidelines defined by the respective Senior Resident Superior Court Judges in the various judicial districts. This practice can leave significant gaps in individual criminal histories when criminal justice officials are trying to determine the accuracy and completeness of an offender's criminal record. CJIN and GCC have partnered to advance this effort and since October 2002, Ciber has been on contract to determine the impact from both a state and local agency perspective. Ciber will present the final report at the May 8, 2003 Board meeting. CJIN intends to submit a revised report to the General Assembly after this project is completed.
- Transfer responsibility to complete the development of NC-JOIN from the CJIN Governing Board to the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP). The Juvenile Justice Reform Act, Senate Bill 1260, Section 121, requires that the CJIN Governing Board develop a juvenile justice information plan for creation of the juvenile justice information system. This legislation was enacted when juvenile justice information was divided between the Administrative Office of the Courts and the former Division of Youth Services in the Department of Human Resources. The CJIN Governing Board delegated the responsibility of creating NC-JOIN to the NC-JOIN project team within the DJJDP. Since the development, support, and daily operations and associated funding of NC-JOIN already reside in DJJDP, it seems logical to have DJJDP be the responsible party for NC-JOIN. CJIN will continue to provide oversight of NC-JOIN just like any other CJIN initiative and will receive project reports at Board meetings.

# **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 states 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
- North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN)
- CJIN Network Security
- End-User Technology
- Statewide Computerized Criminal History (CCH) Repository
- Statewide Identification Index

### CJIN Participants

CJIN comprises both state and local, public and private representatives. The Department of Justice, the Department of Correction, the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Division of Motor Vehicles 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 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.

At the July 11, 2002 Board meeting, Mr. Robert Brinson, Department of Correction Chief Information Officer, was re-elected as the CJIN Chair and Lieutenant Kenneth Wiseman, Jr., Fayetteville Police Department, was re-elected as Vice-Chair. Per legislation, the CJIN Chair and Vice-Chair serve a one-year term. Ms. Carol Morin, CJIN Executive Director, remains the sole CJIN dedicated employee. A CJIN planning study federal grant has funded a CJIN Administrative Assistant through June 30, 2003. All other agencies contribute their resources in an in-kind, ad-hoc fashion.

The Board meets every other month, usually on the second Thursday of the month. Due to budget constraints on the Board's operating monies, most of the meetings are held in Raleigh to minimize travel expenses. 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 (<http://cjin.jus.state.nc.us>) that has the basics - meeting minutes, reports to the General Assembly, Board membership, and other relevant CJIN project materials. A CJIN userid is available for questions ('cjin@mail.jus.state.nc.us'). The CJIN web site is hosted by the Department of Justice.

### CJIN Governing Board Financials

In State Fiscal Year 2002-03, CJIN had received \$81,500 in remaining appropriated funds. CJIN budgeted the money as follows: \$71,637 is used as Governor's Crime Commission 25% grant match monies and \$9,863 is for Board operations. As of the March 13, 2003 BD-701 report provided by Department of Justice's Financial Services Section, there is a balance of \$61,980 in grant match monies and \$6,392 in Board operations monies. CJIN anticipates using 100% of the grant match monies by September 30, 2003. The Board submitted a pre-grant application to the Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) and a \$20,000 award was approved by the GCC. However, this award is contingent upon approval by Secretary Beatty, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, and Governor Easley. In April 2003, the GCC will formally announce the awards. CJIN considers this grant as a "one-year bridge" to keep the Board operational until recurring funds are appropriated. (Note: \$5,000 will be used as grant match monies.)

## 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, Chief Information Officer, Dept. of Correction
Governor	Representative recommended by the Association of Chiefs of Police	Glen Allen, Chief, Henderson P.D.
Governor	Employee of Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	Dwayne Patterson, Deputy Secretary
Governor	Employee of Division of Motor Vehicles	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	Vacant
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	Vacant
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Director or employee of the Administrative Office of the Courts	Richard Little, Assistant Deputy Director, Information Technology Division
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Clerk of the Superior Court	Thomas Payne, Beaufort County
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	Henry "Chip" Hight, Jr., District 9
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	Robert B. Rader, District 10
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	District Attorney	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	Norris Tolson, Secretary, Department of Revenue
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 17, 2003

## **Appendix C**

### **CJIN Funding Summary**

## CJIN Funding Sources

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

<b>CJIN FUNDING SOURCES</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>FEDERAL</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
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	\$ 791,480	\$ 1,091,480
Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)	\$ 1,450,000	\$ 8,690,636	\$10,140,636
CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)	\$ 7,932,800	\$ 6,257,805	\$14,190,605
CJIN – Voice Trunking Network (CJIN-VTN)	\$ 0	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
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)	\$ 254,154	\$ 2,165,325	\$ 2,419,479
NC Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN) and J-NET	\$ 3,644,246	\$11,557,560	\$15,201,806
CJIN Network Security	\$ 0	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,500,000
End User Technology	\$ 0	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
Statewide Computerized History (CCH) Repository	\$ 165,429	\$ 496,287	\$ 661,716
ECitation	\$ 0	\$ 1,275,000	\$ 1,275,000
CJIN Planning Project (2002)	\$ 79,577	\$ 1,042,233	\$ 1,121,810
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$21,427,773</b>	<b>\$48,673,029</b>	<b>\$70,100,801</b>

### Additional CJIN Funding Sources

Since 1996, the Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) has awarded approximately \$22,000,000 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, geographical information systems, 800 MHz radios, and cybercrime projects. In addition to the federal funds awarded by the GCC, the U.S. Department of Justice has provided approximately \$22,000,000 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.

### 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 High Point
Alleghany County	City of Kernersville
Alltel Communications Hyde County	City of Mount Holly
Ashe County Sheriff's Office	City of New Bern
Aulander Tank Bertie County	City of Oxford
Avery County-NCFS	City of Reidsville Police Department
Balsam, Willets, Ochre Hill Fire Department	City of Roxboro
Beaufort County	City of Sanford Police
Beaufort County Water Department Phase V	City of Shelby Police Department
Beech Mountain Town of	City of Statesville
Bertie County	City of Tarboro
Brunswick County Emergency Services	City of Thomasville
Burke County	City of Yanceyville
Caldwell County Sheriff's Department	Clay County
Cherokee County	Clinton Police Department
Cherokee Indian Agencies	Columbus County NCFS
Chowan County Sheriff's Office	County of Guilford
City of Asheville	County of Mecklenburg
City of Burlington Police	Currituck County
City of Concord	Dare County
City of Eden	Franklin County Sheriff's Department
City of Goldsboro & Goldsboro Police Department	Gaston County
City of Greensboro	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  
Johnston County  
Jones County  
Jones Onslow EMC  
Kerr Lake Regional Water Treatment Plant  
Lenoir County  
Macon County  
Madison County Site One  
Madison County Site Two  
McDowell County  
Mitchell County  
Moore County  
NC Forest Resources  
Northampton County Sheriff's Office  
Oak Island Police Department  
Pamlico County  
Pasquotank County  
Randolph County-NCFS  
Robbins Police Department

Rutherford County 2  
Scotland County  
Stanly County  
Stovall & Granville County Emergency  
Communications  
Surry County  
Surry Telephone Membership  
Swain County  
Town of Blowing Rock  
Town of Tabor City  
Town of Fair Bluff  
Town of Hamlet  
Town of Lilesville  
Town of Raeford  
Town of Southern Shores  
Town of Topsail Beach  
Transylvania County  
Union County  
Wake Forest Univ  
Warren County Sheriff's Department  
Watauga County  
Wilkes County - Wilkesboro  
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 - Installation of 14 remote base stations and upgrade of the primary and secondary message switch hardware has been completed. An additional base station was installed in Cumberland County to provide load balancing for the large user base in that area.

**Planned work for next year:** Phase V was the final major infrastructure installation project. We expect over the next couple of years to obtain actual user experience that may differ somewhat from the computer models provided by our terrain analysis and coverage study. This experience may require the installation of a remote base station transmitter in a few remote sites, but will not involve large-scale installations. Phase V, for all practical purposes completed coverage for the state's approximate 48,000 square miles. Plans for 2003 include exploring new technologies that will enhance the operation of the mobile data network and help us to continue providing the level of service our users expect.

**Description of Data:** Vehicle registration (car and boat), driver's license, state & national wanted persons, securities (could be stolen traveler checks), stolen articles (TV, VCR, etc.), stolen guns, concealed carry permits, missing persons, domestic violence orders, sexual offender registration violations, and messaging. Agencies with Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management Systems (RMS) have the ability to send reports and dispatch cars via the network.

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

Hendersonville PD  
Hickory PD  
High Point PD  
Highlands PD  
Hoke SO  
Hudson PD  
Hum Res  
Huntersville PD  
Hyde County  
Iredell County  
Jackson SO  
Jacksonville PD  
Johnston SO  
Kannapolis PD  
Kenansville PD  
Kernersville PD  
Kill Devil Hills PD  
King PD  
Kinston PD  
Kitty Hawk PD  
Kure Beach PD  
Landis PD  
Laurinburg PD  
Lee SO  
Leland PD  
Lenoir SO  
Lexington PD  
Liberty PD  
Lincolnton PD  
Locust PD  
Louisburg PD  
Lumberton PD  
Macon SO  
Maiden PD  
Manteo PD  
Marion PD  
Mars Hill PD  
Marshal's Service, US  
Marshville PD  
Mathews PD  
Maxton PD  
McDowell SO  
Mecklenburg ABC  
Mecklenburg SO  
Middlesex PD  
Mitchell SO  
Mocksville PD  
Monroe PD  
Montgomery SO  
Montreat PD  
Moore SO  
Mooresville PD  
Morehead PD  
Morganton PD  
Morrisville PD  
Mt. Holly PD

Murfreesboro PD  
N/Campus-Sch-Arts  
Nags Head PD  
Nash ABC  
Nash SO  
NC DMV Enforcement  
NCSHP  
New Bern PD  
New Hanover SO  
Newton PD  
North Topsail PD  
Northampton SO  
Northwest PD  
Oak Island PD  
Old Fort PD  
Onslow SO  
Oxford PD  
Parkton PD  
Pasquotank SO  
Pembroke PD  
Person Co SO  
Pine Knoll Shores PD  
Pine Level PD  
Pinebluff PD  
Pinehurst PD  
Pinetops PD  
Pitt Comm College  
Pitt SO  
Plymouth PD  
Princeville PD  
Raeford PD  
Randleman PD  
Randolph SO  
Reidsville PD  
Rich Square PD  
Roanoke Rapid PD  
Robbins PD  
Robeson SO  
Rockingham PD  
Rockingham SO  
Rockwell PD  
Rocky Mount PD  
Rosehill PD  
Rowan ABC  
Rowan Comm College  
Rowan SO  
Rowland PD  
Roxboro PD  
Rutherford SO  
Rutherfordton PD  
Salisbury PD  
Saluda PD  
Sanford PD  
SBI  
Seagrove PD  
Selma PD

Seymour Johnson  
Shelby PD  
Siler City PD  
Southern Pines PD  
Southern Shores PD  
Spencer PD  
Spring Lake PD  
Stanfield PD  
Stanly SO  
State Capitol PD  
Statesville PD  
Stem PD  
Stovall PD  
Surf City PD  
Surry SO  
Tabor City PD  
Tarboro PD  
Taylortown PD  
Thomasville PD  
Topsail Beach PD  
Transylvania SO  
Trent Woods PD  
Troy PD  
Tyrell SO  
UNC-CH Public Safety  
Union SO  
US Forest  
VA Hospital  
Valdese PD  
Vance SO  
Vanceboro PD  
Vass PD  
Wagram PD  
Wake Forest  
Warsaw PD  
Washington  
Waxhaw PD  
Waynesville PD  
Weaverville PD  
West Tek PD  
Western Carolina PD  
Whispering Pines PD  
Williamston PD  
Wilmington PD  
Wilson PD  
Wilson SO  
Winfall PD  
Wingate PD  
Winterville PD  
Woodfin PD  
Woodland PD  
Wrightsville Beach PD  
Yadkin SO  
Yancey SO

**Relevant Statistics:** *As of 13 January 2003*

276 Agencies using the network

7972 Users on the network

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

**Financial/Budget**

*It should be noted that CJIN-MDN is one of the targeted infrastructures that is having a recurring cost model developed for it. However, we are documenting our financials as we know them today and it is our intent to amend this report when that project is completed.*

*SHP operational cost for CJIN-MDN:*

Salaries:	Network Engineer	\$73,317	
	Network Room Mgr.	\$52,371	
	TETII 25%	\$11,100	(Telecommunications Equipment Technician II)
	TETII 25%	\$12,132	
	MDN Project Mgr. 25%	\$15,917	
	Network Control Technician I	\$ 9,375	} <i>This represents the SHP's 25% match requirement for these three grant positions.</i>
	Network Control Technician I	\$ 9,902	
	Network Control Technician I	\$ 9,902	
		\$188,630	

Maintenance on Message Switches \$7,736/yr

Maintenance on Base Stations	\$20,760	annually for maintenance contract SHP provides labor and technical support
	\$10,000	Non covered repairs (estimated, lightning damage)

**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:**

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.		\$52,371
	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
			<u>\$188,630</u>

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

Maintenance on Message Switches \$7,736

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

Maintenance of Base Stations \$30,760

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           | Chowan County Sheriff's Office                  |
| Alleghany County                            | City of Asheville                               |
| Alltel Communications Hyde County           | City of Burlington Police                       |
| Ashe County Sheriff's Office                | City of Concord                                 |
| Aulander Tank Bertie County                 | City of Eden                                    |
| Avery County-NCFS                           | City of Goldsboro & Goldsboro Police Department |
| Balsam, Willets, Ochre Hill Fire Department | City of Greensboro                              |
| Beaufort County                             | City of High Point                              |
| Beaufort County Water Department Phase V    | City of Kernersville                            |
| Beech Mountain Town of                      | City of Mount Holly                             |
| Bertie County                               | City of New Bern                                |
| Brunswick County Emergency Services         | City of Oxford                                  |
| Burke County                                | City of Reidsville Police Department            |
| Caldwell County Sheriff's Department        | City of Roxboro                                 |
| Cherokee County                             | City of Sanford Police                          |
| Cherokee Indian Agencies                    | City of Shelby Police Department                |

City of Statesville  
 City of Tarboro  
 City of Thomasville  
 City of Yanceyville  
 Clay County  
 Clinton Police Department  
 Columbus County NCFS  
 County of Guilford  
 County 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  
 Johnston County  
 Jones County  
 Jones Onslow EMC  
 Kerr Lake Regional Water Treatment Plant  
 Lenoir County  
 Macon County  
 Madison County Site One  
 Madison County Site Two  
 McDowell County  
 Mitchell County  
 Moore County

NC Forest Resources  
 Northampton County Sheriff's Office  
 Oak Island Police Department  
 Pamlico County  
 Pasquotank County  
 Randolph County-NCFS  
 Robbins Police Department  
 Rutherford County 2  
 Scotland County  
 Stanly County  
 Stovall & Granville County Emergency  
 Communications  
 Surry County  
 Surry Telephone Membership  
 Swain County  
 Town of Blowing Rock  
 Town of Tabor City  
 Town of Fair Bluff  
 Town of Hamlet  
 Town of Lilesville  
 Town of Raeford  
 Town of Southern Shores  
 Town of Topsail Beach  
 Transylvania County  
 Union County  
 Wake Forest Univ  
 Warren County Sheriff's Department  
 Watauga County  
 Wilkes County - Wilkesboro  
 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		\$52,371
	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 \$30,760

*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. \$52,371

**Equipment maintenance:** (annual)

Servers: \$7,736

Base Stations:

Next Year	\$30,760	
Second Year	\$205,760	<i>maintenance, replacement of 10 base station transmitters</i>
Third Year	\$205,760	<i>maintenance, replacement of 10 base station transmitters</i>
Fourth Year	\$292,500	<i>maintenance, replacement of 15 base station transmitters</i>

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: \$92,133.50 year 8x5 support

Software Maintenance for RadioIP: \$38,000

Software Maintenance on Base Stations and RNCs \$81,500/yr

Note: The Department of Justice (DOJ) is contributing approximately \$38,000 per month towards the DOJ phone circuits. The \$6/month/device 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.

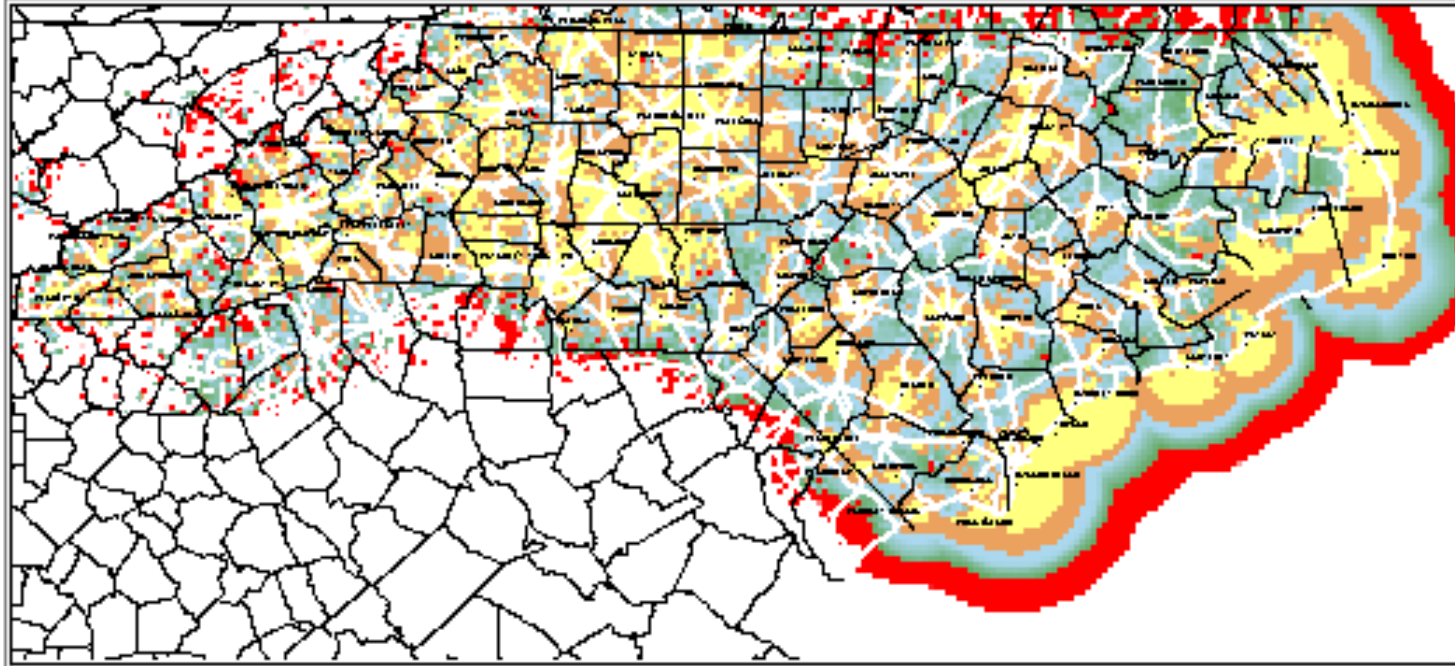
**Funding shortages:**

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:** Final reports filed on the progress of Phase V.

# CJIN - MDN COVERAGE THROUGH PHASE V



WHT=NO SIGNAL, RED=WEAK SIGNAL, GRN/BLU=GOOD SIGNAL, BRN/YEL=STRONG/VERY STRONG SIGNAL



Weak Signal Strength

Microvolt

Strong Signal Strength

## **Appendix E**

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

In the CJIN Study Final Report, dated April 7, 1995, Price Waterhouse LLP recommended that CJIN

*“Establish standards for, and implement a mobile voice and data communications network that allows State and local law enforcement and public-safety agencies to communicate with each other, regardless of location in the State.”*

Subsequent to this recommendation, the State Highway Patrol was assigned the responsibility for the CJIN Voice Trunked Network (CJIN-VTN). The SHP pursued a phased implementation plan that called for the initial rollout to be based on six planned phases running from 1998 to 2005. This implementation plan was primarily based on county population size. The current design is based on Motorola SmartZone 800 Megahertz (MHz) technology. However, to date, funding has severely impacted the original rollout schedule. So far, there have been only two major deployments of CJIN-VTN.

In April 2002, CJIN issued a Request for Proposal to revalidate the Price Waterhouse LLP recommendations with regards to network and cost validation. In July 2002, Gartner Group was awarded the contract. Although the Gartner Group Final Report dated November 14, 2002, is posted on the CJIN web site under the CJIN-VTN project description, we would like to highlight the following key points from the Executive Summary:

- Demand for Statewide VTN is strong. The user surveys shows that a vast majority of local agencies support the need for a Statewide network and feel it will speed the flow of information between agencies.
- Local support is strong. A majority of local agencies are willing to partner with CJIN in the development effort.
- There is a willingness to share cost. Local agencies are open to the idea of paying a monthly usage fee of about \$20 as a way to defray some of the cost of network construction and operation.
- Project costing needs further refinement. The Gartner Group estimate is considerably higher with the three major areas of cost divergence being: SmartZone controllers and transmitters, program management, and tower site/buildings/generators.
- Lack of funding is a major hindrance. Unless funding sources are identified and a deployment timeline agreed-to, the local agencies will likely lose interest before the project ever reaches critical mass.
- A detailed project plan is required. Although the planning work done to date is pragmatic and well thought out, a detailed plan must be put in place that lays out the network design, project costing, implementation timeline, cooperative agreements, personnel requirements, and funding plan.

- Ad-hoc funding is not the answer. Deployment timelines of 60 months or less are the norm. This allows the entire network to be deployed before a technology refresh is required. In addition, it establishes concrete dates by which local agencies can expect to receive the benefits of the network.

A key element of the revalidation was the design and execution of an end-user survey to ascertain whether or not the stakeholders within the North Carolina agencies felt that the CJIN-VTN concept had value and would be supported. The survey instrument was created by Gartner Group and mailed by CJIN to 700 personnel within the State. In addition, two regional meetings were held by CJIN to provide an update on the project and encourage public-safety agencies to participate in the survey. The survey response was very good with 193 agencies responding (a 28% response rate). Respondents represented 80% of the counties within the State, assuring that the findings represented a realistic cross-section of the State users. Participating counties represented 95% of the State's population, again assuring a fair cross-section of the State has been referenced. Almost 81% of the respondents were law enforcement agencies. Other agencies accounted for 10% of the responses and included multi-tasked agencies responsible for emergency communications, county government, local government, and 911.

Based on the survey results, Gartner reached the following conclusions:

- There is limited deployment of 800 MHz technology to date.
- The majority of the in-place 800 MHz infrastructure is provided by Motorola.
- The majority of users are dissatisfied with their ability to inter-operate with other agencies.
- Most respondents agreed that a CJIN-VTN would provide a number of key benefits:
  - o Seamless Statewide communications
  - o Seamless interagency voice communications
  - o Unobstructed flow of criminal justice information across agencies
  - o Improved officer safety
- The vast majority of respondents are interested in a partnership with CJIN-VTN.
- The majority of respondents lack the capital budget required to purchase new equipment.
- A monthly subscription rate of \$20 will result in a 50-60% participation rate.

While there are funding obstacles to overcome, Gartner Group concluded that the survey clearly shows there is a perceived need for the CJIN-VTN, an understanding of the benefits to be derived, and a willingness to assist in defraying the costs by paying a monthly user fee.

At the November 14, 2002 CJIN Governing Board meeting, the Board accepted the Gartner Group Final Report and has moved forward by forming a small work group that will continue the planning effort on the 800 MHz voice trunked network while leveraging existing technology. Representatives on the work group include: local law enforcement, State agencies (State Fire

Marshall, Office of Emergency Management, State Highway Patrol, Enterprise Technology Strategies) and CJIN. The work group has reviewed a detailed project plan outline that identifies scope, needed skills and resources, and roles and responsibilities of the project team and stakeholders. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) attended one work group meeting and has offered their assistance in the verification and validation of our planning activities. CJIN and NIJ will partner to contact similar states that have already undertaken a similar endeavor. CJIN is working closely with the Project Champion Secretary Bryan Beatty, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, to identify funding sources to establish the CJIN-VTN project team.

Initial participation discussions have taken place with the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services / Public Health Department and the Bioterrorism Information Technology Project Steering Committee.

**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, depends on funding

**Accomplishments to date:**

As described above, this project has struggled to implement its original phased plan approach due to funding constraints. In an effort to keep a phased approach, we are defining ALL of the current completed sites, pending sites and sites with a firm funding commitment as “Phase One”. This actually will be a total of thirty sites, counting the Wake County “simulcast” system as one site, and essentially provides some or all the coverage to a total of 30 counties. Moving forward with the phased approach, the next deployment would be considered “Phase Two”. The following bullets cite the Phase One sites:

- “SmartZone” Central Switching hardware and remote radio sites purchased from the Special Olympics in December 1999. This provided coverage from Wilson to Greater Greensboro area, encompassing parts of Wilson, Nash, Wake, Durham, Orange, Alamance, and Guilford Counties.
- Completed coverage for Johnston County in 2001.
- Scheduled to complete coverage from Raleigh to the coast on I-40 as part of Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) lane reversal proposal for coastal evacuation on or before June 1, 2003 in time for North Carolina’s 2003 Hurricane season.

- Signed a cooperative agreement with Wake County, NC to jointly improve the 800 MHz system's coverage and performance in the greater Raleigh-Durham area in November 2001. Since setting this precedent, six more requests are under consideration for similar partnerships.
- Received a Governor's Crime Commission grant for two additional sites in 2002. Funding sought and supported by North Carolina Department of Transportation / Division of Motor Vehicle Theft Enforcement. Sites are scheduled to be constructed at Hillsborough and Brinkleyville in second quarter, 2003.
- Completed the installation of new SHP communications consoles in the Raleigh "Troop C" Communications Center and state warning point compatible with the 800 MHz technology in April, 2002.
- CJIN sponsored the CJIN-VTN cost and network revalidation effort. The CJIN Governing Board accepted the Gartner Group's Final Report at its November 14, 2002 Board meeting and has created a work group to move the project forward.

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

- Per the Gartner Group Final Report, CJIN will develop a detailed project plan that is commensurate with a project of this size.
- Congressional Earmark introduced by Senator John Edwards (D-NC) in the amount of \$1,500,000 to be directed to the State Highway Patrol for the expansion of the 800 MHz Voice Trunked Radio system. These monies will allow for the construction of eleven new 800 MHz sites in Pitt, Lenoir, Nash, Robeson, Guilford, Forsyth, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg and Vance Counties. Note that this is considered part of "Phase One", as this is still "Ad-Hoc" funding. It is anticipated that this construction may begin as early as December 2003 and be completed by the end of the second quarter 2004.
- The \$1,000,000 CJIN monies towards the State Highway Patrol's \$2,000,000 for the UNC-TV agreement.

#### **Description of users:**

The system is now supporting over 1,800 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:** This is currently under review. In prior reports, CJIN has cited \$160,000,000 through Phase VI for infrastructure costs with CJIN acting as its own 'general contractor'. Gartner has recommended a \$240,000,000 (infrastructure only) turn-key solution. The CJIN-VTN project team and the work group formed by the Board will work together to refine the project cost in a detailed project plan.

**Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget:**

- 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)  
\$1,000,000 FY 02 Federal Grant Funds (CJIN)

**Future federal funds awarded:**

\$1,500,000 FY 03 Federal Grant Funds (DCCPS/SHP funds, not CJIN funds)

**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  
UNC-TV

**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):**

TBD. This figure will be determined by the detailed project plan. We have cited known operating costs as follows:

Equipment maintenance:

Switches \$25,000  
Base station Transmitters \$100,000  
Other Infrastructure Costs \$100,000

**Issues:**

All relevant issues will be addressed in the detailed project plan.

**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:** CJIN and DCCPS/SHP are working together to identify and fund the resources needed for the project team.

**Changes in user needs:** Unknown

**Coordination issues:** None

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

**IRMC actions:** Submission of project certification for the planning phase activity will take place shortly. The project will request certification of individual implementation phases as funding is secured.

**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 application is implemented, public safety personnel throughout the state 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 users.

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 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:** \$0

**Total state funds spent to date:**

Matching grant funds \$ 254,154 = 10% of NCHIPS grants and 25% of Byrne and GCC grants

**Total federal funds spent to date:**

2000	GCC/NCHIPS	110-1-00-001-N-901	\$487,620
2001	GCC	110-1-01-15B-D-143	\$200,000
2002	GCC/Byrne	110-1-02-15B-D-377	\$198,924
	GCC/NCHIPS	110-1-00-001-N-884	\$603,000
Total to date:			\$1,489,544

**Total federal funds currently in budget:**

\$675,780.88 (\$502,546.35 from 2002 GCC/NCHIPS Grant and \$173,234.53 from 2002 GCC/Byrne Grant)

**Future federal funds awarded:**

We have applied to the Governor's Crime Commission for an additional round of grant funding. The amount applied for is \$1,543,119.75 for SFY 2003/2004, and we anticipate requesting an additional \$700,000.00 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 \$2.24 million federal plus AOC match.

**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. This is the first project done by AOC using object-oriented technology with Java programming and web application architecture. Therefore, learning curve is expected as staff gains skills in this development arena.

**Changes in user needs:** User requirements have expanded as the users have begun to understand the capabilities of the new application. We will have to be careful to not allow “scope creep” through expanded user requirements while working to deliver the most feature rich application possible with the projected resources available.

**Coordination issues:** Coordination between AWARE and the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) project (being implemented initially in Mecklenburg County) is essential since both applications will share a common database.

Coordination with the Division of Motor Vehicles, State Highway Patrol, and the State Bureau of Investigations is essential to ensure the AWARE application properly interfaces with other Law Enforcement applications.

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

**IRMC actions:** The Information Resource Management Commission certified the project through implementation on 3/5/2002.

**Scheduling:**N/A

# **Appendix G**

## **North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN) And**

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



Note: This page adds a summary of the monitoring and oversight role required by Statute and performed by the CJIN Governing Board during the year.

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 receives project reports at every CJIN Governing Board meeting and the CJIN Executive Director monitors the monthly IRMC reports.

The J-NET project originally consisted of two components: the statewide connectivity effort and the application development effort. The application development effort ceased in January 2002 as a result of the independent third party review and the purchase of a workflow development tool was pursued. The statewide connectivity effort continued under the name of J-NET and the workflow development tool project was named the North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN). The J-NET statewide connectivity effort completed in June 2002. NC-JOIN is scheduled for eight iterations or phases with a completion date of June 2007.

At each CJIN Governing Board meeting, NC-JOIN provides a status update and the Board discusses progress to date, planned work, problem areas, and mitigation of potential risks.

With regard to status and current progress, the Board has been encouraged to see the first production release of Phase I, which provides partial functionality to juvenile court counselors. Work appears to be progressing on Phase II, which is due later this year, and will complete the automation of juvenile court counselor duties.

The Board continues to assess key risks for the project, and ask the NC-JOIN team for their plans to deal with these risks. The following risks are the chief CJIN concerns at present:

- NC-JOIN's federal grant **funding** ends on June 30, 2003. DJJDP has stated that Phase 2 will be rolled out statewide by November 30, 2003, using internal agency funds if necessary. CJIN is concerned that the required funding for on-going development and operational needs beyond November 30, 2003 is not in-place, and no sources have been identified.
- NC-JOIN is planned for eight iterations or phases through June 2007. DJJDP has stated that NC-JOIN Phase 1 and 2 will provide 100% of the functionality necessary to serve the information management needs of juvenile court counselors. While some preliminary planning work has taken place for Phase 3, CJIN is concerned that a comprehensive **business functional requirements** gap analysis has not taken place to the level of detail required to confirm that the remaining six phases will in fact fulfill the NC-JOIN project scope. Subsequent discovery of the need to add scope or lengthen the overall project timeline would harm credibility and delay the data needs of stakeholders.
- NC-JOIN is presently staffed with 3.5 DJJDP Full Time Equivalents (FTE), a full-time developer and a part-time lead architect (both from the workflow development tool vendor), and contractual services for a project manager, a quality assurance manager, a tester, and a technical writer. CJIN is concerned that the project team is understaffed. This problem will

become more evident as the limited **resources** begin performing Phase 1 monthly maintenance releases, supporting the statewide rollout of Phase 1, and developing Phase 2 at the same time. CJIN has also sought assurances that the DJJDP staff developers are gaining sufficient **skills** in using the workflow tool to carry on successfully if funding constraints preclude the continued use of contract help.

Materials submitted for inclusion in the CJIN General Assembly report by the DJJDP Project Team continue below.

**NC-JOIN Project**  
Legislative Status Report  
*February 14, 2003*

**Introduction**

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

Work on the J-NET application was stopped in January 2002 due to numerous agency concerns about the application and recommendations in February 2002 to cease development of this application by an EDS audit team. DJJDP followed the recommendations of EDS and applied for Information Resource Management Commission (IRMC) certification to purchase a workflow development tool. However, the timeframe for completion of connectivity efforts was moved forward from April 2003 to June 2002. All connectivity efforts were successfully completed in this newly established timeframe.

In April of 2002, NC-JOIN was certified by the IRMC for three activities: to purchase a workflow tool, to develop Phase 1, and to deploy the Phase 1 application to pilot sites. DJJDP prepared a Request for Proposal for workflow vendors. In June of 2002, DJJDP selected CaseOne®, an integrated juvenile case management and client tracking application offered by Softscape, Inc. of Wayland, Massachusetts. In addition, DJJDP chose Softscape's Lightyear® development framework as the development and implementation environment. Together these software tools and packages provide a foundation for development of the NC-JOIN system.

Phase 1 of NC-JOIN provides an automated mechanism for initial data collection and report production that will, after Phase 2, satisfy the information collection mandates of the State Legislature, including diversion agreements and plans entered into by juveniles, community services provided to juveniles and any participation of juveniles in community-based programs, court orders or dispositions of juveniles, and plans for supervision of juveniles by DJJDP. NC-JOIN Phases 1 and 2 will automate the Court Counselor's daily work routines dealing with tracking the juveniles through the system.

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

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

Phase 1 of NC-JOIN was initiated in January 2002 with the goal of automating a portion of the intake process to include juvenile search and registration, court counselor assignments, complaint receipt, logging and tracking, complaint evaluation monitoring, letter and petition generation, decision process, ad hoc reports, and historical tracking of juvenile data. The Phase 1 application was deployed in Wake County on October 22, 2002 for evaluation as a pilot site, and the pilot evaluation successfully concluded on November 15, 2002. Wake County is continuing to use NC-JOIN to manage intake of all new juvenile cases. NC-JOIN was certified by the IRMC for statewide rollout and development of Phase 2 in January 2003.

Phase 2 of NC-JOIN (December 2002 - November 2003) will include the statewide rollout of NC-JOIN Phase 1 plus the development, pilot, and statewide deployment of remaining functionality necessary to serve needs of juvenile court counselors and the Division of Intervention/Prevention.

Ultimately the system will automate the remainder of DJJDP, including Youth Development Centers, Detention Centers, Eckerd Programs, Camp Woodson, Interstate Compact, Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils, Teen Courts, One-on-One programs, Multipurpose Group Homes, Support Our Students programs, etc. Further, it is the goal of NC-JOIN to determine where sharing of information between DJJDP and other agencies can be beneficial and to continue working with Stakeholders to allow such sharing of data to occur.

NC-JOIN is currently envisioned as being developed over a total of eight phases, scheduled to be completed in June 2007.

**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. This delegated responsibility continues with the development of NC-JOIN.

**State/local/federal partners and users:** NC-JOIN currently utilizes a Stakeholders group consisting of individuals from a variety of agencies. This group is designed to give feedback on NC-JOIN and to share juvenile data needs that other agencies have. The following agencies/organizations participate on the NC-JOIN Stakeholders group: Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN), Garner Police Department, Department of Correction Research and Planning, Department of Correction MIS, Randolph County Schools, Judicial Branch, Non-Profits (Haven House), Child and Family Services, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), NC Child Advocacy Institute, UNC School of Social Work, Fiscal Research, DHHS Division of Social Services, Department of Public Instruction, Governor’s Crime Commission, NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, and the Information Resource Management Commission (IRMC).

**Beginning Date of Project:**

- January 1, 2002: transition to NC-JOIN project and ramp down of J-NET application
- April 2, 2002: IRMC certification for NC-JOIN through Phase 1 Pilot
- June 20, 2002: contract for workflow package and services awarded
- July 12, 2002: project kickoff with selected software vendor
- January 7, 2003: IRMC certification for NC-JOIN Phase 2

**Projected completion date:**

- November 30, 2002: Phase 1 completed
- April 30, 2003: Phase 1 to be deployed statewide
- November 2003: Phase 2 to be deployed statewide
- June 2007: All 8 phases of NC-JOIN to be completed

**Accomplishments to date:**

- Completed policies for DJJDP Intervention/Prevention Division, which is being supported by Phases 1 and 2 of NC-JOIN, to ensure that consistent information on juveniles is collected, stored, and reported
- Received IRMC certification for NC-JOIN Project through Phase 1 Pilot
- Completed acquisition of a workflow / case management software package to support the development of NC-JOIN in June 2002
- Completed training of DJJDP technical staff in the selected workflow / case management package
- Completed development and testing of the NC-JOIN Phase 1 application
- Converted juvenile data that had been entered into J-NET to the NC-JOIN application
- Successfully deployed NC-JOIN Phase 1 application to Pilot county (Wake) in October 2002
- Completed two maintenance releases of NC-JOIN in November 2002 and December 2002
- Developed plan for statewide training and deployment of the NC-JOIN Phase 1 application
- Based on results of the Phase 1 Pilot development effort, refined the project work plan and budget for completion of the entire NC-JOIN project
- Reassembled and began conducting meetings with the NC-JOIN Stakeholders Group, a body of representatives from agencies impacted by NC-JOIN, to assist in providing guidance and coordination in the planning, development, and deployment of NC-JOIN
- Developed scope and high level requirements for NC-JOIN Phase 2
- Received IRMC certification for statewide deployment of NC-JOIN Phase 1 and development and statewide deployment of NC-JOIN Phase 2

**Planned work for next year:**

- Complete monthly maintenance releases of NC-JOIN application throughout year
- Begin statewide deployment of NC-JOIN Phase 1 application in January 2003
- Begin development of NC-JOIN Phase 2 in January 2003
- Complete statewide deployment of NC-JOIN Phase 1 application by April 30, 2003
- Begin preliminary planning of NC-JOIN Phase 3 in April 2003
- Complete development, testing, and pilot deployment of NC-JOIN Phase 2 application by June 30, 2003

- Begin development of NC-JOIN Phase 3 in July 2003 (not currently funded)
- Begin statewide deployment of NC-JOIN Phase 2 application in August 2003
- Complete statewide deployment of NC-JOIN Phase 2 application in November 2003
- Complete development and testing of NC-JOIN Phase 3 application in December 2003 (not currently funded)

### **Description of Data**

Below is a listing of the types of juvenile data collected in NC-JOIN.

#### **NC-JOIN Phase 1 data includes**

- Juvenile Demographics
- Adult Contacts (parents, guardians, relatives, gang associates, codefendants, and professionals)
- Associated Juveniles (friends, relatives, gang associates, and codefendants)
- Juvenile Medical, Mental Health, and Behavioral information
- Juvenile Employment History
- Juvenile Educational History
- Case Management Information
- Juvenile Complaints and Petitions
- Releases of Information signed by parent/guardian
- Legal File Numbers

#### **NC-JOIN Phase 2 plans to include the following data**

- Risk and Needs Assessments
- Diversion Plans and Contracts
- Program Referrals and Assignments
- Court History, including hearings with their outcomes, motions, and orders
- Juvenile Confinements
- Supervision of Juveniles (probation, protective, commitment, post-release, other)
- Consultations

#### **Subsequent NC-JOIN Phases may include**

- Admissions, educational information, behavioral information, incident reports, transportation schedule, billing, medical information, termination, and other data for Detention Centers
- Admissions, drug screen results, educational information, incident reports, transportation schedule, treatment plans, medical information, infractions, critical incidents, termination, follow up, and other data for Youth Development Centers
- More detailed data regarding community programs, Eckerd Camps, Camp Woodson, etc.
- Other data requested by the NC-JOIN Stakeholders Group

**Description of Users**

Users in Phases 1 and 2 consist of juvenile court counselors and administrative staff in the district offices. Future users of the system will include staff in juvenile detention centers, youth development centers, community programs, and staff from other agencies.

**Relevant Statistics**

In addition to approximately 50 Central Office administrative staff, the potential users within DJJDP include approximately:

- 600 court services staff
- 200 juvenile detention staff
- 800 youth development center staff
- Thousands of users in other State and local agencies

NC-JOIN will be used to track:

- Over 40,000 delinquent complaints per year
- Over 5,000 undisciplined complaints per year
- Over 25,000 delinquent juveniles per year
- Over 5,000 undisciplined juveniles per year

**Financial/Budget:**

- **Operational Cost:**

<b>Phase</b>	
SFY 02-03	\$121,501
SFY 03-04	\$297,222
SFY 04-05	\$298,806
SFY 05-06	\$327,041
SFY 06-07	\$327,041
SFY 07-08 (development complete)	\$495,169

Operational costs include maintenance and support staff, software maintenance and support agreements, and annualized costs for replacing NC-JOIN servers every five years. The SFY07-08 operational cost figure represents a steady-state annual operational cost for the remainder of the application’s life.

- **Total cost to develop project:**

<b>Phase</b>	
Through Phase 2	\$2,150,214
Phases 3-8	\$4,593,480
<b>Total Development Costs</b>	<b>\$6,743,694</b>

- **Total State funds budgeted in SFY continuation budget and requested in SFY expansion:**

Continuation - Operations:

<b>SFY</b>	<b>Amount</b>
SFY 02-03	\$81,347
SFY 03-04	\$153,304
SFY 04-05	\$153,304
SFY 05-06	\$153,304
SFY 06-07	\$153,304
SFY 07-08	\$202,056

Continuation - Development:

<b>SFY</b>	<b>Amount</b>
SFY 02-03	\$180,224
SFY 03-04	\$377,810
SFY 04-05	\$355,254
SFY 05-06	\$355,254
SFY 06-07	\$355,254
<b>Total in Continuation Budget</b>	<b>\$1,623,796</b>

Expansion:

<b>SFY</b>	<b>Amount</b>
SFY 03-04	\$1,014,764
SFY 04-05	\$754,704
<b>Total Requested in Expansion Budget</b>	<b>\$1,769,468</b>

- **Total State funds spent as of December 31, 2002:**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Spent to Date</b>
DJJDP Continuation funds (January 2002-December 2002)	\$365,151
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$365,151</b>

- **Total federal funds spent as of December 31, 2002:**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Spent to Date</b>
Governor's Crime Commission – Research and Evaluating Grant (April 2002-June 2002)	\$20,900
Governor's Crime Commission – Project Managers Grant (May 2002-October 2002 contractual services expended as of 12/31/02), managed by CJIN	\$76,142
Bureau of Justice Assistance – NC-JOIN (January 2002-December 2002)	\$736,113
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$833,155</b>



- **Total federal funds available in budget as of January 1, 2003:**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Governor's Crime Commission – Project Managers Grant (unpaid incurred costs for contractual services from November 2002-December 2002), managed by CJIN	\$23,858
Bureau of Justice Assistance – NC-JOIN (January 2003-June 2003)	\$639,074
Governor's Crime Commission R.I.T.E Grant (January 2003-June 2003)	\$58,240
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$721,172</b>

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

<b>Source</b>	<b>Amount</b>
DJJDP Continuation funds (January 2003-June 2004)	\$234,651
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$234,651</b>

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

<b>Source</b>	<b>Amount</b>
DJJDP Continuation funds (January 2003-June 2004)	\$558,034
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$558,034</b>

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

Unmet Future Funding Needs - Operations:

<b>SFY</b>	<b>Amount</b>
SFY 03-04	\$143,918
SFY 04-05	\$145,502
SFY 05-06	\$173,737
SFY 06-07	\$173,737
SFY 07-08 (development complete)	\$293,113

The figures above represent the estimated unmet funding needs for operations from SFY 03-04 through SFY 07-08; however, continued funding will be needed for application operations through SFY 2016-2017, the anticipated life of the NC-JOIN application.

**Unmet Future Funding Needs - Development:**

<b>SFY</b>	<b>Amount</b>
SFY 03-04	\$984,966
SFY 04-05	\$723,323
SFY 05-06	\$737,087
SFY 06-07	\$727,087
<b>Total Development Unmet Funding</b>	<b>\$3,172,463</b>

**Issues**

**Technology barriers/changes/advances:**

- Detailed requirements for integration of NC-JOIN with other agencies’ applications have not yet been established. While NC-JOIN has been designed to be consistent with the statewide Technical Architecture, DJJDP may need to adopt additional technologies and associated infrastructure and support in order to implement these yet-to-be-established integration requirements, so the schedule and budget for integration of NC-JOIN with other agencies’ applications may be subject to change.
- DJJDP computer hardware and operating systems will become out-of-date over the 2004 to 2006 timeframe, but there are no budgeted funds to replace this hardware and associated operating systems. Funds to support these replacements have been requested for the FY03-05 expansion budget.

**Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills:** As future phases of NC-JOIN are developed, maintenance needs of the application will increase to the point that additional full time State funded developers will be needed to allow forward progress. Projected needs for full time State funded positions include a Quality Assurance Manager @ \$47,216, two Application Analyst Programmer II positions @ \$56,471 each, and an Application Programmer II @ \$47,216. (Total annual costs= \$207,374 + benefits.) This does not include staffing needs in the Technical Services section that are summarized in the expansion budget.

Projected needs for contractual staff for each year from July 2003 until development is complete in June 2007 include required 3<sup>rd</sup> party IRMC audits (\$150,000), project manager (\$150,000), technical writer (\$30,000), software tester (\$86,400), and Softscape software programmer (\$175,000). The total annual cost of these contractual staff equals \$566,400. These costs had previously been funded by a BJA grant, which will end on June 30, 2003.

**Changes in user needs:** No changes in user needs have been experienced to date, and DJJDP has no reason to believe any changes in user needs are on the horizon.

**Coordination issues:**

The intent of the NC-JOIN Project is to collect data on juveniles served by North Carolina's juvenile justice system and, when possible, make that data available to other stakeholders in the State also serving the same juveniles. However, this data can only be made available to other agencies within the bounds described in the legislation regarding disclosure of juvenile information (G.S. 7B-3100) and provided that adequate security measures have been established.

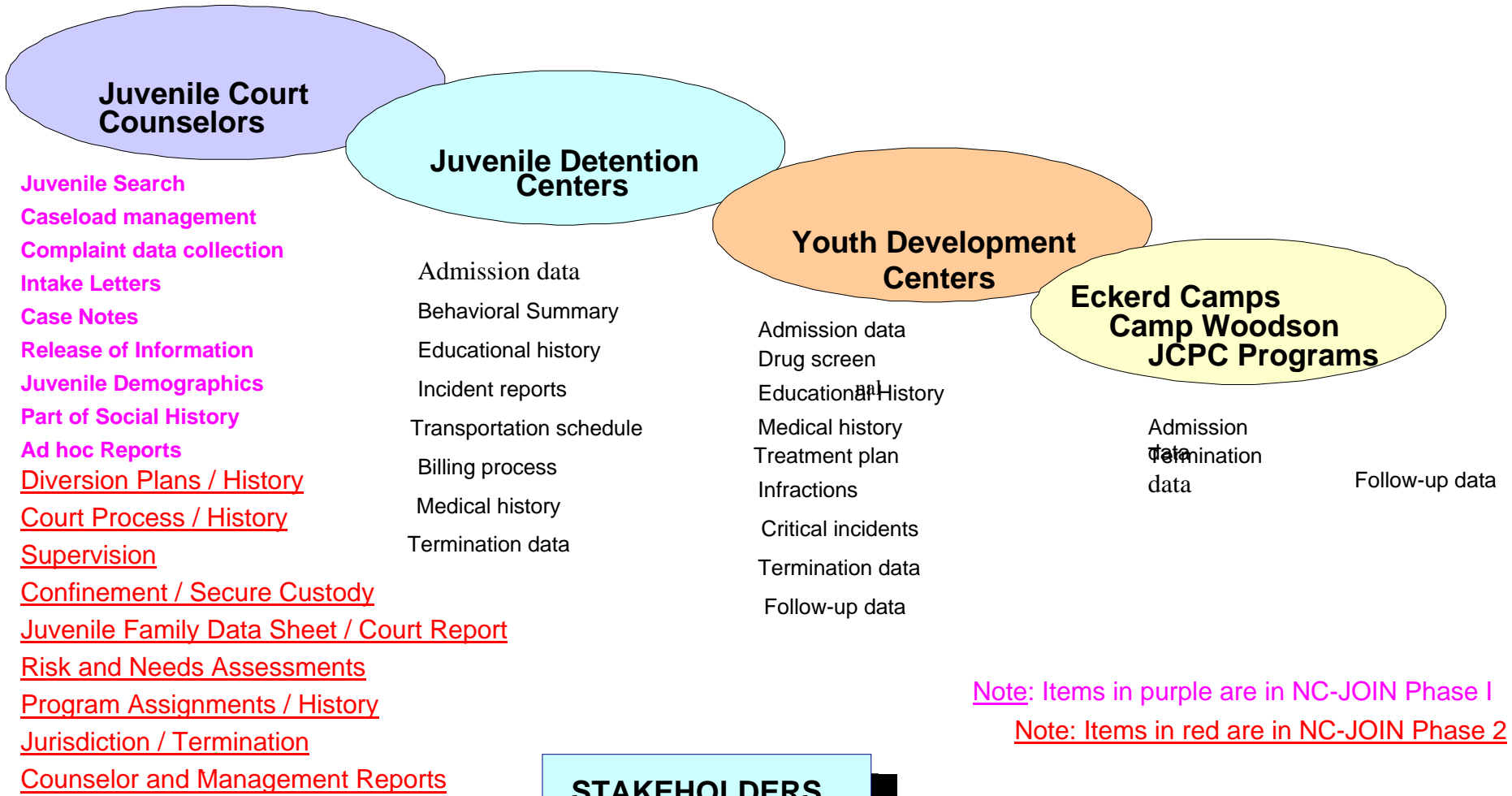
**Funding shortages:** The federal Bureau of Justice Assistance grant will be depleted once Phase 2 of NC-JOIN is developed and rolled out statewide. Future development of NC-JOIN will be significantly slowed unless addition funds are identified for development of future Phases of NC-JOIN. In addition to staffing needs noted in the 'Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills' section above, the project also has \$120,000 in annual operation costs associated with software maintenance and support agreements and periodic replacement of NC-JOIN servers that is not funded. For ongoing development, NC-JOIN also needs \$125,000 to purchase an additional software module to support Detention Centers and Youth Development Centers, \$10,000 for SQL Server software to support the development tools being used, and \$96,000 for six new servers to provide a sufficient infrastructure to support an expanding user community accessing mission-critical information.

Without this funding, development of NC-JOIN will be dramatically slowed, and NC-JOIN will not be able to be extended to support agencies outside of DJJDP. All needs have been summarized and submitted in the expansion budget.

**IRMC actions:** IRMC certification has been granted for NC-JOIN Phase 2. NC-JOIN Phase 3 will need to be certified by IRMC. This is planned for July 2003 assuming that the funding issues are resolved.

**Scheduling:** No scheduling issues.

# NC-JOIN Project



Note: Items in purple are in NC-JOIN Phase 1  
Note: Items in red are in NC-JOIN Phase 2

SCHOOLS  
 MENTAL HEALTH  
 SOCIAL SERVICES

LAW ENFORCEMENT  
 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION  
 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS (JWISE data feed)

GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION  
 (Data extracts and reports)  
 SENTENCING COMMISSION  
 (Data extracts and reports)  
 INTERSTATE COMPACT

**JNET Project**  
Legislative Status Report  
February 14, 2003

**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 all locations, making the connectivity effort 100 percent complete.

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 changes were made in the management structure of J-NET. 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.

The new CIO for DJJDP stopped the roll out of the J-NET application, effective December 2001, pending completion of the EDS assessment. 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 ceased developing J-NET and purchased a workflow development tool to automate the collection, tracking and reporting of information on juveniles within DJJDP, which is the NC-JOIN Project.

The statewide connectivity effort was originally a part of the J-NET project, and remains as such for financial reporting efforts and reporting to the IRMC. Statewide connectivity was completed ahead of schedule in June 2003.

**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 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.

**Beginning Date of Project:**

- July 1999, J-NET project kickoff

**Project completion date:**

- J-NET application
  - June 30, 2002: J-NET application decommissioned, J-NET data converted to NC-JOIN, and maintenance of the J-NET application ceased
  - October 31, 2002: the J-NET project was closed out with IRMC
- J-NET connectivity
  - June 30, 2002: one-time connectivity completed
  - October 31, 2002: the J-NET project was closed out with IRMC

**Accomplishments to date:**

J-NET Application

- J-NET rolled out to five counties
- Two J-NET update releases completed and rolled out
- J-NET application development and deployment stopped December 31, 2001
- Transferred knowledge of technology and methodology from contractor staff to permanent employees
- J-NET application was decommissioned on June 30, 2002, and J-NET data was converted for use in NC-JOIN

Computers/Connectivity/Infrastructure (We need Bill Cutbush to update this.)

- Established security to comply with CJIN Security Standards
- Deployed 1858 PC workstations, 600 printers, and 30 servers
- Connected 128 field offices/youth development centers/detention centers
- Established 1046 email accounts
- Helpdesk operations established
- Network operations center established

**Planned work for next year:** No work planned for next year. J-NET has been replaced by NC-JOIN.

**Description of data:** All juvenile data collected in the J-NET system has been moved into NC-JOIN.

**Relevant Statistics:** n/a

**Financial/Budget for J-NET:**

- **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 December 31, 2002, is \$12,489,643. This cost includes the original infrastructure costs captured through June 2001, as well as the development and one-time connectivity costs captured through December 2002. Note that although the project ended June 2002, some project costs were not expended until after that date.
- **Total State funds budgeted in continuation budget and requested in expansion:** None
- **Total State funds spent as of December 31, 2002:**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Spent to Date</b>
Administrative Office of the Courts and Division of Youth Services Matching Funds for J-NET Original Grant below (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 2002)	\$1,088,482
DJJDP Information Technology Authorization to pay \$300,000 in Telecommunication Costs (one-time cost, July 2000-June 2001)	\$300,000
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
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 (through December 2001)	\$128,548
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,486,410</b>

- **Total federal funds spent as of December 31, 2002:**

<b>Source</b>	<b>Spent to Date</b>
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	\$610,000

<b>Source</b>	<b>Spent to Date</b>
1999-September 2000)	
Governor's Crime Commission – Local Info. Sys. (May 1999-September 2000)	\$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)	\$297,000
E-RATE Youth Development Center Connectivity (through December 2001)	\$500,495
Bureau of Justice Assistance – J-NET (October 2000-December 2002)	\$3,976,289
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$10,003,233</b>

**Total federal funds remaining in budget for J-NET as of December 31, 2002: None**

- **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:** n/a
- **SFY02-04 development costs in existing agency budget:** \$32,216\*

\* The JNET project ended June 2002 with the conclusion of the one-time connectivity effort; however, \$32,216 existed in the agency budget from June 2002 through December 2003 to pay for the remaining expenditures from the connectivity effort.

- **SFY02-04 operating (recurring) costs in existing agency budget:** None
- **Estimated total unmet future funding needs – both development & operating:** None

### Issues

**Technology barriers/changes/advances:** Based on recommendations from the EDS Project Assessment Report (began in December 2001 and completed in February 2002) and IRMC's endorsement of this report, DJJDP has adopted a workflow / case management package as a basis for developing NC-JOIN, the replacement for J-NET.

**Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills:** n/a

**Changes in user needs:** n/a



**Coordination issues:** None

**Funding shortages:** None

**IRMC actions:** Per the recommendations from the EDS Project Assessment Report, DJJDP has decommissioned J-NET and adopted a workflow / case management package as a basis for developing NC-JOIN, the replacement for J-NET.

**Scheduling:** n/a

## **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.

CJIN's earlier data sharing standards effort were based on a partnership with the State's Federated Metadata Repository (FMR) initiative. CJIN developed standards for the exchange and storage of CJIN data elements; performed an inventory of agency systems, populated the data repository; and established a CJIN Web site to link to the data repository. CJIN was the pilot agency for FMR. Due to budget reductions at the State level, the FMR initiative is no longer funded and as a result, the vendor contract for host services has been discontinued. Unfortunately, the CJIN data repository tool operated under the FMR 'umbrella' and CJIN does not have funding to support the stand-alone server operations.

CJIN has continued to monitor what other criminal justice organizations are doing in the data sharing standards arena and we were hearing success stories about Extended Markup Language (XML). XML allows disparate systems to more easily "talk" to one another rather than building custom interfaces between applications. XML appears to be emerging as a universal criminal justice community standard for sharing data across information systems and has become a critical component in an agency's architecture. Both the United States Department of Justice / Office of Justice Programs and the Global Justice Information Sharing have XML initiatives underway. These initiatives emphasize the importance of the efficient sharing of data and the need to address problems of interoperability, allowing the justice community agencies to exchange information with a maximum of flexibility at a reasonable level of development effort and cost.

CJIN was awarded a \$200,000 grant from the National Governors Association (NGA) to advance our data sharing standards effort via XML. The pilot projects selected will benefit the entire CJIN community because we are learning how to do basic file transfer (i.e., sending and receiving files) in XML messaging and ROMA/MQ Series format, which is compliant with the Statewide Technical Architecture (STA). The first two pilot projects are actual work that needs to be done as a result of the Department of Justice (DOJ) migration to an open systems environment that is consistent with the STA. These projects will replace a nightly batch flat file transfer with XML messaging in a ROMA/MQ Series connection. DOJ will use the lessons learned on these two pilots as it moves forward in its migration and continues to update remaining interfaces and applications to XML messaging and ROMA/MQ Series format. The third proposed pilot project will move a facial image from the Department of Correction inmate image database to the mobile computers used by law enforcement and public safety in field operations via an XML data transfer application. CJIN is coordinating its XML effort with the State's Chief Technology Officer and is providing input to the STA's chapter on data sharing standards.

CJIN has a contract with Gartner Group to define a recurring cost model and data sharing standards was one of the four infrastructures selected. This work will be completed in May 2003 and we plan to submit an amended report with Gartner's findings and recommendations.

**Project scope:** To continue to advance our data sharing efforts via XML.

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

**Other state agencies and local/federal partners:** Department of Correction, Administrative Office of the Courts, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety / State Highway Patrol, and the Information Resource Management Commission.

**Beginning date of project:** January 2002 for the NGA grant

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

**Accomplishments to date:**

- The first two XML pilot projects will be completed in March 2003.
- The third XML pilot project will be completed by September 2003.

**Planned work for next year:**

The CJIN data sharing standards initiative has no funding after the NGA grant ends. We will continue to monitor federal initiatives and do our best to incorporate them into the existing environment.

**Description of data:** Criminal justice related

**Description of users:** Criminal justice community

**Relevant statistics:** N/A

**Financial/Budget**

**Total cost to develop project:** To be determined - CJIN plans to submit an amended report with Gartner's findings and recommendations.

**Total state funds budgeted:** \$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:** The XML staff working on the pilot projects is being funded by the grant.

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

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

**Funding shortages:** CJIN has not identified a funding source after the NGA grant monies.

**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.

During the execution of a federal grant, the CJIN Governing Board established the Security Oversight Committee (SOC) to provide direction and support for CJIN in the area of network security. The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) was established to provide technical guidance to the SOC. The SOC and TAG worked closely together to ensure that decisions make sense from both a business and a technical perspective. CJIN also coordinated its effort with a statewide network security initiative and many of our guidelines, policies, and procedures were adopted by the State because they were considered industry 'best practices'.

In June 2002, CJIN successfully completed a federal grant that funded a two-phased approach to network security. Project deliverables for Phase One produced firewall / Virtual Private Network (VPN), encryption, and Authentication and Authorization (A&A) strategies. Project deliverables for Phase Two included the adoption of CJIN information security policies, standards, and guidelines and implementation of the phase one strategy 'blueprints' as far as funding permitted. Firewalls/VPNs were installed to protect the various disparate systems as a "first-line" approach to protection. These firewalls were deployed in conjunction with encryption to protect the integrity of the data and information being passed throughout the network. Encryption also protects against unwanted access to the information while it travels throughout the network. The A&A pilots provided valuable 'lessons learned' about what it takes to ensure that access to the network is only by authorized personnel. CJIN and ITS jointly developed Service Level Agreements (SLA) for firewall/VPN and A&A services. It should be noted that the grant was considered 'seed money' for the CJIN State agency's network security infrastructure and it did not provide for all of its existing needs.

Our operating environment has changed dramatically over the past two years. 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. Intelligence information needs to be disseminated on a timely basis in a secure environment. Also, technology in network security is rapidly advancing at a declining cost. The grant equipment deployed has reached its average life cycle of three years and needs to be refreshed. In addition, Information Technology Services (ITS) has recently selected another vendor product for its firewall/VPN services and it is not compatible with the existing CJIN equipment. Although ITS has encouraged CJIN to migrate as soon as possible, CJIN cannot do so until it identifies a funding source.

CJIN considers it critical to maintain and support the on-going operations of network security effort that has been underway for the past several years. The CJIN Network Security initiative relies on the agency

ad-hoc in-kind resource contribution, but we have no funding source for hardware and software maintenance, renewing the ITS contracts, and CJIN dedicated staff. CJIN submitted an expansion budget request for SFY03-05 to secure recurring funds for the existing network infrastructure, upgrade those components to meet ITS current service offerings, and secure minimal staffing. CJIN currently has Gartner Group under contract to help determine the recurring costs of CJIN Network Security and to identify some industry 'best practices'. It is our intent to amend this report once CJIN accepts the Gartner Group deliverables.

**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), Information Resource Management Commission (IRMC)

**Project Scope:** This project is presently not funding. Agencies are continuing their network security effort as best they can with internal resources.

**Beginning Date of Project:** September 1998

**Projected Completion Date:** TBD - work will continue on a 'best effort' basis because grant funds were exhausted on June 30, 2002.

**Accomplishments to Date:**

- Development of firewall, data encryption, and A&A strategies.
- Firewalls/VPNs were deployed through the State agencies; data encryption solutions are being deployed throughout the State agencies; DOC was the pilot site for the A&A strategy.
- There is a two-year SLA with ITS for firewall/VPN and A&A services.

**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. It is our intent to amend this report once CJIN accepts the Gartner Group recurring cost and industry 'best practices' deliverables.

**Total state funds budgeted in continuation budget:** \$0



**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:** TBD – the technology deployed with the grant needs to be refreshed so it would be premature to estimate a figure at this point in time.

**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:** TBD. CJIN submitted a SFY03-05 expansion budget request to secure recurring funds for the existing network infrastructure, upgrade those components to meet ITS current service offerings, and secure minimal staffing. It is our intent to amend this report once CJIN accepts the Gartner Group recurring cost and industry ‘best practices’ deliverables.

### Issues

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

**Staffing issues/shortages/needed skills:** CJIN relies on the in-kind ad-hoc agency resource contribution for 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 needs to fund the recurring costs associated with the current operations and those introduced by newer technology.

**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 Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN) and other wireless connections, directly to the AOC. The eCitation project is a collaborative effort between AOC and the NC State Highway Patrol (SHP).

With the successful completion of the original pilot project, the statewide implementation planning has begun. 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.

Currently, the eCitation system is in use in Cumberland and Wake Counties (pilot counties), involving the Clerk of Superior Court and other court officials, the Cumberland County Sheriff's Department, the Fayetteville Police Department, Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV), and State Highway Patrol (SHP). Mecklenburg County is the next pilot to be implemented in the statewide implementation planning project. In addition to CJIN-MDN, both Mecklenburg and Wake Counties are scheduled to pilot local law enforcement agencies with another wireless connection, a Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD) technical architecture.

**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
- Wake County Pilot (SHP) – July 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 1 more county.

**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 and CDPD 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.

**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:** \$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, the NGA grant is sufficient to fund the planning statewide implementation project. The NGA grant expires September 30, 2003. At that point, funding will be needed to continue maintenance and support of the eCitation system in order to facilitate statewide rollout.

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

**Scheduling:** Planning project to complete by September 30, 2003.

# **Appendix K**

## **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. The project's budget is \$1,123,902. CJIN received Information Resource Management Commission (IRMC) project certification in January 2002.

Each of the following bullets cite a key component of the CJIN planning study

- To perform an overview and assessment of current radio communication systems and business processes; to perform an assessment and make recommendations for the current 800 MHz deployment and the future migration to 700 MHz, including estimated costs, implementation schedule, risk analysis, mitigation strategies, and conclusions and recommendations. Gartner Group was awarded the contract in July 2002. The CJIN Governing Board accepted the Gartner Group Final Report dated November 14, 2002. The report is posted on the CJIN web site. Reference the CJIN-VTN project report (Appendix E) for further details.
- To research and document the impact of fingerprinting serious misdemeanants on both the state and local criminal justice agencies, provide an itemization of costs, and a high level timeline with milestones, deliverables, assumptions, and interdependencies. 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. CJIN has partnered with the Governor's Crime Commission on this project. Ciber was awarded the contract in October 2002. At the March 20, 2003 CJIN Governing Board meeting, Ciber will present its time and motion report, the local agency impact report, and the state agency impact report. The infrastructure report and implementation plan will be presented at the May 8, 2003 meeting.
- To build and validate a data model for constructing comprehensive criminal histories. CJIN has partnered with the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission (SPAC) on this project. The Juvenile-to-Adult Computerized Criminal History project has sampled seven judicial districts for juveniles whose first delinquent petition was filed with the Clerk of Court in 1997 and ultimately resulted in adjudication: This data has been entered into a criminal history database that will serve as a foundation for the building and validation of a data model and will provide for an in-depth descriptive analysis of the accumulation of criminal history from the juvenile justice system through the criminal justice system. Outside the scope of this grant, SPAC will use the database for a detailed study of recidivism from involvement in the juvenile justice system through involvement in the criminal justice system during early adulthood. This project will be completed by September 2003. It should



be noted that for purposes of analysis, all personal identifiers have been stripped from the database.

- To better define the on-going, recurring funding needed for maintenance, support, and the replacement of presently deployed technologies for CJIN related initiatives. 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. Gartner Group was awarded the contract in December 2002. The scope will focus on four infrastructures: data sharing standards, network security, mobile data, and voice. (End user technology is a sub-set of each of the infrastructures identified). For the seven application areas identified in the overview section of the proposal, Gartner will provide a summary of 2-4 other statewide initiatives in these application areas. Existing systems and new initiatives will not be addressed in this project. The final report will be presented to the CJIN Governing Board at the May 8, 2003 meeting.
- To develop a public awareness campaign to educate targeted audiences (i.e., legislature, public safety, general public, and other interested parties) on CJIN. Although work has taken place to identify the message for each audience, our efforts have been focused on the other initiatives and we expect to resume work on this task in the near future.

It should be noted that CJIN intends to submit a revised report to the General Assembly after these projects are completed.

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 from year to year. Although each project template indicates the current financials, the agency funding contribution remains a significant part of some project's budget. CJIN recognizes that the demands for appropriated funds are many and we need to begin evaluating the possibility of generating revenue from fees or other charges. CJIN understands that there may be models in other states that we can suggest for consideration. As future time and funding permit, CJIN would like to explore the feasibility of identifying alternative funding streams of revenue.

## **Appendix L**

# **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 and the Department of Correction

**Beginning date of project:** September 1999

**Projected completion date:** TBD, individual phases will be completed as funding becomes available.

**Accomplishments to date:** Phase I successfully identified and documented the business requirements of CCH. Phase II, to develop the CCH Technical Specifications for the high level and low level specifications, started on January 6, 2003 and is scheduled to be completed by June 30, 2003

**Planned work for the next year:** DOJ will continue their part of the effort within the scope of the overall DOJ migration plan as presented to the Legislative Justice Subcommittee in July 1999. DOJ submitted a pre-grant application to the GCC and a \$227,130 award was approved by the GCC. However, this award is contingent upon approval by Secretary Beatty, DCC&PS, and Governor Easley. In April 2003, the GCC will formally announce the awards. If awarded, this grant would start on July 1, 2003 and would fund Phase III work - the JAVA programming with XML messages. The implementation of the migrated CCH is scheduled for March/April 2004.

**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)  
\$ 56,263 FY 02 State Appropriations (DOJ grant)

**Total federal funds spent to date:** \$327,500 FY 99 Federal Grant Funds (DOJ grant)  
\$168,787 FY 02 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

**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 yet known.

**Issues**

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

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

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

**Coordination issues:** The CCH application must be deployed on the new DOJ migration platform.

**Funding shortages:** N/A

**IRMC actions:** N/A

**Scheduling:** N/A