

North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board Report

Submitted to the

Chairs, Co-Chairs, and Vice Chairs of the  
Senate and House Appropriations Committees

and the

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

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## Executive Summary

The Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Governing Board created pursuant to Section 23.3 of Chapter 18 of the Session Laws of the 1996 Second Extra Session shall report by April 1<sup>st</sup> of each year, to the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety, and the Fiscal Research Division of the General Assembly on:

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

The report contains background information regarding the Governing Board and the membership, an update on criminal justice activities, a financial summary, an information sharing initiative, project overviews and updates, research derived from federal, state and local government initiatives as they relate to a technical road map and a long-term strategic plan, recognition of personnel providing assistance, the status of our identified 2009 opportunities, and various recommendations moving forward.

The General Appropriations Committee, the Appropriations Justice and Public Safety Subcommittee, and the Joint Legislative Correction, Crime Control, and Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee have historically relied upon the CJIN Board to undertake high profile initiatives, requested cost allocation reports with recommendations, and allowed the Board to provide technical demonstrations.

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

Board activities in the last several years have included law enforcement presentations, technical workshops, and live demonstrations to the Board from counties, cities, and towns in North Carolina along with all the major state agencies (law enforcement), federal authorities and numerous other states. These activities have positioned the CJIN Board to handle all the recommendations being made in this report. With the Board's expertise and existing partnerships throughout the state, the General Appropriations Committee will be ensured that the funding of these projects will not only meet the expectations of the General Assembly but of all the criminal justice users. The 2009 Report identified various opportunities and made recommendations regarding the criminal justice community – updates are provided in this report.

During 2009 the Board concentrated on several areas; continuing to assist the Office of the State Controller with the CJLEADS Project, monitoring various ongoing projects, conducting workshops with several federal agencies (FBI and NCIS), working with local law enforcement on an information sharing initiative, conducting several workshops with local law enforcement, working with court officials to

address document management and the interfacing of warrants into local systems, addressing technical issues, undertaking a feasibility study of a statewide pawn transaction system, and compiling a list of future recommendations and activities.

In the various workshops and meetings the Board was requested to provide the officers on the road with the following:

One interface to provide critical information to the officer;

- Provide the ability to check local databases simultaneously when checking state and federal data;
- Create a standard for extracting data for information sharing;
- Address the issue of system timeout;
- Auto populate E-Citation and E-Crash applications; and
- Investigate the GIS-AVL technology to provide geographical awareness of responders to incidents as they unfold.

The CJIN Board will be addressing all the aforementioned requests during the upcoming year.

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

# Background

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

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

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

The CJIN Governing Board created the following vision:

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

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

## Study Final Report Findings

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

- It takes too long to positively identify persons. From fingerprints to photographs, information is scattered across different databases and filing systems.
- A single, comprehensive source for a person's criminal history is not available in North Carolina. Bits and pieces must be assembled on each individual, causing valuable time to be wasted on information collection.
- There is no single source of outstanding warrants. A person wanted in one county could be stopped in another while the officer has no knowledge of an outstanding warrant. This situation compromises public and officer safety.
- Data is entered excessively and redundantly. There is no single, centralized location for all information and records so data is entered and reentered over and over again into separate databases using different coding systems.
- There is no statewide, interagency mobile voice and data communications system. Officers cannot talk to their counterparts across their own county, much less to those across the state.

## **Study Final Report Recommendations**

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

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

## **Participants**

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

## **Initiatives**

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

- Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)
- Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)
- CJIN-Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)
- North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN)
- Statewide Magistrate System
- End-User Technology
- CJIN Network Security
- CJIN Data Sharing Standards

## **Governing Board**

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

### **CJIN Governing Board Membership**

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

Mr. Robert Brinson, Department of Correction Chief Information Officer, was re-elected as the CJIN Chair and Mr. Bill Stice, Technology Services Director, Town of Cary was re-elected as the Vice-Chair. The CJIN Board has two full-time positions, an Executive Director and an Administrative Assistant. All CJIN agencies contribute their resources in an in-kind, ad-hoc fashion.

The CJIN Web Site is composed of meeting minutes, reports to the General Assembly, Board membership, and other relevant CJIN project materials. A CJIN email address is available for questions on CJIN operations. Based on all the presentations and workshops over the last eighteen months an information sharing section was added to the Web Site that reflects projects from the federal, state, and local levels – power point presentations, handouts, contact information, etc.

### **CJIN Governing Board Financials**

Until last year, the CJIN Board had operated on two, non-recurring appropriations of \$100,000 each – the first funded Board operations from 1996 until 2004. The second \$100,000 appropriation for the CJIN Board had a balance of \$67,741.88 as of the March, 2009 Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Administration Division, Fiscal Section. This balance was eliminated and replaced with an operating fund of \$5,000 for FY 2009/2010.

The \$5,000 authorized budget has an unencumbered balance of \$1,109.06 as of March 9, 2010 (run date), based on Crime Control budget report. The Board will be requesting an operating fund for the FY 2010/2011.

## ***CJIN Governing Board***

<b>Appointed By</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Current Member</b>
Governor	Employee of Department of Crime Control & Public Safety	Alan Melvin, Captain, North Carolina Highway Patrol
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, Clayton P.D.
Governor	Employee of Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	David Jones, Deputy Secretary
Governor	Employee of Division of Motor Vehicles	Commissioner Mike Robertson
General Assembly	Representative of general public, recommended by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Robert Lee
General Assembly	Representative of general public, recommended by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Doug Logan, Emergency Management Coordinator, Granville County
General Assembly	Individual who is member of or working directly for the governing board of a NC municipality and recommended by President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Bill Stice, Technology Services Director, Town of Cary
General Assembly	Representative of the general public, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Barker French, Durham County
General Assembly	Representative of the general public, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Donnie Holt, Forsyth County
General Assembly	Individual who is a working member of or working directly for the governing board of a NC county, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Todd Jones, Orange County, Chief Information Officer
Attorney General	Employee of the Attorney General	Pam Tully, Assistant Director, State Bureau of Investigation
Attorney General	Representative recommended by the Sheriffs' Association	Tommy W. Allen, Sheriff, Anson County
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Director or employee of the Administrative Office of the Courts	Cliff Layman, Chief Information Officer, AOC Technology Division
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Clerk of the Superior Court	Mike McArthur, Chowan County
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	Henry "Chip" Hight, Jr., Superior Court Judge, District 9
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	H. Thomas Jarrell, Jr., District Court Judge, Judicial District 18
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	District Attorney	Al Williams, Sr. Assistant District Attorney, Judicial District 28
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Magistrate	Eric Van Vleet, Durham County
State Chief Information Officer	Appointment by the State Chief Information Officer	George Bakolia, Deputy State Chief Information Officer
NC Chapter of Public Communications Officials International, President	Active member of the NC Chapter of Public Communications Officials International	Steve Lingerfelt, City of High Point

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



## ***CJIN Funding Summary***

This section is intended to provide a summary of CJIN funding by project – a detailed breakdown of financial information is contained in the Project Section of this report.

<b>CJIN FUNDING SOURCES – DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>STATE/AOC</b>	<b>FEDERAL</b>	<b>ESTIMATE TO COMPLETE</b>
CJIN Feasibility Study (1995). Please note that this figure does not include the overhead costs and salaries for project staff.	\$ 769,000	\$ 0	N/A
CJIN Governing Board	\$ 200,000	\$ 15,000	N/A
CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)	\$ 8,210,588	\$ 6,757,805	N/A
Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders – VIPER	\$ 23,200,000	\$ 104,700,000	\$ 61,100,000
Automated Warrant Repository System (NCAWARE)	\$ 13,578,243	\$ 3,460,992	\$ 0
CJIN Planning Study (2002)	\$ 80,100	\$ 1,043,802	N/A
Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)	\$ 6,394,321	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 52,432,252</b>	<b>\$ 115,977,599</b>	<b>\$ 61,100,000</b>

<b>CJIN FUNDING SOURCES – OPERATIONS (RECURRING COSTS)</b>	<b>SFY 06-07</b>	<b>SFY 07-08</b>	<b>SFY 08-09</b>	<b>SFY 09-10</b>
CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)	\$ 104,701	\$ 104,701	\$ 111,681	\$ 111,681
Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders – VIPER	\$ 208,892	\$ 2,261,199	\$ 2,359,426	\$ 2,500,000
Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)	\$ 94,907	\$ 85,826	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 408,500</b>	<b>\$ 2,451,726</b>	<b>\$ 2,471,107</b>	<b>\$ 2,611,681</b>

# CJIN Funding Summary

## Other CJIN Funding Notes

Since CJIN's inception, the Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) has been instrumental in aligning its objectives, particularly in the area of technology, to CJIN initiatives. This alignment resulted in grant funds providing significant help in meeting CJIN objectives. CJIN projects receiving funds included Mobile Data Computers, Live Scan Devices, Incident Based Crime Reporting Systems, Geographical Information Systems, 800 MHz radios, and Cybercrime projects. In recent years, overall funding available to the GCC has decreased significantly, limiting the GCC's ability to provide continuing support or help initiate large new CJIN efforts.

Federal earmarks and direct grants also provided significant funding for some of the early CJIN successes. That approach has also become increasingly more difficult recently. It is particularly difficult with projects that involve refreshing technology, where part of the original justification was that federal funding would provide "seed money" to establish the capability, but the business improvements allowed by the technology would be so compelling that second round, or refresh, funding would be available from State and local resources.

The Governor's Highway Safety Program (GHSP) has provided funding for the administration of a highway safety program designed to reduce traffic crashes and the resulting deaths, injuries and property damage. GHSP funding has gone to the eCitation® program, the eCrash project, and mobile data terminals in law enforcement vehicles.

The Department of Homeland Security Grant Program has provided important funding for VIPER. Cooperative agreements between local and state government have been a critical success factor in making this funding source work.

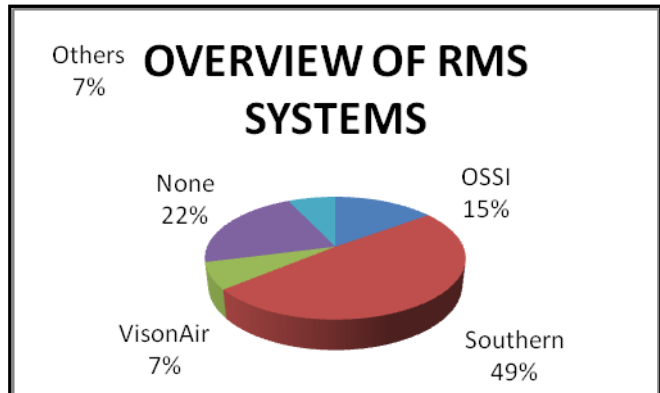
Although we focus on projects; continuing appropriations to state agencies for their infrastructure and maintenance of key applications, as well as local funding of their infrastructure and operations, provides the foundation that many of the CJIN projects require for success. That continuing funding, whether state or local is not fully captured in the CJIN funding charts presented in this report.

## Information Sharing Initiative

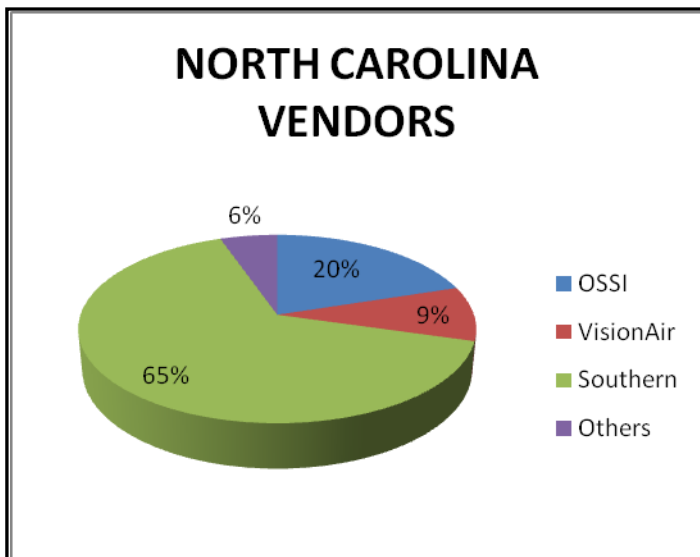
One of the key sources of criminal justice and public safety information is the Record Management System (RMS) used by the majority of law enforcement agencies within the state. These record systems contain a wealth of information regarding each incident that occurs within that jurisdiction. These data bases contain the official record of an incident along with the written report or narrative. These systems are the source of information used for tracking crimes (trend analysis), mapping crimes, searching for specific information (color of vehicle, description of property, personnel at the scene, interview, etc.), advanced crime analysis, etc. It is the repository of crime fighting information.

The CJIN Board started the information sharing initiative by compiling a statewide list of local law enforcement agencies (see enclosed list of 569 agencies), the number of RMS vendors (see below list of 11 vendors) serving these agencies and keeping in mind that not all agencies possess an RMS (125 agencies). The attached is a list of the vendors serving North Carolina and the corresponding number of agencies:

Vendor	Number of Agencies
DaPro	1
HTE (OSSI Corporate)	16
InterAct	8
Keystone	1
New World	2
OSSI	85
Shield	1
Southern Software	279
Spillman	6
USA	2
VisonAir	40



Note: There are two agencies that developed their own records internally and there are 125 agencies that do not have an RMS.



The top three RMS Vendors are all located in North Carolina and they provide record systems to approximately 94% of the agencies (that have record systems). All three of these vendors have information sharing services. OSSI has a product called "Police to Police" (P2P), VisionAir has "Vision Inform", and Southern Software has a product called "Rambler". These applications allow the various agencies to control and share information with other agencies that possess the same vendor. In some cases, the vendors have written interfaces to allow agencies to cross over the vendor barrier thus sharing information between vendors.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation began a national information sharing initiative by creating a data repository within their Criminal Justice Information Services facility in West Virginia.

This facility currently is the home to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the International Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), Law Enforcement Online, etc. The FBI's new initiative, that is in production and has some states connected, is called the National Data Exchange (N-DEx). This repository is designed to store all the local law enforcement incident data contained in every record management system throughout the United States. The system will also be storing case reports, booking and incarceration data, and parole/probation information. N-DEx detects relationships between people, vehicle/property, location, and/or crime characteristics. It "connects the dots" between data that is seemingly unrelated. It also supports multi-jurisdictional task forces – by enhancing national information sharing, identifying links between regional and state systems, and illustrating virtual regional information sharing.

The CJIN Board has contacted the major vendors in North Carolina and all three are receptive to working with us to develop an extract program that meets the national standards in order to facilitate the process of uploading all the local law enforcement incident information. The Board took the process one step further and identified other sources of potential information that are being collected in regional systems – COPLINK, American Law Enforcement Network, and NCIS's LInX systems. These regional system providers have also expressed a willingness to work with the CJIN Board to upload their information. COPLINK and LInX already have identified a link to the FBI system in their technical roadmap.

If the CJIN Board is successful in creating these partnerships with our in-state vendors, we will avoid the cost of having to write an interface to each one of the local law enforcement agencies. Furthermore, if the vendors offer this interface as a part of their core suite of products we may be able to forego future operating expenditures. The following information was assembled to identify each local law enforcement agency and their corresponding records system along with any information sharing initiatives, the column marked Leads was for identifying agencies sharing pawn transactions:

<b>AGENCY NAME</b>	<b>RMS Vendor</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Coplink</b>	<b>LInX</b>	<b>P2P</b>	<b>Rambler</b>	<b>ALEN</b>	<b>Leads</b>
Aberdeen PD	Southern	Moore				X		X
Ahoskie PD	Southern	Hertford				X		
Alamance County SO	OSSI	Alamance			X			
Albemarle PD	OSSI	Stanly	X					
Albert J. Ellis PD		Onslow						
Alexander County SO	OSSI	Alexander			X			
Alleghany County SO	Southern	Alleghany				X		
Andrews PD	Southern	Cherokee						
Angier PD	Southern	Harnett					X	X
Anson County SO	InterAct	Anson	X				X	
Apex PD	New World	Wake			X			
Appalachian State University	Southern	Watauga				X	X	
Archdale PD	OSSI	Randolph			X			
Ashe County SO	Southern	Ashe				X		
Asheboro PD	Spillman	Randolph						
Asheville ABC Board		Buncombe						
Asheville PD		Buncombe			X			X

AGENCY NAME	RMS Vendor	County	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	ALEN	Leads
Asheville Regional Airport Authority		Buncombe						
Atlantic Beach PD	Southern	Carteret				X		X
Aulander PD	Southern	Bertie						
Aurora PD		Beaufort						
Avery County SO	Southern	Avery				X		
Ayden PD	VisionAir	Pitt						
Badin PD	OSSI	Stanly						
Bailey PD	Southern	Nash						
Bakersville PD		Mitchell						
Bald Head Island PD	Southern	Brunswick						
Banner Elk PD	Southern	Avery						
Beaufort CC Campus Police		Beaufort						
Beaufort County ABC Board		Beaufort						
Beaufort County SO	Spillman	Beaufort						
Beaufort PD	Southern	Carteret				X		
Beech Mountain PD	Southern	Avery				X		
Belhaven PD	Southern	Beaufort				X		
Belmont Abbey College		Gaston						
Belmont PD	Southern	Gaston	X			X		
Benson PD	Southern	Johnston				X		
Bertie County SO	VisionAir	Bertie				X		
Bethel PD	Southern	Pitt				X		
Beulaville PD	Southern	Duplin						
Biltmore Forest PD	Southern	Buncombe			X			X
Biscoe PD	Southern	Montgomery						
Black Creek PD		Wilson						
Black Mountain PD	Southern	Buncombe			X			X
Bladen County SO	OSSI	Bladen			X			
Bladenboro PD	OSSI	Bladen						
Blowing Rock PD	Southern	Watauga			X	X	X	
Boiling Spring Lakes PD	Southern	Brunswick						
Boiling Springs PD	Southern	Cleveland						
Boone PD	Southern	Watauga				X		
Boonville PD		Yadkin						
Brevard PD	Southern	Transylvania				X	X	
Bridgeton PD		Craven						
Broadway PD		Lee						
Brookford PD		Catawba	X					
Broughton Hospital PD		Burke						
Brunswick CC Campus		Brunswick						
Brunswick County SO	Southern	Brunswick		X	X	X		X
Bryson City PD	VisionAir	Swain						
Buncombe County SO	OSSI	Buncombe			X			X
Bunn PD		Franklin						
Burgaw PD	Southern	Pender		X				
Burke County SO	OSSI	Burke			X			
Burlington PD	OSSI	Alamance			X			

AGENCY NAME	RMS Vendor	County	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	ALEN	Leads
Burnsville PD	Southern	Yancey						
Butner Public Safety	Southern	Granville						
Cabarrus County SO	OSSI	Cabarrus	X		X			
Caldwell County SO	OSSI	Caldwell			X			
Camden County SO	OSSI	Camden						
Cameron PD	Southern	Moore						
Candor PD	Southern	Montgomery						
Canton PD	Southern	Haywood				X		X
Cape Carteret PD	Southern	Carteret				X		
		New						
Carolina Beach PD	VisionAir	Hanover				X		
Carolina Beach State Park	Southern	New Hanover						
Carrboro PD	OSSI	Orange			X			
Carteret County ABC Board		Carteret						
Carteret County SO	Southern	Carteret		X		X		X
Carthage PD	Southern	Moore				X		
Cary PD	HTE	Wake						
Caswell Beach PD	Southern	Brunswick						
Caswell Center Hospital Police		Lenoir						
Caswell County SO	Southern	Caswell				X		
Catawba County ABC Board		Catawba						
Catawba County SO	VisionAir	Catawba	X				X	
Catawba PD	Southern	Catawba						
Chadbourn PD	Southern	Columbus						
Chapel Hill PD	OSSI	Orange			X			
Charlotte/Douglas Airport Police		Mecklenburg						
Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD		Mecklenburg	X					
Chatham County SO	Southern	Chatham				X		
Cherokee County SO		Cherokee					X	
Cherokee PD		Swain				X		
Cherry O'Berry Hospital Police		Wayne		X				
Cherryville PD	Southern	Gaston	X			X		
Chimney Rock State Park	Southern	Rutherford						
China Grove PD	Southern	Rowan						
Chocowinity PD	Southern	Beaufort				X		
Chowan County SO	Southern	Chowan				X		
Chowan University Campus Police		Hertford						
Claremont PD	Southern	Catawba						
Clay County SO	Southern	Clay						
Clayton PD	OSSI	Johnston						
Cleveland County SO	OSSI	Cleveland			X			
Cleveland PD	Southern	Rowan						
Cliffs of the Neuse State Park	Southern	Wayne						
Clinton PD	VisionAir	Sampson						

AGENCY NAME	RMS Vendor	County	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	ALEN	Leads
Clyde PD	Southern	Haywood						
Coats PD	Southern	Harnett				X	X	
Columbus County SO	Southern	Columbus				X		X
Columbus PD	Southern	Polk						X
Concord PD	OSSI	Cabarrus	X		X			
Conover PD	VisionAir	Catawba	X					
Conway PD		Northampton						
Cooleemee PD		Davie						
Cornelius PD	OSSI	Mecklenburg	X		X			
Cramerton PD	Southern	Gaston	X					
Craven County SO	HTE	Craven		X				
Creedmoor PD	Southern	Granville				X		
Crowders Mountain State Park	Southern	Cleveland						
Cumberland County ABC Board		Cumberland						
Cumberland County SO	OSSI	Cumberland		X	X			X
Currituck County SO	OSSI	Currituck			X			
Dallas PD		Gaston						
Dare County ABC Board		Dare						
Dare County SO	OSSI	Dare						
Davidson College Public Safety		Mecklenburg						
Davidson County SO	OSSI	Davidson			X			
Davidson PD		Mecklenburg	X					
Davie County SO	VisionAir	Davie			X			
Denton PDt		Davidson						
DHHS Police - Black Mountain		Buncombe						
Dismal Swamp State Natural Area	Southern	Camden						
Dobson PD	VisionAir	Surry						
Dorothea Dix Hospital		Wake						
Drexel PD	Southern	Burke			X			
Duck PD	Southern	Dare						
Duke University PD	OSSI	Durham			X			
Dunn PD	Southern	Harnett				X	X	
Duplin County SO	Southern	Duplin				X		
Durham County ABC Board		Durham						
Durham County SO		Durham		X	X			
Durham PD	OSSI	Durham		X	X			
East Bend PD		Yadkin						
East Carolina University	InterAct	Pitt						
East Spencer PD	Southern	Rowan						
Eden PD	Southern	Rockingham				X		
Edenton PD	Southern	Chowan				X		
Edgecombe County SO	VisionAir	Edgecombe						
Elizabeth City PD	OSSI	Pasquotank						

AGENCY NAME	RMS Vendor	County	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	ALEN	Leads
Elizabeth City State University	Southern	Pasquotank						
Elizabethtown PD	OSSI	Bladen						
Elk Knob State Natural Area	Southern	Watauga						
Elk Park PD		Avery						
Elkin PD	VisionAir	Surry						
Elon PD	OSSI	Alamance			X		X	
Elon University Campus Safety and Police	OSSI	Alamance						
Emerald Isle PD	VisionAir	Carteret				X		X
Enfield PD	Southern	Halifax						
Eno River State Park	Southern	Durham						
Erwin PD	Southern	Harnett				X		
Fair Bluff PD		Columbus						
Fairmont Department of Public Safety	Southern	Robeson				X		
Falls Lake State Recreation Area	Southern	Wake						
Farmville PD	Southern	Pitt				X		
Fayetteville PD	VisionAir	Cumberland		X	X			X
Fayetteville State University	Southern	Cumberland						
Fletcher PD	Southern Shield	Henderson				X	X	
Forest City PD	Technology	Rutherford					X	
Forsyth County SO	OSSI	Forsyth			X			
Fort Fisher State Recreation Area	Southern	Hanover						
Fort Macon State Park	Southern	Carteret						
Four Oaks PD	Southern	Johnston						
Foxfire Village PD		Moore						
Franklin County SO	Southern	Franklin				X	X	
Franklin PD	Southern	Macon				X		
Franklinton PD	Southern	Franklin					X	
Fremont PD		Wayne		X				
Fuquay-Varina PD	VisionAir	Wake						
Gardner-Webb University		Cleveland						
Garner PD	HTE	Wake			X			
Garysburg PD	Southern	Northampton				X		
Gaston County PD	New World	Gaston	X					
Gaston County SO		Gaston	X					
Gaston PD		Northampton						
Gastonia PD		Gaston	X				X	
Gates County SO	Southern	Gates				X		
Gibsonville PD	OSSI	Guilford						
Glen Alpine PD		Burke						
Goldsboro PD	OSSI	Wayne		X			X	
Goose Creek State Park	Southern	Beaufort						
Gorges State Park	Southern	Transylvania						
Graham County SO		Graham						



AGENCY NAME	RMS Vendor	County	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	ALEN	Leads
Graham PD	VisionAir	Alamance			X			
Granite Falls PD	Southern	Caldwell				X	X	
Granite Quarry PD	Southern	Rowan				X		
Granville County SO	Southern	Granville				X		
Greene County SO	Southern	Greene						
Greensboro ABC Board		Guilford						
Greensboro PD	OSSI	Guilford			X			
Greenville PD	HTE	Pitt		X				
Grifton PD	Southern	Pitt				X		
Grover PD		Cleveland						
Guilford County SO	Spillman	Guilford			X			
Halifax County SO	VisionAir	Halifax						
Hamlet PD	Southern	Richmond						
Hammocks Beach State Park	Southern	Onslow						
Hanging Rock State Park	Southern	Stokes						
Harnett County SO	VisionAir	Harnett		X		X		X
Havelock PD	InterAct	Craven		X				
Haw River PD	Southern	Alamance						
Haw River State Park	Southern	Rockingham						
Haywood County SO	Southern	Haywood				X		X
Henderson County SO	VisionAir	Henderson						X
Henderson PD	HTE	Vance						
Hendersonville PD	VisionAir	Henderson						
Hertford County SO	Southern	Hertford				X		
Hertford PD	Southern	Perquimans				X		
Hickory PD	OSSI	Catawba	X		X			
High Point PD	OSSI	Guilford			X			
Highlands PD	Southern	Macon						
Hillsborough PD	Southern	Orange				X		
Hobgood PD		Halifax						
Hoke County SO	Southern	Hoke		X				
Holden Beach PD	Southern	Brunswick						
Holly Ridge PD	Southern	Onslow						
Holly Springs Public Safety	HTE	Wake		X				
Hope Mills PD	VisionAir	Cumberland						
Hot Springs PD		Madison						
Hudson PD	Southern	Caldwell						
Huntersville PD	OSSI	Mecklenburg			X			
Hyde County SO	Southern	Hyde						
Indian Beach PD	Southern	Carteret						
Iredell County SO	VisionAir	Iredell	X					
Jackson County SO	Southern	Jackson				X		
Jackson PD		Northampton						
Jacksonville PD	HTE	Onslow			X	X		X
Jefferson PD	Southern	Ashe						
Jockey's Ridge State Park	Southern	Dare						

AGENCY NAME	RMS Vendor	County	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	ALEN	Leads
Johnson C. Smith University Campus PD		Mecklenburg						
Johnston County ABC		Johnston						
Johnston County SO	OSSI	Johnston						
Jones County SO	Southern	Jones					X	
Jones Lake State Park	Southern	Bladen						
Jonesville PD	Southern	Yadkin				X		
Jordan Lake State Recreation Area	Southern	Wake						
Kannapolis PD	VisionAir	Cabarrus	X		X			
Kenansville PD	Southern	Duplin			X			
Kenly PD	Southern	Johnston						
Kernersville PD	OSSI	Forsyth						
Kerr Lake State Recreation Area	Southern	Vance						
Kill Devil Hills PD	VisionAir	Dare						
King PD	Southern	Stokes			X	X		
Kings Mountain PD	OSSI	Cleveland						
Kingstown PD		Cleveland						
Kinston PD	OSSI	Lenoir						
Kitty Hawk PD	OSSI	Dare						
Knightdale PD	HTE	Wake		X				
Kure Beach PD		New Hanover						
La Grange PD	Southern	Lenoir						
Lake James State Park	Southern	McDowell						
Lake Lure PD	Southern	Rutherford					X	
Lake Norman State Park	Southern	Iredell						
Lake Royale Company Police	Southern	Franklin				X		
Lake Waccamaw PD	Southern	Columbus						
Lake Waccamaw State Park	Southern	Columbus						
Landis PD	Southern	Rowan						
Laurel Park PD	Southern	Henderson				X		
Laurinburg PD	VisionAir	Scotland						
Lee County SO	Southern	Lee				X		X
Lees-McRae College		Avery						
Leland PD	Southern	Brunswick				X		
Lenoir County SO	VisionAir	Lenoir						
Lenoir PD	VisionAir	Caldwell			X			
Lewiston Woodville PD		Bertie						
Lexington PD	OSSI	Davidson			X			
Liberty PD	Spillman	Randolph					X	
Lilesville PD		Anson						
Lillington PD	Southern	Harnett				X	X	
Lincoln County SO	OSSI	Lincoln	X		X	X		
Lincolnton PD	Southern	Lincoln	X			X		
Littleton PD		Halifax						
Locust PD	VisionAir	Stanly	X					
Longview PD	Southern	Catawba			X			
Louisburg PD	Southern	Franklin						

AGENCY NAME	RMS Vendor	County	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	ALEN	Leads
Lowell PD		Gaston						
Lumber River State Park	Southern	Robeson						
Lumberton PD	VisionAir	Robeson					X	
Macon County SO	Southern	Macon						
Madison County SO	Southern	Madison			X			
Madison PD	OSSI	Rockingham			X			X
Maggie Valley PD	Southern	Haywood				X	X	X
Magnolia PD	Southern	Duplin						
Maiden PD	Southern	Catawba	X			X		
Manteo PD	Southern	Dare						
Marion PD	Southern	McDowell				X		
Mars Hill PD	Southern	Madison						
Marshall PD		Madison						
Marshville PD	Southern	Union						
Martin County SO	Southern	Martin				X		
Matthews PD	OSSI	Mecklenburg	X					X
Maxton PD	Southern	Robeson						
Mayo River State Park	Southern	Rockingham						
Mayodan PD	OSSI	Rockingham			X			
Maysville PD	Southern	Jones						
McAdenville PD	Southern	Gaston	X					
McDowell County SO	Southern	McDowell				X		
Mebane PD	OSSI	Alamance			X			
Mecklenburg County ABC Board		Mecklenburg						
Mecklenburg County SO		Mecklenburg	X					
Medoc Mountain State Park	Southern	Halifax						
Merchants Millpond Park	Southern	Gates						
Meredith College Campus Police		Wake						
Methodist University PD	Southern	Cumberland						
Micro PD		Johnston						
Middlesex PD	Southern	Nash						
Mint Hill PD	Southern	Mecklenburg	X			X		
Mitchell County SO		Mitchell				X		
Mocksville PD	Southern	Davie				X	X	
Monroe PD	HTE	Union	X					
Montgomery County SO	Southern	Montgomery						
Montreat College Campus Police		Buncombe						
Montreat PD		Buncombe						
Moore County SO	Southern	Moore				X		X
Mooresville PD	OSSI	Iredell	X		X			
Morehead City PD	VisionAir	Carteret		X				
Morganton Public Safety	OSSI	Burke						
Morrisville PD	HTE	Wake						

AGENCY NAME	RMS Vendor	County	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	ALEN	Leads
Morrow Mountain State Park	Southern	Stanly						
Morven PD		Anson						
Mount Airy PD	VisionAir	Surry						
Mount Gilead PD	Southern	Montgomery						
Mount Holly PD	Southern	Gaston	X			X	X	
Mount Mitchell State Park	Southern	Yancey						
Mount Olive PD	OSSI	Wayne		X				
Murfreesboro PD	Southern	Hertford				X		
Murphy PD	Southern	Cherokee						
Nags Head PD	OSSI	Dare						
Nash County ABC Board		Nash						
Nash County SO	VisionAir	Nash						
Nashville PD	Southern	Nash						
Navassa PD		Brunswick						
New Bern PD	InterAct	Craven						
New Hanover County SO	OSSI	New Hanover		X	X			
New River State Park / Mount Jefferson State Natural Area	Southern	Ashe						
Newland PD	Southern	Avery				X		
Newport PD	Southern	Carteret				X		
Newton Grove PD		Sampson						
Newton PD	HTE	Catawba	X		X		X	X
Norlina PD		Warren						
North Carolina A & T State University	Southern	Guilford			X			
North Carolina Alcohol Law Enforcement		Statewide						
North Carolina Arboretum Campus Police		Buncombe						
North Carolina Central University	OSSI	Durham			X			
North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries								
North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles								
North Carolina Fairgrounds Police		Wake						
North Carolina Division of Forestry		Johnston						
North Carolina State Highway Patrol	Internal	Statewide		X				
North Carolina State University	USA Software	Wake			X			
North Carolina Wildlife Commission		Statewide						
North Topsail Beach PD	Southern	Onslow					X	
North Wilkesboro PD	Southern	Wilkes			X		X	
Northampton County SO	VisionAir	Northampton						
Northwest PD		Brunswick						

AGENCY NAME	RMS Vendor	County	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	ALEN	Leads
Norwood PD	OSSI	Stanly	X					
Oak Island PD	Southern	Brunswick				X		
Oakboro PD		Stanly	X					
Ocean Isle Beach PD	Southern	Brunswick				X		
Old Fort PD	Southern	McDowell						
Onslow County SO	OSSI	Onslow		X	X			X
Orange County SO	OSSI	Orange			X			
Oriental PD		Pamlico						
Oxford PD	VisionAir	Granville				X		
Pamlico County SO	InterAct	Pamlico						
Parkton PD		Robeson						
Pasquotank County SO	OSSI	Pasquotank						
Pembroke PD	Southern	Robeson						
Pender County SO	OSSI	Pender		X	X			X
Perquimans County SO	Southern	Perquimans				X		
Person County SO	Southern	Person				X		
Pettigrew State Park	Southern	Washington						
Piedmont Triad International Airport	Southern	Guilford				X		
Pikeville PD		Wayne		X				
Pilot Mountain PD	VisionAir	Surry						
Pilot Mountain State Park	Southern	Stokes						
Pine Knoll Shores PD	Southern	Carteret				X		
Pine Level PD	Southern	Johnston				X		
Pinebluff PD	Southern	Moore						
Pinehurst PD	Southern	Moore						
Pinetops PD	Southern	Edgecombe						
Pineville PD	USA Software	Mecklenburg	X					
Pink Hill PD		Lenoir				X		
Pitt County ABC Board		Pitt						
Pitt County SO	OSSI	Pitt		X				
Pittsboro PD	Southern	Chatham				X	X	
Plymouth PD	Southern	Washington				X		
Polk County SO	Southern	Polk						X
Princeton PD	Southern	Johnston						
Princeville PD		Edgecombe						
Queens University of Charlotte Campus Police		Mecklenburg						
Raeford PD	Southern	Hoke				X		
Raleigh PD	Keystone	Wake		X	X			
Raleigh-Durham Int'l Airport	OSSI	Wake			X			
Ramseur PD	Spillman	Randolph						
Randleman PD		Randolph			X			
Randolph County SO		Randolph						
Ranlo PD		Gaston					X	
Raven Rock State Park	Southern	Harnett						
Red Springs PD	Southern	Robeson						

AGENCY NAME	RMS Vendor	County	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	ALEN	Leads
Reidsville PD	OSSI	Rockingham			X			
Rhodhiss PD		Caldwell						
Rich Square PD	Southern	Northampton					X	
Richlands PD	Southern	Onslow		X		X		
Richmond County SO	OSSI	Richmond						
River Bend PD	InterAct	Craven						
Roanoke Rapids PD	VisionAir	Halifax						
Robbins PD	Southern	Moore				X		
Robersonville PD	Southern	Martin				X		
Robeson County SO	OSSI	Robeson			X			
Rockingham County SO	HTE	Rockingham			X			
Rockingham PD	Southern	Richmond				X		
Rockwell PD	Southern	Rowan				X		
Rocky Mount PD	OSSI	Edgecombe						
Rolesville PD	Southern	Wake						
Roper PD		Washington						
Rose Hill PD		Duplin						
Rowan County SO	OSSI	Rowan			X			
Rowan-Kannapolis ABC Board		Rowan						
Rowland PD	Southern	Robeson						
Roxboro PD	Southern	Person				X		
Rutherford County SO	VisionAir	Rutherford						
Rutherfordton PD	Southern	Rutherford						
Saint Pauls PD	OSSI	Robeson						
Salemburg PD		Sampson						
Salisbury PD	OSSI	Rowan			X			
Saluda PD		Polk				X		X
Sampson County SO	VisionAir	Sampson						
Sanford PD	OSSI	Lee			X			
Scotland County SO	Southern	Scotland						
Scotland Neck PD	Southern	Halifax					X	
Seaboard PD		Northampton						
Seagrove PD		Randolph						
Selma PD	Southern	Johnston						
Seven Devils PD		Watauga						
Severn PD		Northampton						
Shalotte PD	Southern	Brunswick					X	
Sharpsburg PD	Southern	Nash						
Shaw University PD		Wake						
Shelby PD	OSSI	Cleveland						
Siler City PD	Southern	Chatham				X		
Singletary Lake State Park	Southern	Bladen						
Smithfield PD	InterAct	Johnston						
South Mountains State Park	Southern	Burke						
Southern Pines PD	OSSI	Moore			X			
Southern Shores PD	OSSI	Dare						
Southport PD	Southern	Brunswick				X		

AGENCY NAME	RMS Vendor	County	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	ALEN	Leads
Sparta PD	Southern	Alleghany						
Spencer PD	Southern	Rowan						
Spindale PD	Southern	Rutherford						
Spring Hope PD	Southern	Nash						
Spring Lake PD	Southern	Cumberland						X
Spruce Pine PD	Southern	Mitchell				X		
St. Augustine's College		Wake						
Stallings PD	Southern	Union	X			X		
Stanfield PD		Stanly						
Stanley PD	Southern	Gaston	X					
Stanly County SO	OSSI	Stanly	X					
Stantonsburg PD		Wilson					X	
Star PD	Southern	Montgomery						
State Capitol Police	Southern	Wake						
Statesville ABC Board		Iredell						
Statesville PD	HTE	Iredell	X					
Stedman PD		Cumberland						
Stem PD		Granville						
Stokes County SO	Spillman	Stokes					X	
Stone Mountain State Park	Southern	Alleghany						
Stoneville PD		Rockingham						
Stovall PD		Granville						
Sugar Mountain PD	Southern	Avery				X		
Sunset Beach PD	Southern	Brunswick				X		
Surf City PD	Southern	Pender						
Surry County SO	VisionAir	Surry						
Swain County SO	Southern	Swain						
Swansboro PD	Southern	Onslow		X				
Sylva PD	Southern	Jackson				X		
Tabor City PD	Southern	Columbus				X	X	
Tarboro PD	VisionAir	Edgecombe						
Taylorsville PD	Southern	Alexander				X		
Taylortown PD		Moore						
Thomasville PD	OSSI	Davidson			X			
Topsail Beach PD		Pender						
Transylvania County SO	DaPro Systems	Transylvania				X		X
Trent Woods PD	Southern	Craven				X		
Triad Municipal ABC Law Enforcement		Forsyth						
Troutman PD	Southern	Iredell	X			X	X	
Troy PD	Southern	Montgomery				X		
Tryon PD	Southern	Polk						X
Tyrrell County SO	Southern	Tyrrell				X		
UNC Hospitals Special Police		Orange						
UNC School of the Arts	Southern	Forsyth			X			
UNC Asheville University Police	Southern	Buncombe						
UNC Chapel Hill University Police	OSSI	Orange			X			

AGENCY NAME	RMS Vendor	County	Coplink	LInX	P2P	Rambler	ALEN	Leads
UNC Charlotte University Police	Southern	Mecklenburg	X					
UNC Greensboro University Police	Southern	Guilford			X			
UNC Pembroke University Police	Southern	Robeson						
UNC Wilmington University Police	VisionAir	New Hanover						
Union County SO		Union	X		X			
Valdese PD	OSSI	Burke					X	
Vance County SO	Southern	Vance						
Vanceboro PD	Southern	Craven						
Vass PD	Southern	Moore						
Village of Misenheimer PD	OSSI	Stanly						
Village of Simpson PD		Pitt						
Wadesboro PD	Southern	Anson	X			X		
Wagram PD	Southern	Scotland						
Wake County ABC Board		Wake						
Wake County SO	HTE	Wake		X	X			
Wake Forest PD	HTE	Wake			X			
Wake Forest University	OSSI	Forsyth			X			
Wake Medical Campus Police	Southern	Wake						
Wallace PD	Southern	Duplin						
Walnut Cove PD	Southern	Stokes					X	
Walnut Creek PD		Wayne		X			X	
Warren County SO	Southern	Warren						
Warrenton PD		Warren						
Warsaw PD	Southern	Duplin						
Washington County SO	InterAct	Washington						
Washington PD	Southern	Beaufort				X		
Watauga County SO	Southern	Watauga			X	X	X	
Waxhaw PD	Southern	Union						
Wayne County SO	OSSI	Wayne		X			X	
Waynesville PD	Southern	Haywood				X		
Weaverville PD	Southern	Buncombe				X		
Weldon PD	Southern	Halifax					X	
Wendell PD	HTE	Wake		X				
West Jefferson PD	Southern	Ashe						
Western Carolina University Police	Southern	Jackson				X		
Weymouth Woods-Sandhill Nature Preserve	Southern	Moore						
Whispering Pines PD	Southern	Moore				X		
Whitakers PD	Southern	Nash						
White Lake PD	OSSI	Bladen						
Whiteville PD	Southern	Columbus				X		
Wilkes County SO	OSSI	Wilkes			X			
Wilkesboro PD	Southern	Wilkes				X	X	



William B. Umstead State Park	Southern	Wake				
Williamston PD	Southern	Martin			X	
Wilmington International Airport PD	Southern	New Hanover				
Wilmington PD	OSSI	New Hanover	X	X		
Wilson County SO	OSSI	Wilson		X		
Wilson PD	OSSI	Wilson		X		
Wilson's Mills PD	Southern	Johnston				
Windsor PD	Southern	Bertie				
Winfall PD		Perquimans				
Wingate PD	OSSI	Union				
Winston-Salem PD	OSSI	Forsyth		X		
Winston-Salem State University	Southern	Forsyth		X		
Winterville PD	Southern	Pitt			X	X
Winton PD		Hertford				
Woodfin PD	Southern	Buncombe			X	X
Woodland PD	Southern	Northampton			X	
Wrightsville Beach PD	Southern	New Hanover			X	
Yadkin County SO	Southern	Yadkin		X		
Yadkinville PD	Southern	Yadkin				
Yancey County SO	Southern	Yancey				
Youngsville PD	Southern	Franklin				
Zebulon PD	Southern	Wake	X			
North Carolina Division of Parks & Recreation Headquarters		Wake				

## Activities

The Board met numerous times in the last several years for the purpose of discussing criminal justice information sharing projects. The CJIN Staff over the last year has replaced the comprehensive CJIN Handbook by enhancing the CJIN website. The website contains all the information that was contained in our handbook in addition to the presentations that were given at the meetings. Since the fall of 2007, the Board has participated in the following activities:

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

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

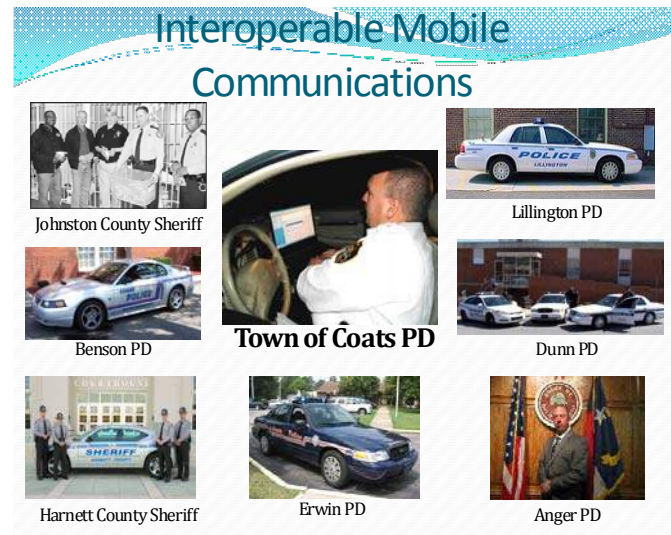
## Cities and Towns

### Town of Cary

Bill Stice, Information Technology Director, shared with the Board his comprehensive wireless long range plans including the history of wireless in Cary since the mid 1990's up to the current status including EVDO Rev A in laptops and PDAs, the 802.X being deployed in fire stations, the use of fiber and his deployment plans for public safety, public works, engineering inspections, and building inspections, fiber connected to 141 traffic signals, 802.X to some or all of the intersections, discussion on bandwidth issues, air cards not always working in fire stations, a discussion of in-building penetration of radio signals and the use of bi-directional amplifiers, a discussion of encryption and security, air card compatibility, the use of and coverage of public wireless carriers, and numerous upcoming decisions to be made.

### Town of Coats

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



### City of Wilson

Will Aycok, Assistant Director of Information Technology Services, provided the Board with an overview of technical solutions that focused on distinct needs and the difference between mobile versus wireless including automating fire inspections using mobile devices (schedule of inspections, field data entry, printing reports in the field, 35% increase in productivity), mobile tools for emergency responders – GIS data access in the field, digital photographs, Geo-reference oblique imagery in the field, pre-incident surveys linked to geographic features, annotated floor plans accessible in the field, automated vehicle location

(closest unit response), connection to CAD with silent dispatch (using time stamping), using

mobile tools for conducting analysis during emergency situations with an example of a break in the gas main, mobile wireless technology for the police department using field based reporting being populated with CAD, creating standards in mobile tools being deployed in different departments, mobile platforms, software being used, diagrams of wireless infrastructure, and a summary of mobile technologies.

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

## City of Raleigh

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

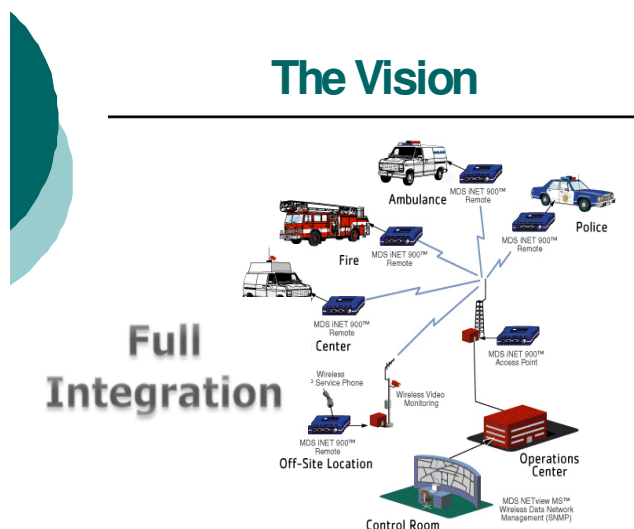
## City of Kinston

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

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

## City of Jacksonville

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



engineer, proof of concept documents, partnering with mesh units, an increase of 20% in the marine population, and the department's vision for the future.

## City of Durham

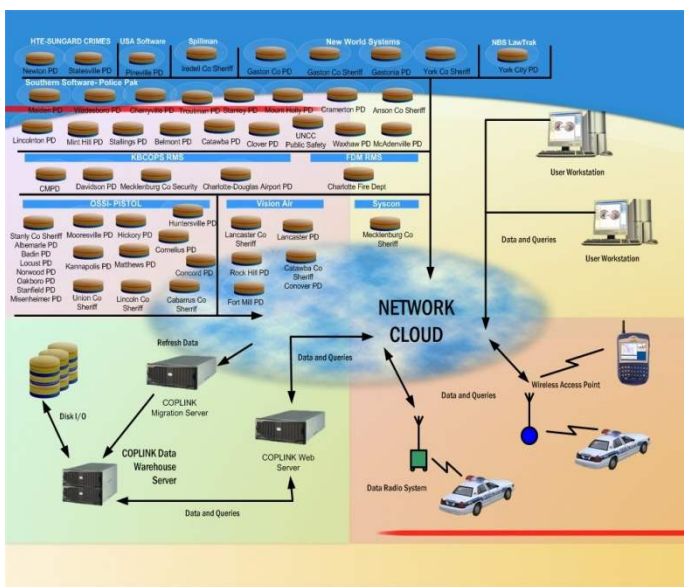
Steve Mihaich, Assistant Police Chief, provide a conceptual overview for potential statewide criminal justice information sharing including a discussion for interfacing GangNet, utilizing the I-2 Analyst Notebook and Bridge, using Police to Police (P2P, an OSSI product that works independent of the RMS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

## City of High Point

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

## City of Charlotte – CRISS

Crystal Cody, Program Director, Charlotte Police Department gave a presentation to the CJIN



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

along with the project schedule and screen shots of the program itself.

## Counties

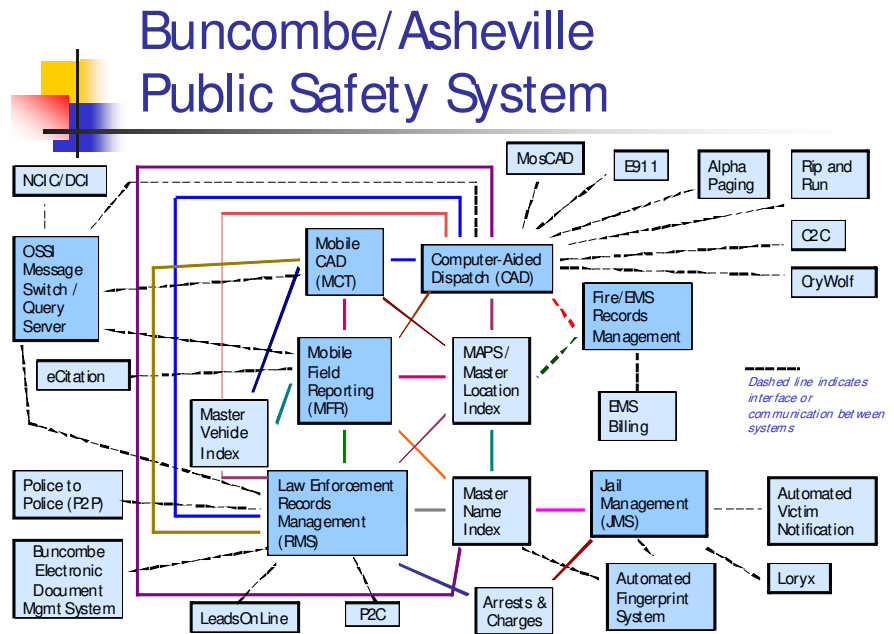
### Buncombe County

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

### Buncombe County

Al Williams, Buncombe County Senior District Attorney and Board Member, introduced Ron Moore - Buncombe County District Attorney, Rodney Hasty – Assistant District Attorney, and senior management Kim Pruett, Vance Bell, Johnny King, Pat Freeman, and Pat Cowan. The next two hours were spent providing the Board with a comprehensive presentation of the how the Cities and County integrated their criminal justice system including a history of the system, a list of all the agencies, the consolidation of Enhanced 911 systems, the Computer Aided Dispatch System (CAD) and Mobile CAD, Mobile Field Based Reporting, Jail Management, Law Enforcement Records Management System, Fingerprinting, Fire/EMS Records Management System, etc. After the comprehensive presentation,

Buncombe County presented a live demonstration of all the aforementioned systems including details of their process work flows and the different interactions between users including the Magistrate, Clerk, District Attorney, Judges, Police, Sheriff, Fire, EMS, IT Support, etc. They also shared the concept and their implementation plans for a Document Management System. Buncombe County staff presented the following overview of their Criminal Justice Integration System:





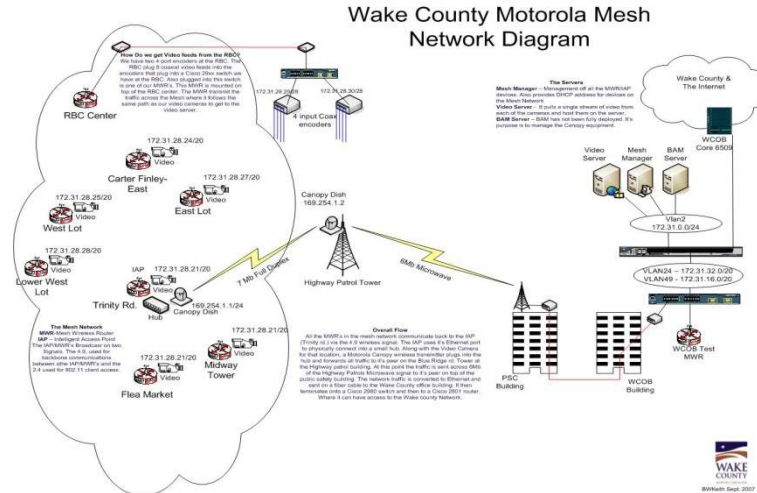
# Wake County

## POLICE 2 POLICE PROGRAM

Chris Creech, Information Technology Manager for Wake County Sheriff's Department and Officer John Maultsby with the City of Raleigh Police Department (info listed above under City of Raleigh PD), provided the Board with a live demonstration of the Information Sharing Application P2P that is used by both departments. Both Officers shared stories where the P2P application helped to solve cases. They showed how this application is used by the departments to share information with other Law Enforcement Agencies within NC and Nationally.

## WAKE COUNTY VIDEO PROJECT

Chris Creech, Information Technology Manager for Wake County Sheriff's Department



who gave the CJIN Board a presentation on the Video link between the NC State Fairgrounds, RBC Center, and Carter-Finley Stadium to the Wake County Dispatch Center. The system that Wake County has deployed is a streaming video system that is recorded – fully accessible not only in the dispatch center, but also on laptops and handheld devices in the field. The video that is recorded is treated in the same

manner as a 911 call to the dispatch center. The video is kept for several months before it is deleted or destroyed. However, if there is an incident that is captured on the video, it is segmented and treated as evidence in a case. At this point it has to have a chain of custody to ensure that it is not lost or destroyed.

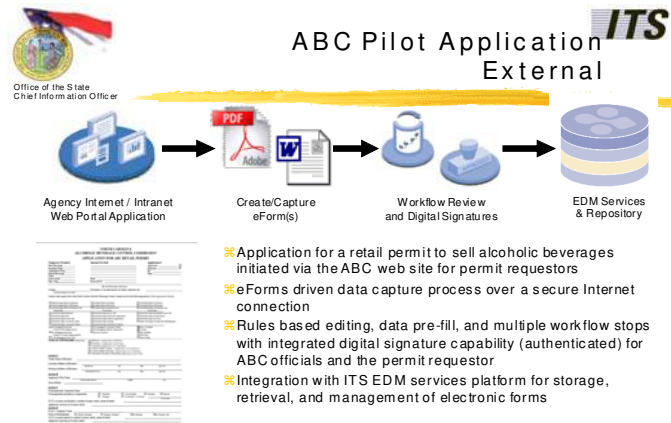
# Johnston County

Gary Snow and Chris Strickland with the Johnston County Sheriff's Office demonstrated live the Mobile Cad Terminal within the Deputies cars for Johnston County. Gary and Chris also explained the evolution of the wireless structure that was developed by Sheriff Bissell in Johnston County. Chris and Gary also showed the Board how the new NCAWARE system interacts with the technology they have installed within the vehicles.

## State Systems

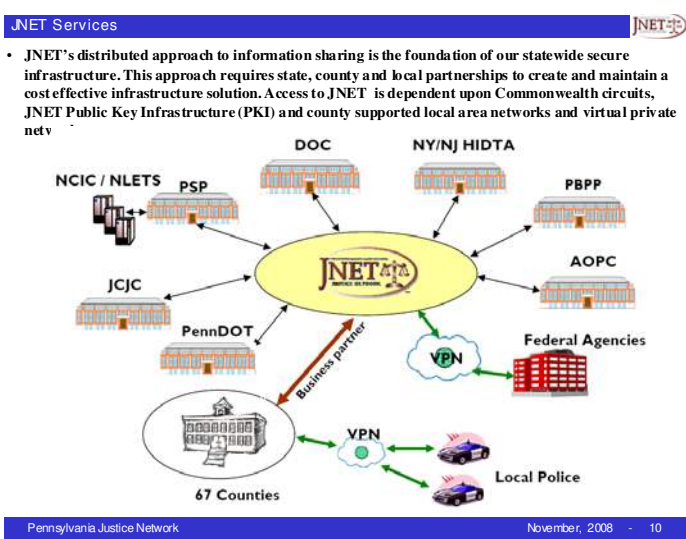
### State of North Carolina

Representative Tolson shared with the Board his vision of automating paperwork within the state system and directed some of his comments toward the use of Digital Signatures and E-Forms. He discussed the Digital Signature Pilot Project being conducted by the ITS Division and introduced Sharon Hayes, Deputy State CIO. Representative Tolson also requested that the CJIN Board provide ITS and his office with areas that criminal justice could use Digital Signatures and E-Forms.



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



### Pennsylvania

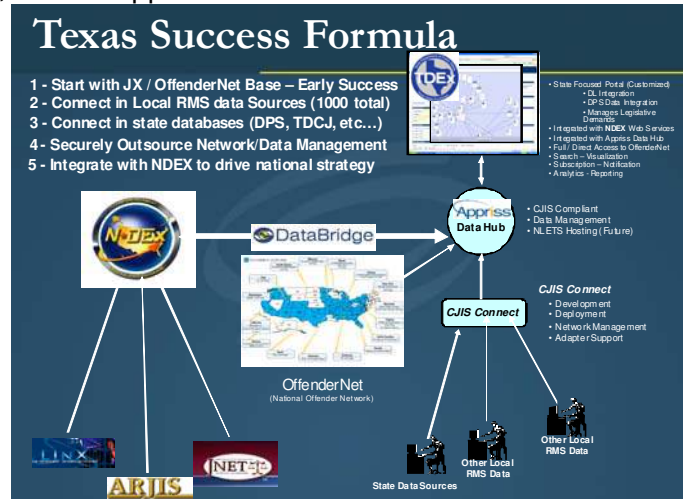
David Naisby, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Justice Network provided the Board with a comprehensive overview of criminal justice integration within the State of Pennsylvania including a history of the project, the participating agencies, the governance and structure, the executive council, steering committee, senior policy team, their vision and mission statement, the number of users, an overview of their infrastructure, their security model, the training classes being offered, the functionality, the information accessible, their policies and how they



relate to national standards, the barriers they faced, etc. David Naisby provided the following diagram of the J-NET System:

## Texas

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



## Michigan

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



Laude provided the state's vision, mission, goals, business model including the concept of ISERVICES Gateway with 350 participating agencies, 75 accessible systems (Courts, Corrections, Prosecutors, Driver's License, Mug-shot Photos, 3<sup>rd</sup> party systems, etc.), Federated Query Architecture, multi-bridge servers, agencies own and control their data (agencies establish sharing parameters, share and access data regardless of RMS/JMS/CAD software, affordable, scalable, real-time data, simple application, and configuration).

## State of Nebraska

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

## Federal Agencies



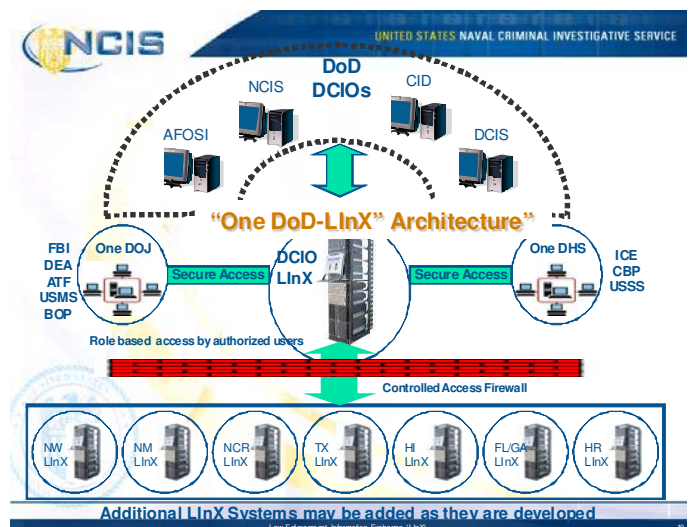
## InfraGard Organization

Special Agent Greg Baker of the FBI provided the Board with a presentation of the InfraGard program, a partnership between the FBI and private industry which encourages the sharing of information between the government and private sector for the purpose of national critical infrastructure protection, including a definition of critical infrastructures, impact on private industry, types of threats, how to protect infrastructures, history of the program and changes in focus, mission statement,

organizational structure within the FBI (regions, field offices, and chapters), the role of the FBI within the program, sharing of FBI and DHS information from the FBI's National Infrastructure Protection Center, highlights from different chapters, special interest groups, ability to receive analysis and warning with alerts and advisories.

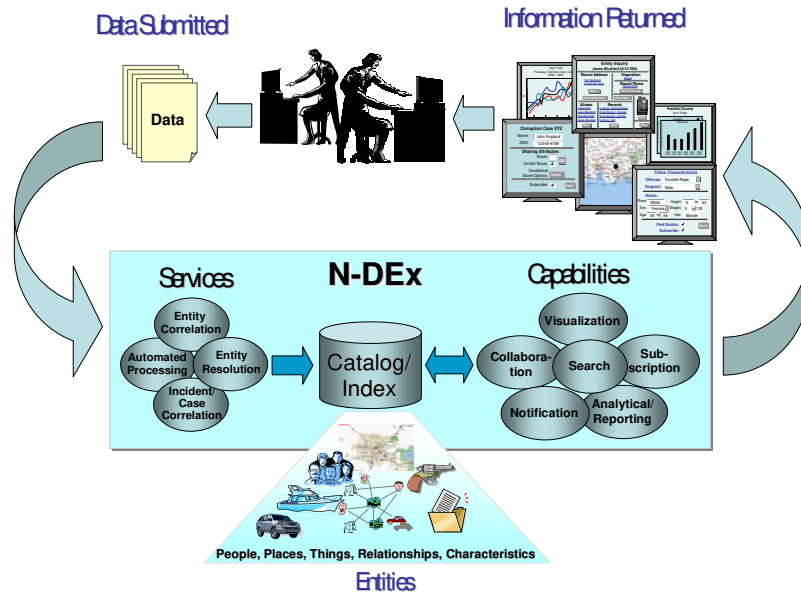
## Naval Criminal Investigative Service – LInX Project

NCIS Deputy Director, Christopher Cote, gave the CJIN Board an overview of the LInX project. This is a Department of the Navy product that was designed to share information between NCIS to protect the surrounding Navel Installations and its personnel. There are over 600 Law Enforcement Agencies contribute and/or share data today, not just NCIS. There are existing partnerships between the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security within each of the 9 regions that have LInX deployed. Director



Cote explained the origins of the project, the type of data that is collected in the program, how it is used, the status of the program, where they are now in the United States, the future development of the project, how LInX plans to connect to NDEx, LInX Success stories, security of the program and the governance of LInX. Director Cote then went into a live demonstration of the project.

## Federal Bureau of Investigation – National Data Exchange – NDEx



Brian Withers, Information Technology Manager and Damon Villella of the Federal Bureau of Investigation gave a presentation to the CJIN Board on the National Data Exchange Project and the ONE DOJ system. NDEx will allow the user to have a “Google” type search on all the data in the system, including person, places, things, etc. as well as the incident data in the narrative. The presentation covered the purpose of the project, the need for National information sharing, the deployment of the project, key

features, states that are participating, states who will be participating, status of the project along with new features, deployment of individual increments, integration into the ONE DOJ System, governance, policy advisory board, information sharing subcommittee, partnerships and support services, overview and searchable records.

## Friends of CJIN

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

Anthony Allen	NC ACC	Dan Jahn	SAS
Ben Comer	AOC	Darlene M. Johnson	NC EM
Bill Carter	NC SBI	Dave Beck	NC Pawn Brokers
Bill Scoggin	Alcatel Lucent	Dave Finley	Leads-Online
Bob Lukaszewski	NCSHP	Dave Krum	DCCPS
Bob Moulton	National Pawn Association	David P Lewis	US DOJ
Brandon Barber	City of High Point	David Pauley	DCCPS
Brent Crossland	Entrust	David Register	Dunn PD
Brent Rhodarmer	Buncombe County	David Shaw	Guilford County Sheriff
Brian Page	Software AG	Denise Thomas	Fiscal Research Division GA
Brian Withers	FBI NDEX	Dennis Reynolds	Adobe
Cameron Taylor	NCSHP	Derek Simmons	Jacksonville PD
Carol Burroughs	OSC	Dick Evans	Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD
Carol Ingram	NC EM	Donald Gabbin	IJIS
Charles Callahan	Dunn PD	Donald Ladd	Durham County SO
Charles Pittman	E-NC Rural Authority	Doug Hoell	NC EM
Charles Wright	NCSHP	Ed Harr	Motorola
Chris Bailey	City of Wilson	Eddie Jagers	Coats PD
Chris Battista	NC SBI	Elaine Bushfan	Durham County Judge
Chris Creech	Wake County SO	Emily Young	NC EM
Chris Haggard	City of Kinston	Floyd Thomas	Adobe
Chris Kelley	Alcatel Lucent	Fran Karp	American Law Enforcement Network
Chris Strickland	Johnston County SO	Frank Palombo	Chief, New Bern PD
Christopher Cote	NCIS	Frank Seiber	Department of Labor
Cindy Cousins	NC DOC	Gary Alexander	ITS
Clay Whitehead	Motorola	Gary Kearney	NCDJJDP
Cooper Hancock	NC Homeland Security	Gary Snow	Johnston County SO
Craig Vardaman	Durham County	Glen Mack	DCCPS
Crystal Cody	Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD	Greg Jones	DCCPS
Damon Villella	FBI NDEX		

Holt Watts	Motorola	Mark Beason	NC Pawn Brokers
James Klopovic	GCC	Mark Brown	NC EM
James Shores	High Point PD	Mark Eisele	Wake County Sheriff
Jane Patterson	E-NC Rural Authority	Mary Beth Young	NC EM
Janet Greene	AOC	Meredith Weinstein	DCCPS
Jason Dye	NCSU PD	Michael Crowell	City of Salisbury
Jason Schiess	Durham PD	Michael Daniska	NC Homeland Security
Jean M. Sandaire	AOC	Michael G. Yaniero	Chief, Jacksonville PD
Jeremy Jernigan	Columbus County	Michael Klein	NCIS
Jeremy Twiggs	Buncombe County	Michelle Beck	GA, Sr. Program Eval.
Jerry McCormick	Cary PD	Mike Garner	Sunguard
Jerry Ratley	Assistant Director SBI	Mike Montague	City of Salisbury
Jerry Wright	J2 Software Solutions	Mike Sprayberry	NC EM
Jim Klopovice	GCC	Nancy Kiesenhofer	AOC
Jimmy Pope	Dunn PD	Nancy Lowe	NC DOJ
Joe Tolson	NC State Representative	Navin Puri	GCC
John Cafaro	Alcatel-Lucent	Pablo Rodriguez	Durham County SO
John Letteney	Chief Southern Pines PD	Pat Cowan	Buncombe County
John Maultsby	Raleigh PD	Pat Freeman	Buncombe County
John Maultsby	Raleigh PD	Patty McQuillan	DCCPS
John Yarboro	NC Homeland Security	Paul Murdock	Software AG
Johnny King	Buncombe County	Percina M. Curtis-	North Carolina
Jon Williams	DCCPS	Diggs	Homeland Security
Kamal Ballout	Alcatel-Lucent	Pete Smith	Zebulon PD
Karen Jayson	GCC	Pierre Lamoureux	Radio IP
Karlynn	Fiscal Research	Rebecca Troutman	NC
O'Shaughnessy	Division GA	Rhonda Raney	DCCPS
Kathy Glass	Buncombe County	Richard Bargfrede	Raleigh PD
Kay Meyer	OSC	Richard Brown	FBI NDEX
Kelly Fields	Coats PD	Richard Little	AOC
Ken Clark	Core Technologies	Richard Taylor	ITS
Kim Pruett	Buncombe County	Robin Murray	AOC
Kim Simma	Charlotte-Mecklenburg PD	Rodney Hasty	Buncombe County
Larry Cureton	Durham County SO	Rodney Spell	NCSHP
Larry Ware	Cleveland County	Ron Moore	Buncombe County
Laude Hartrum	Michigan State Police	Ronnie Blake	NC DOJ
Leslie Stanfield	New Hanover County	Rowena Heath	Analysts International
Linda Hayes	Secretary DJJDP	Scott Chadwick	Software AG
Lorrin Freeman	Wake County Clerk of Court	Scott Glawson	Deputy CIO, DOJ
		Scotty Hill	City of Kinston
		Sharon Hayes	ITS

Stephanie Young	NC DOC	Tom Goodman	NCIS/ LInX
Stephen Nibert	FBI NDEX	Tom Stewart	Alcatel-Lucent
Steve Bartay	NCSU PD	Travis Knotts	Anson County SO
Steve Mihaich	Durham PD	Van Short	Core Technologies
Susan Moore	NC DOJ	Vance Bell	Buncombe County
T. Jerry Williams	NC Pawn Brokers Association	Wanda Thomas	AOC
T. L. Hobbs	SHP, VIPER Group	Wellington Scott	NCSHP
Tanya Luter	NCSHP	Will Aycock	City of Wilson
Teresa Crabtree	Durham County SO	William Hogan	Chief, Asheville PD
Terry Buff	City of Salisbury	William Willis	ITS
Terry Yates	Town of Cary	Windy Brinkley	NC SBI
Tom Bennett	ED, NC Victim Assist.	Woody Sandy	NCSHP
Tom Geisler	Charlotte- Mecklenburg PD	Wyatt Pettengill	NC SBI

The staff of the CJIN Board had the opportunity to attend various workshops, commission and committee meetings, the following is a listing of some of these events:

- Buncombe County Technical Workshop
- NC Law Enforcement Planners Session
- NC Association of County Commissioners, Technical Subcommittee
- NC District Attorney's Conference
- NC DCCPS Senior Management/ Emergency Management
- Columbus County Commission Workshop
- Onslow County and City of Jacksonville Technical Workshop
- Harnett County Technical Workshop
- Domestic Preparedness and Readiness Workshop – Lee County
- Durham Crime Cabinet
- NC Smartnet Users Workshop

# Projects

## Original Initiatives:

The following projects were an original initiative that have been completed and are now in the maintenance mode:

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

NC-JOIN established an automated statewide system to manage the business of tracking the flow of juveniles through the juvenile justice system. Current users are juvenile court counselors and administrative staff statewide. Youth Development Centers, assessment center, and detention center staff began using NC-JOIN in May 2004. Future phases will expand functionality and improve data sharing with other criminal justice agencies.

### Statewide Magistrate System

The Magistrate System used to be operational in ninety-eight counties. With the rollout of NCAWARE which replaces the Magistrate System, only 54 counties remain on the Magistrate System as of March 1, 2010. Wake County, who was not on the Magistrate System, is already implemented on NCAWARE. Buncombe County, who was also not on the Magistrate System, is planned for implementation on NCAWARE.

### End-User Technology

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

### CJIN Network Security

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

### CJIN Data Sharing Standards

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

## Recently Completed Projects:

The following three projects have been implemented and are fully operational:



## E-CITATION®

E-CITATION® automates the issuing of traffic citations in North Carolina (NC). Six hundred law enforcement agencies (LEAs) issue more than one million traffic and infraction citations annually. Prior to the implementation of the eCITATION® system, NC law enforcement officers (LEOs) wrote all citations by hand. Copies of the handwritten citation were given to the recipient, delivered to the local clerk of superior court (CSC) office, and kept on file by both the LEA and CSC involved. This process could be rather cumbersome and lengthy, as it involved entering the same information multiple times in different systems. Additionally, there was a high probability of mistakes being introduced due to illegible handwriting.

The project was conceived and developed as a solution to this manual process. With the advent of eCITATION®, a LEO may now enter citation information using a mobile data computer (MDC) in the patrol car and print out the citation to give to the recipient. The information is transmitted almost immediately and is available for access by the local CSC office, the official court record keeper. North Carolina is the first and only state to implement such a system. Two major benefits are time savings for both LEAs and CSC offices and the elimination of multiple data entry. LEOs can then spend more time on the streets, and clerks can better respond to court customers. As legislative mandates are given and user requests are evaluated, the AOC will continue to enhance the application in order to better serve the needs of the users.

The project was developed as a joint venture between the NC Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and the NC State Highway Patrol. Significant funding was also provided by the Governor's Highway Safety Fund and the Governor's Crime Commission. It is the first component of the AOC's eCourt initiative, and it automates the creation of "non-arrestable" criminal and traffic citations by LEOs. During October 1999 through September 2001, a pilot project was conducted in Cumberland County, and after a successful pilot, eCITATION® was implemented in all 100 counties. As of December 31, 2007:

- 223 LEAs with 9,809 officers statewide have been provided with eCITATION® access.
- 3,759,342 electronic citations have been processed since inception.
- 1,104,168 electronic citations were issued in calendar year 2009.
- Over 76% of traffic and infractions citations are now issued through eCITATION®, and this number continues to grow.

While the AOC provides eCITATION® software at no cost to participating courts and LEAs, implementation, eCITATION® requires the following components:

- Each participating CSC office must have a desktop PC with Internet connectivity and a laser printer.
- Each participating LEA must have patrol cars equipped with a printer and MDC that access a wireless network.

E-CITATION® is a successful initiative because it automates a complex criminal justice process and its technological components are readily available. The project is an excellent example of collaboration among government agencies, including those in constitutionally separate branches of state and local government. Additionally, eCITATION® builds on the current infrastructure of the NC Criminal Justice Information Network Mobile Data Network.

E-CITATION® continues to progress. With the addition of their specific citation forms (AOC-CR-502), the system is now also used statewide by NC Alcohol Law Enforcement [ALE] officers. The AOC continues to seek further grant funding to purchase printers for LEAs. Two active advisory committees, one for



CSC users and another for LEA users, meet periodically to collaborate with the developers and each other and to discuss ways the system can be enhanced. Further envisioned enhancements include:

Messaging – providing the clerks a highly desired capability to contact LEOs through eCITATION® through written messages.

Courtroom profiles – allowing clerks’ offices another highly desired capability to set specific rules or constraints to better regulate the volume of citation cases in courtrooms.

Longer term plans include the capability to process “arrestable” offenses.

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

North Carolina has made a significant financial investment to replace a critical crime-fighting tool that supports law enforcement and protects our communities. North Carolina’s Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) is a vital law enforcement and public safety resource that serves over 500 law enforcement agencies. The equipment that backs the state’s fingerprint identification infrastructure was nearly obsolete and was replaced. Law enforcement uses this system to pinpoint a suspect in a matter of minutes using the unique identifiers found on fingerprints left at a crime scene. That means arresting rapists and murderers who could otherwise strike again. With it we have stopped criminals from working at the bedsides of our most vulnerable senior citizens and in the classrooms right next to our children. Hundreds of law enforcers, schools, nursing homes, and childcare facilities depend on the automated fingerprint system to disqualify job applicants with criminal records.

This computerized fingerprint system protects all North Carolinians by solving crimes and helping to put criminals in jail. It also keeps felons and other dangerous individuals out of positions where they could prey on our state’s most vulnerable residents.

During the 2007 calendar year, an average of 207 fingerprint matches per day were made based on fingerprint cards submitted due to either arrests or pre-employment screenings. In addition, over 1,500 fingerprints from crime scenes were identified through remote latent search stations that same year. Rapid turnaround time is one of SAFIS’ most important benefits. Prior to SAFIS criminal fingerprint searches could take up to 100 days, and a full year of processing time for non-law enforcement fingerprint cards was not uncommon. With SAFIS, criminal fingerprint searches can be done in two hours, and the processing of non-law enforcement fingerprint cards is now routinely completed in one week.

SAFIS consists of central processing computer systems and more than 180 remote fingerprint facilities located within law enforcement agencies across the state. The North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) serves as the criminal fingerprint repository for the state and has the responsibility of operating and managing SAFIS.

### **System Description:**

Prior to SAFIS, processing a positive fingerprint identification of a suspect could take months. Prior to SAFIS, it was not unheard of for a criminal suspect to be placed in jail, released on bond by a magistrate, charged by a district attorney, meet with their defense attorney, and attend the first court appearance before being identified as a person with a criminal record. Since its initial implementation in 1986, SAFIS has resolved this problem by greatly reducing the time it takes to find a positive fingerprint match. The suspect can now be identified within two hours, instead of several weeks or months.

SAFIS receives and processes electronic and manually rolled fingerprint card submissions for criminal identifications, job applications, background checks, and requests for permits to carry a concealed weapon. SAFIS accepts, stores, and retrieves scanned fingerprint data, and performs automated searches and comparisons. In addition, SAFIS maintains a direct secure network link to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

The SAFIS infrastructure is currently comprised of the following main components:

- 3 central processing systems
- 162 remote Live Scan devices
- 23 remote latent search stations

FY 0607	Electronic Submissions	Manually Rolled Card Submissions	Total Submissions
Criminal Fingerprint Cards	<b>88 %</b>	<b>12 %</b>	<b>197,260</b>
Non-Criminal Fingerprint Cards*	<b>17 %</b>	<b>83 %</b>	<b>131,059</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>			<b>328,319</b>

Table 1: Total Fingerprint Card Submissions for FY0607

\* Fingerprint cards submitted for job applications, background checks and permits.

SAFIS is currently linked to North Carolina’s computerized criminal history files (CCH). Once the fingerprint card has been processed by the SBI, personal information and charge-related data are automatically forwarded to CCH. Existing criminal history records are automatically updated or a new criminal history record is established. Maintaining the link between SAFIS and CCH is essential to the law enforcement community. SAFIS is also linked to the SBI’s fingerprint database, which electronically archives criminal fingerprint cards.

### Central Processing Systems

The three central processing systems are responsible for searching, verifying, adding, and updating fingerprint records in the SAFIS database and adding charge-related information to CCH. These systems are comprised of input/verification stations, data entry computers, and servers that control and process the activity and transactions that flow through SAFIS. The central processing systems are located at the SBI, the Mecklenburg County Sheriff’s Office (MCSO), and the North Carolina Department of Correction (DOC). Additional database servers, storage devices and search processors are located at the SBI.

The SAFIS fingerprint database currently contains approximately 1,500,000 fingerprints. Records for those who have either been arrested in North Carolina or have been licensed to carry concealed handguns are stored in the database.

### Live Scan Devices

There are currently 162 Live Scan devices connected to SAFIS throughout the state. Live Scan devices capture fingerprints electronically without the use of ink and fingerprint card stock. These devices utilize computers and optical lenses to record the fingerprints in a digital format. Identifying information of the person being fingerprinted is also entered into the Live Scan device. The fingerprint images and the descriptive information are then electronically submitted to the SBI. The information is received by the SBI in a format that meets standards set by FBI for processing at the national level. A Live Scan device

is required in order to electronically submit fingerprints to the SBI.

Live Scan devices provide additional benefits to the contributing law enforcement agency and the entire law enforcement community:

- Consistently provide high quality fingerprint images
- Facilitate individuals' criminal history records being updated in an efficient and timely manner
- Reduces the risk of the fingerprint card being rejected due to the poor quality of the captured fingerprints
- Reduces the time required to fingerprint an individual, which saves money and lessens close-quarters contact with a suspect
- Submissions are received by the SBI more quickly than inked fingerprint cards which require mailing through the postal service
- Provide a standard format for descriptive information and associated charges which reduces the risk of a fingerprint card being rejected

In 1997, North Carolina became the first state to allow submissions of electronic fingerprint cards from Live Scan devices of different vendors. This has provided a competitive environment for vendors to do business in North Carolina.

Currently, seventeen counties do not have a Live Scan device from which fingerprints can be electronically submitted to the SBI. The initial purchase price of the device and the associated maintenance cost made it prohibitive for smaller law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement officers in those counties must collect fingerprints using the manually rolled ink method. The inked fingerprint cards must then be mailed to the SBI for processing. Once these cards are received at the SBI, they must be scanned in and converted into the appropriate digital format for submission to the FBI. The Electronic Fingerprint Transmission Specification (EFTS) defines the link between the FBI and other agencies' systems and establishes a national standard for fingerprint transmissions. This conversion process is labor-intensive, time-consuming, and places considerable stress on the SAFIS workflow due to the age of the SAFIS central processing systems.

### Latent Search Stations

There are currently 23 latent search stations throughout the state. The term "latent" means hidden or unseen. A latent fingerprint is one that is inadvertently left at a crime scene by a suspect and then searched for and found by law enforcement personnel. Latent fingerprints require forensic processing in order to be seen with the naked eye. Once a latent fingerprint is visible, it can be searched against the SAFIS database of fingerprints by using a latent search station in an effort to find a match.

A latent search station establishes a remote two-way connection with the SAFIS database. It allows a fingerprint examiner to search a latent fingerprint against fingerprints currently stored in SAFIS. Once the latent fingerprint has been submitted for searching, SAFIS will transmit back to the fingerprint examiner a list of possible identifications. The fingerprint examiner will then conduct a side-by-side comparison to determine if a match exists.

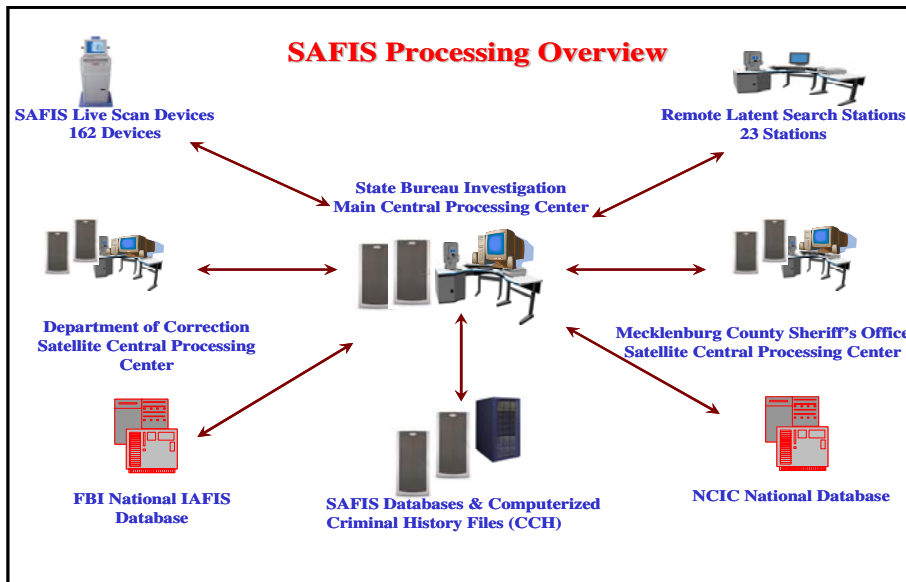
The ability to search latent fingerprints from crime scenes makes SAFIS a remarkable crime-fighting tool. It can pinpoint or eliminate suspects, and enhances the important detective work of law enforcement officers. During the 2007 calendar year, over 1,500 latent fingerprints from crime scenes were identified through remote latent search stations.

As initially anticipated, the SAFIS Replacement Project is planned to span approximately three years. It is essential that the transition and migration to the upgraded SAFIS environment be seamless, so critical

fingerprint services provided to SAFIS stakeholders are not negatively impacted. An incremental approach is being utilized to facilitate managing the complexity of this project.

A proof of concept phase was incorporated into the SAFIS Replacement Project to test various components of the new biometric identification system and to validate Motorola's conversion procedures. The proof of concept phase, which has been successfully completed, included the following elements:

- Conversion Validation – A sample of approximately 40,000 images of various types of media (electronic fingerprint images & fingerprint cards) were submitted to Motorola in June 2006 in order to validate their ability to successfully convert NC SAFIS data. An 'acceptance test' was conducted on the converted data by NC DOJ staff in September 2006. The result of the 'acceptance test' was such that Motorola successfully demonstrated their ability to convert NC SAFIS data.
- SAFIS Prototype- A prototype of the new SAFIS was designed and built by Motorola in accordance with contractual specifications. The converted data was loaded on the prototype and was subsequently installed at the SBI in Raleigh. DOJ representatives tested the screens and workflows of the prototype with positive results.
- Live-scan Device Communication Validation – As required in the contract, all legacy live-scan devices must be able to communicate to the new SAFIS. A validation test was successfully conducted on the prototype while installed at the SBI. All variations of legacy live-scan devices (both Motorola and non-Motorola) will be able to communicate to the new SAFIS.
- Fingerprint Card Conversion – The SBI sent 1,750,000 fingerprint cards to Motorola for conversion to an electronic format. An 'acceptance test' was successfully conducted on the converted fingerprint cards prior to these images being added to the SAFIS fingerprint database.
- Joint-Agency meetings with Mecklenburg County Sheriffs Office and N. C. Department of Correction – Due to the complexity of the SAFIS replacement project, NC DOJ staff has conducted multiple meetings and on-site walkthroughs with the other satellite sites (MCSO and DOC) to outline project schedule and validate required resources.
- System Documentation Review – NC DOJ staff has completed the review and validation of system requirements and workflows. This activity included reviewing and updating of multiple deliverables such as system requirements, data dictionary and the interface control document.
- Factory Acceptance Testing – Representatives from DOJ, Department of Corrections (DOC), and Mecklenburg County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) successfully completed the factory acceptance test of the new SAFIS. The factory acceptance test procedures included verification and validation of all the necessary workflows and interfaces.
- Central Processing Equipment Installation – All of the SAFIS-related central processing equipment has been shipped and installed, including the equipment for the disaster recovery site.
- Remote Latent Search Stations Installation – New latent search stations have been deployed to replace all existing latent search stations currently in use at the SBI and all local agencies.



- On-site Integration Testing – DOJ completed integration testing of system interfaces with Computerized Criminal History (CCH), Mecklenburg County Criminal Justice Information System (MC CJIS), DOC Offender Population Unified System (OPUS), and FBI Integrated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) and initiated integration testing of

SAFIS system interface with SBI North Carolina Applicant Tracking Systems

The adjacent illustration reflects a high level overview of SAFIS processing and its components. The infrastructure is configured in such a manner that the simultaneous upgrade to all central processing systems is essential in order to maintain system integrity and the current level of service provided by SAFIS.

## CJIN Mobile Data Network

### Description

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

### Benefits

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

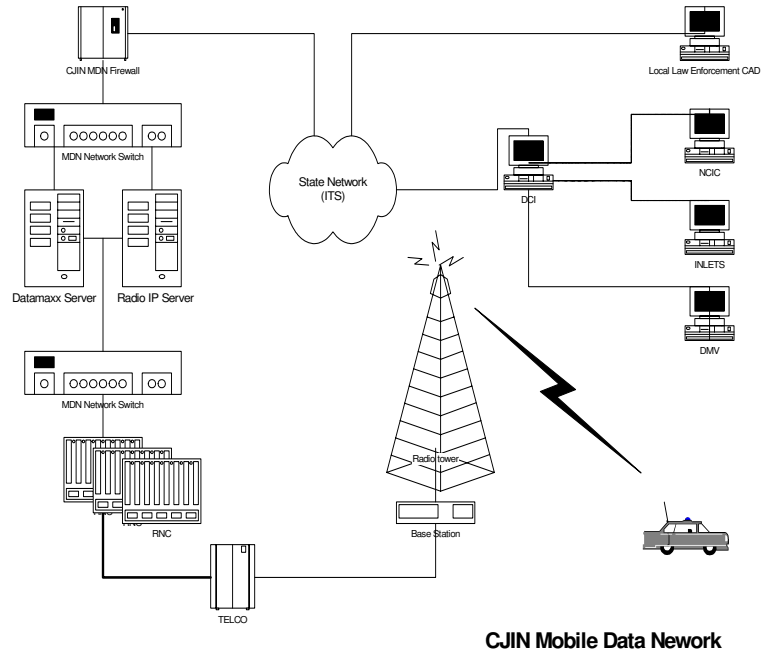
### Project Status

CJIN-MDN was a five-phase project that began in 1996 and concluded in 2002. Phase V completed coverage for the State’s approximate 48,000 square miles. The current focus of CJIN-MDN is on optimizing coverage, replacing aging base stations, exploring and evaluating new applications, and supporting and maintaining CJIN-MDN deployed infrastructure. Additionally, we will be exploring viable options for the next generation of Public Safety grade wireless data services. Motorola, the MDN system equipment provider, has announced “end-of-life” for all the CJIN-MDN infrastructure and

subscriber equipment. A funding source for the maintenance of aging equipment and/or next generation equipment has not been identified.

### 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. Authorized members have the ability to transmit citations directly to the Administrative Office of the Courts and a few CJIN partners are testing in-vehicle facial image recognition software. Users performing general inquiries on drivers and registration enjoy a twelve second response time.



Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

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

## NC Automated Warrant Repository (NCAWARE)

### Description

The state of North Carolina lacks a complete and effective statewide repository of criminal processes, including warrants and orders for arrest. Several counties maintain their own local repository. Some use a manual process, such as a collection of the paper warrants in a central location. Others are automated. The NCAWARE system provides an automated, web-based statewide warrant repository to maintain and track criminal processes and offender information. A primary goal of this project has been the migration of the existing Magistrate System from a client-server platform to a web browser-based environment, providing secure, broad access to all of the criminal justice and law enforcement communities. Initially the system will be populated by data from both the existing Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) Magistrate System and the Automated Criminal Infraction System (ACIS). The completion of the NCAWARE system provides increased compliance with AOC’s new technical architecture and completes a significant part of the many modules that together will make up the AOC’s modernized Court Information System (CIS). The goals of the NCAWARE system are to

- provide an automated statewide warrant repository to maintain and track criminal processes and offender information
- provide system access to all North Carolina court officials and law enforcement agencies
- move the AOC Magistrate System from client-server platform to a web browser-based environment
- convert existing Magistrate System data and outstanding processes in ACIS to NCAWARE

## Benefits

The benefits of the new NCAWARE system are to

- provide real-time statewide access to all law enforcement and court officials from any location with web access
- reduce risk to personal safety of the public, law enforcement officers, and court officials by equipping them with information about offenders in a timely manner
- provide the ability to print and serve outstanding processes from any county in the state
- perform automatic searches for outstanding processes on any defendant, complainant, or witness entered on a process

## NCAWARE User Advisory Committee and Subcommittees

The NCAWARE User Advisory Committee is made up of a representative group of magistrates, clerks, law enforcement officers, district attorneys, and one judge. The purpose of the advisory committee initially was to help define and confirm the scope of the project and later to approve system business flows and screen prototypes. During the early stages of the project, the committee was broken down into three subcommittees: the magistrate subcommittee, the clerk subcommittee, and the law enforcement subcommittee. The purpose of each of these subcommittees was to assist the NCAWARE analysts in making decisions regarding business logic and process flows in their respective areas of expertise. The NCAWARE analysts held working sessions with each of these committees to define and confirm functionality that would be included in the system. The NCAWARE User Advisory Committee continues to be an integral part of the project as they provide input on the definition and prioritization of new features.

## System Architecture

Distributed Architecture – With the help of the Gartner Group, AOC's Technology Services Division has embarked on a strategic initiative to move all supported applications to a distributed architecture built around a central enterprise server. NCAWARE is the first major AOC project in this initiative and will set the groundwork for other projects.

Development – NCAWARE has been developed as a multi-tiered J2EE web application. The design separates the logical layers of User Interface, Business Logic, and Data Access that are characteristic of n-tier systems. The advantages of using the N-tier approach for NCAWARE are as follows:

- shared code with common functions promoting code re-usability, and
- easier maintenance as common functions are developed to be independent and re-usable, meaning there is less room for error and fewer places to change code.

NCAWARE interfaces to external applications are compliant with the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) XML standard. NCAWARE was developed using JAVA programming language, JAVA Server Pages (JSPs), and STRUTS development framework. Additionally, the team used WebSphere Application Developer (WSAD) and Rational requirements management and defect management tools.

Deployment – The NCAWARE system is deployed on the AOC Enterprise Server (IBM Mainframe) and runs on IBM's WebSphere Application Server. The database is DB2, and the messaging component is WebSphere MQ Series, also running on the Enterprise Server.

Security – Login security is handled by AOC's single sign-on process, using LDAP managed by RACF on the mainframe for user authentication. Once authenticated, user permissions are granted using DB2 table-based rules.

## Information Maintained and Tracked in NCAWARE

Master Name: (defendant, complainant, witness)	Process Types	Process Functions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demographic Information</li> <li>- Images</li> <li>- Alias Names</li> <li>- Address History</li> <li>- Identification Numbers</li> <li>- Vehicle Information</li> <li>- Prior Processes (criminal history)</li> <li>- Contact Numbers</li> <li>- Employer Information</li> <li>- Identifying Marks and Tattoos</li> <li>- Known Associates and Gangs</li> <li>- Investigative Notes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Warrants for Arrest (WFA)</li> <li>- Magistrate Orders</li> <li>- Orders for Arrest (OFA)</li> <li>- Criminal Summons</li> <li>- Citations (when defendant is arrested)</li> <li>- Fugitive Warrants &amp; Orders</li> <li>- Worthless Check Warrants and Summons</li> <li>- Release Orders</li> <li>- Appearance Bonds</li> <li>- Subpoenas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Duplicate process for multiple warrants on same defendant or multiple warrants of same offense type but different defendants</li> <li>- Utilize previously entered data for repeat offender, complainant, or witness</li> <li>- Search for offenses by general statute number, offense code, keywords</li> <li>- Standardized offense charging language</li> <li>- Default standard user and court information to process</li> <li>- Process tracking of servable processes (WFA, OFA, Summons)</li> </ul>

## Description of Users

The following users will all have Internet-based access to the NCAWARE system: magistrates, county clerks, law enforcement officers (local, state, and federal), and district attorneys.

	FY 00-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	Est. FY 09-10	Totals
State Funding	\$ 0	\$ 500,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 500,000
Federal Grants	\$1,185,793	\$ 424,996	\$ 320,659	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,460,992
AOC Internal Funds (Grant Match Money)	\$ 247,932	\$ 47,222	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 509,309
<b>Funding Subtotal</b>	\$ 1,433,725	\$ 972,218	\$ 320,659	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,470,301
AOC funded	\$ 866,021	\$ 1,065,478	\$1,531,429	\$ 2,159,126	\$ 2,725,641	\$ 2,297,081	\$ 1,257,326	\$ 12,568,934
<b>Cumulative System Cost</b>	<b>\$ 4,710,277</b>	<b>\$ 6,747,973</b>	<b>\$8,600,061</b>	<b>\$10,759,187</b>	<b>\$ 13,484,828</b>	<b>\$ 15,781,909</b>	<b>\$ 17,039,235</b>	<b>\$ 17,039,235</b>



# NCAWARE Project Update

## Project Status

NCAWARE is currently successfully implemented in 45 of the 100 counties. The team implemented Orders for Arrest enhancements, Probation Violations, and Involuntary Commitments. The team is aggressively implementing the remaining counties and working on Phase 1 of the generic interface to local law enforcement agencies.

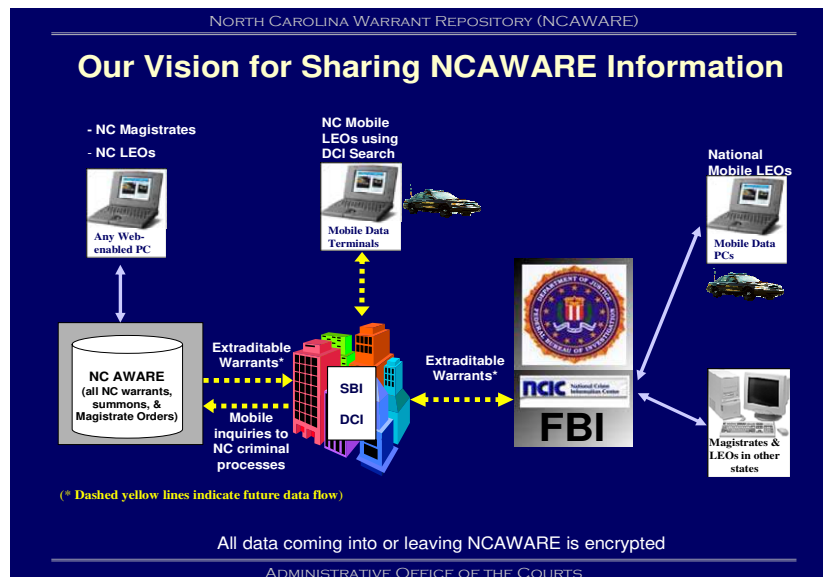
## Major Enhancements and Statewide Rollout Schedules

Action	Purpose	Timeline
Major Enhancements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Add Orders for Arrest for Child Support</li> <li>2. Interface with eCitation</li> <li>3. Direct Criminal Contempt</li> <li>4. Department of Corrections (DOC) Interface</li> <li>5. Build Interfaces -local law enforcement systems, -DOC Offender Population Unified System (OPUS) and local jail systems for prison / jail status, release dates and other person data)</li> </ol>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>
Rollout to 64% of the counties	<p>Deploy system to the following counties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Greene</li> <li>2. Wake</li> <li>3. Martin</li> <li>4. Wayne</li> <li>5. Orange</li> <li>6. Chatham</li> <li>7. Person</li> <li>8. Durham</li> <li>9. Alamance</li> <li>10. Caswell</li> <li>11. Lenoir</li> <li>12. Jones</li> <li>13. Cumberland</li> <li>14. Hoke</li> <li>15. Brunswick</li> <li>16. Duplin</li> <li>17. Pender</li> <li>18. New Hanover</li> <li>19. Craven</li> <li>20. Pamlico</li> <li>21. Northampton</li> <li>22. Perquimans</li> <li>23. Hertford</li> <li>24. Chowan</li> <li>25. Washington</li> <li>26. Tyrrell</li> <li>27. Dare</li> <li>28. Currituck</li> <li>29. Beaufort</li> </ol>	<p>July 15, 2009</p> <p>July 22, 2009</p> <p>August 5, 2009</p> <p>August 5, 2009</p> <p>August 19, 2009</p> <p>August 19, 2009</p> <p>August 26, 2009</p> <p>September 9, 2009</p> <p>September 16, 2009</p> <p>September 16, 2009</p> <p>September 23, 2009</p> <p>September 23, 2009</p> <p>September 30, 2009</p> <p>October 7, 2009</p> <p>October 14, 2009</p> <p>November 4, 2009</p> <p>November 4, 2009</p> <p>November 18, 2009</p> <p>December 2, 2009</p> <p>December 2, 2009</p> <p>December 9, 2009</p> <p>December 9, 2009</p> <p>December 16, 2009</p> <p>December 16, 2009</p> <p>January 6, 2010</p> <p>January 6, 2010</p> <p>January 20, 2010</p> <p>January 20, 2010</p> <p>January 27, 2010</p>

Action	Purpose	Timeline
	30. Hyde 31. Pasquotank 32. Camden 33. Gates 34. Bertie 35. Onslow 36. Carteret 37. Halifax 38. Franklin 39. Pitt 40. Guilford 41. Moore 42. Granville 43. Vance 44. Warren 45. Forsyth 46. Stokes 47. Sampson 48. Rockingham 49. Columbus 50. Bladen 51. Robeson 52. Randolph 53. Montgomery 54. Richmond 55. Scotland 56. Davidson 57. Yadkin 58. Wilkes	January 27, 2010 February 3, 2010 February 3, 2010 February 10, 2010 February 10, 2010 February 17, 2010 February 17, 2010 February 24, 2010 February 24, 2010 March 3, 2010 March 17, 2010 March 24, 2010 March 24, 2010 April 7, 2010 April 7, 2010 April 14, 2010 April 14, 2010 April 21, 2010 April 21, 2010 April 28, 2010 April 28, 2010 May 5, 2010 May 12, 2010 May 12, 2010 May 19, 2010 May 19, 2010 June 2, 2010 June 2, 2010 June 9, 2010
Statewide Rollout	Deploy system in remaining counties statewide	Mid 2010 – Late 2010

## The Future

After successful implementation of the top five (5) major enhancements, the AOC will develop additional system features and other interfaces.



## **Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)**

### **Description**

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

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

### **Benefits**

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

### **Project Status**

The VIPER project plan includes a two-pronged approach: a short-term tactical phase and a strategic long-term statewide 800 MHz solution. The tactical approach, a short-term solution for emergency communications with portable/mobile assets, was completed in July 2005. A detailed project plan for the strategic phase, a statewide 800 MHz trunked radio system for all emergency responders and setting up mutual aid talk groups, was completed in August 2004. The first phase of the project is complete. Two phases are funded and under development. Funding for the deployment of VIPER to date totals approximately \$102m. This does not reflect funds sought by VIPER prior to 2004-05 and used to provide a foundation for VIPER development. A VIPER Legislative report was submitted on December 1, 2004 per the 2004 Legislative Session House Bill 1414 Part XVII, Section 18.4.

## **VIPER Quick Facts:**

- 240 total sites planned for statewide coverage
- 144 sites constructed and on-the-air
- 50 sites are fully funded and under construction
- 25 sites PARTIALLY FUNDED via 2008 Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant (PSIC) awaiting \$4.7M State matching funds, otherwise return \$13.1M to Capitol Hill
- 21 sites UNFUNDED
- VIPER estimated to cost \$189M
- \$110M funded to date

Pending: \$13.2M Public Safety Interoperable Communications grant (PSIC) has been awarded pending State match of \$4.7M

- Pending: Additional \$61.1M is left to be funded (assuming PSIC matched)
- VIPER is 60% complete (number of sites) with 144 sites on-the-air
- VIPER infrastructure is 59% funded
- 41% of VIPER remains to be funded
- 35,000 Users are currently on the VIPER Network
- 182 Emergency Responding agencies makeup the VIPER user network

## Review of 2009 Activities & Recommendations

In the 2009 General Assembly Report the CJIN Board identified multiple high-profile activities and made some appropriate recommendations.

**North Carolina Warrant Repository (NCAWARE):** Based on the 2009 submission from the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), the CJIN Board is recommending the continuing funding of this very valuable project. The recent report demonstrates significant process in the area of system rollout and the projected rollout to other counties. Based on requests from Board members and law enforcement users, we are requesting that AOC evaluate the feasibility of providing interfaces to local systems. This request is not intended to negatively impact the rollout; however, it is important that state systems take into account the numerous local systems.

**Review:** The CJIN Board recommended the continued funding and the NCAWARE project is on schedule.

**Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER):** The CJIN Board recommends the continued funding of the VIPER project and especially the matching grants. The State Highway Patrol (SHP) has made significant progress with continuing to expand and rollout the VIPER System. It provides the state with voice interoperability that an excess of 22,000 users take advantage of on a daily basis. The Board does have a request that SHP evaluate the feasibility of migrating statewide to a Project 25 System. We are certain that it is their technical roadmap; however, some Board members and users have inquired about features that are standard with Project 25.

**Review:** The CJIN Board recommended the continued funding; however, the Board has some concerns regarding the funding of the migration to Project 25.

**Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) Photograph Project:** The CJIN Board has encouraged DMV to continue to upgrade their computer system in order to expand the successful pilot project to more users. We also request that DMV along with SHP and the State Bureau of Investigation evaluate the feasibility of allowing law enforcement users with air cards to access the system for photos. We are aware of some of the technical limitations; however, this is a very valuable tool for law enforcement – especially in the field.

**Review:** The CJIN Board commends the Division of Motor Vehicles and the State Bureau of Investigation for doing an outstanding job in the area of providing local law enforcement users (with air cards) access to the DMV photographs.

**Department of Corrections (DOC) Photograph Project:** The CJIN Board is fully aware that the DOC is in the infancy of this pilot project. We also understand that they are working with the State of Oregon and the Department of Justice which is why we are only requesting that the Board receive periodic updates.

**Review:** The Department of Correction, Department of Justice, and the State Bureau of Investigation did an outstanding job in providing all law enforcement mobile users with access to correction photos. This is especially commendable because DOC provided the access in the

form of a web-service and users received the information/photo within their normal business application in the vehicle. The State Bureau of Investigation was able to provide DOC with information regarding the law enforcement request and this will result in an alert to the appropriate probation officer that one of their offenders was involved in an incident.

**Statewide Criminal Justice Data Integration:** The CJIN Board is aware that to expand the current Wake County pilot project will require numerous decisions. One of these decisions may involve a comprehensive plan and Request For Proposal (RFP). The CJIN Board has demonstrated the ability to provide the leadership required to develop an RFP and is recommending that this activity be entrusted to the Board. We have already discussed with other states the challenges associated with this undertaking; however, it is a project that the CJIN Board possesses the expertise to accomplish.

**Review:** The CJIN Board members continue to work with the Office of State Controller regarding the Wake County Pilot Project. A decision was made not to utilize the RFP process.

**Savings Through Partnering:** The CJIN Board has been meeting with numerous state, county, city, and town law enforcement agencies regarding a variety of projects. All of these undertakings to some extent require the use of voice, data, and video circuits. The Board is recommending that a subcommittee be formed to work with agencies and organizations to evaluate the feasibility of reducing operating expenditures by sharing telecommunication resources.

**Review:** The CJIN Board commends the Office of Information Technology for negotiating a state contract with Verizon and allowing the local law enforcement agencies to utilize this contract. The new rate for air cards has resulted in substantial savings for local law enforcement agencies within the state.

**Wireless Technology:** The CJIN Board has met with numerous law enforcement agencies that use a variety of wireless technologies – licensed & unlicensed frequencies, air cards, CJIN – Mobile Data System (nearing obsolescence), broadband, wireless LANs, middle ware (Radio IP), Net Motion (provides static IP addressing), 700 MHz Nation-wide project, etc. The Board undertook this project because of the CJIN – Mobile Data Network and was excited about all the agencies that responded when we requested assistance. The Board will continue to work on a cost effective recommendation and solicit help from other states – especially Ohio because they have a statewide system similar to ours. The Board intends to continue to meet with agencies and organizations within the state.

**Review:** The CJIN Board continues to address numerous challenges in the area of wireless technology.

**Increase in Fingerprinting:** The CJIN Board while meeting with Pennsylvania regarding their Statewide Criminal Justice Information System – J-NET learned that no one in their state goes before a judge without being fingerprinted and positively identified. The Board has also met with several Sheriff's Offices regarding the increase in fingerprinting due to INS requirements – this is a new federal program in the pilot phase. Additionally, we have been requested to evaluate the impact of fingerprinting all serious misdemeanors – staff resources, equipment, legislation required (if any), etc. The Board will be pursuing this initiative and will consider it a deliverable.

**Review:** The CJIN Board continues to address areas of fingerprinting.

**National Data Exchange (NDEx):** The CJIN Board had a presentation from Texas in which their statewide integration initiative included interfacing to all the local Record Management Systems prior to implementing the interfaces to the State Agencies. Interfacing to NDEx is being done by San Diego (ARJIS) and Pennsylvania (J-NET). The Board will be further evaluating the requirements to interface with NDEx and will consider this a deliverable.

**Review:** The CJIN Board has worked with the Department of Justice and the Governor's Crime Commission to address the interfacing of local records to the National Data Exchange. The CJIN Board had a presentation from the FBI and several workshops to discuss the various alternatives. This is ongoing and will be partially addressed in the information sharing initiative in 2010.

**States sharing Software:** Nebraska contracted for the development and implementation of a criminal justice information system and upon successful completion shared the software with Kansas. These states are not as large as North Carolina; however, the concept of sharing at the state level has merit. The CJIN Board will explore this concept, evaluate its feasibility and generate a report.

**Review:** The CJIN Board continues to look at opportunities to share software being developed by other states, at the state level as well as the local level.

**Policies, Procedures, & Regulations:** The CJIN Board has communicated on a regular basis with various federal agencies regarding new policies, procedures, and regulations. The Board has disseminated information only on occasion. The Board will be taking a more active role in meeting with state and local agencies and organizations to communicate changes that impact criminal justice information sharing.

**Review:** This is an ongoing process and will continue in 2010.

**Life Cycle of Projects:** The CJIN Board has implemented statewide criminal justice infrastructures but has not always identified the life cycle of these projects. The Board intends to identify the life cycle of each one of the existing components within each infrastructure. The Board will consider this a deliverable.

**Review:** This is an ongoing process and will continue in 2010.

**Develop Performance & Process Indicators:** The Bureau of Justice Assistance recently released acceptable performance and process indicators for the majority of criminal justice systems. The CJIN Board intends to evaluate the feasibility of including these indicators in our future systems. The Board will take this as a deliverable.

**Review:** This is an ongoing process and will continue in 2010.

**Digital Signature & E-forms:** The CJIN Board will continue to work with Information Technology Services to provide processes that digital signature and e-forms have the potential to benefit the Criminal Justice Community. This will be a Board deliverable.

**Review:** The CJIN Board has had several workshops and presentations from ITS and Adobe regarding utilizing the digital signature and e-forms within the criminal justice system. One function that was successfully implemented in other states was orders for protection, domestic violence, etc.

**Coordinate with State Organizations:** The CJIN Board has been active in communicating criminal justice information sharing initiatives to the various state organizations and will continue to perform this service along with maintaining an information sharing section on the CJIN Website.

**Review:** This is an ongoing process and will continue in 2010.

**Position on Emerging Technologies:** The CJIN Board will take the leadership role in representing the criminal justice community as it relates to emerging technologies especially federal initiatives – the 700 MHz project which calls for a national public safety data system, INS/ICE Issues, Wireless/ FCC, Voice Response/Vehicle, etc. The Board will undertake these issues on a regular basis and determine the most effective means for communicating our position.

**Review:** This is an ongoing process and will continue in 2010.



## Future Activities & Recommendations

The CJIN Board has been involved with numerous projects over the last several years as highlighted in the report and the Board was very excited about the accomplishments in the area of criminal justice over the last year. The role of the Board has increased in various areas, including the interaction with numerous law enforcement agencies within North Carolina and other states. The Board also has conducted workshops with several federal agencies regarding information sharing, especially as it impacts local law enforcement.

The Board has also supported the Wake County Pilot Project on Criminal Justice Data Integration (the integration of data from the Department of Correction and the Administration Office of the Courts) and has been evaluating numerous wireless technologies being used within the criminal justice communities.

One area of significant impact is Electronic Discovery. The Board has been closely monitoring the pilot project underway in Buncombe County regarding document or imaging management. This project is being supported by the Administration Office of the Courts and has the potential to significantly enhance and streamline the judicial discovery process.

In the various workshops and meetings the Board was requested to provide the officers on the road with the following:

- One interface to provide critical information to the officer;
- Provide the ability to check local databases simultaneously when checking state and federal data;
- Create a standard for extracting data for information sharing;
- Address the issue of system timeout;
- Auto populate E-Citation and E-Crash applications; and
- Investigate the GIS-AVL technology to provide geographical awareness of responders to incidents as they unfold.

Each one of the above requests will be evaluated by the Board in the upcoming months.

The Board is recommending the continued funding of several projects along with targeting some deliverables and activities in which the Board possesses the expertise to perform:

**North Carolina Warrant Repository (NCAWARE):** Based on the 2010 submission from the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), the CJIN Board is recommending the continuing funding of this very valuable project. The recent report demonstrates significant progress in the area of system and projected rollouts to the counties. We will continue to track the requests from Board members and law enforcement users regarding the feasibility of providing interfaces to local systems. As we stated before, the request to have AOC explore an interface is not intended to negatively impact their rollout; however, it is important that state systems take into account the numerous advancements and impacts on local systems.

**Local Law Enforcement Information Sharing Initiative:** The CJIN Board included a section within the report outlining several opportunities to enhance the information sharing capabilities of local law enforcement along with the ability to obtain advanced crime fighting tools – crime mapping, searching narratives, connecting known associates, property, vehicles, etc. The opportunity to share and use these crime tools can be obtained by exporting the information within the local record management systems to the FBI's National Data Exchange System. As stated in the report, the CJIN Board will continue to meet with the vendors of North Carolina to facilitate an interface between local law enforcement and the FBI.

**Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER):** The CJIN Board recommends the continued funding of the VIPER project and especially the matching funds for the Public Safety Interoperable Communications (PSIC) grant. The State Highway Patrol (SHP) has made significant progress with continuing to expand and rollout the VIPER System. It provides the State with voice interoperability that an excess of 35,000 emergency responders take advantage of on a daily basis. In addition to expanding the VIPER coverage, the SHP has also worked diligently to position the system for a migration to Project 25 compliance. Whereas the system was originally designed to be Project 25 Common Air Interface (CAI) compliant, the SHP has invested a portion of its Legislative Appropriations as well as a recent American Recovery and Revitalization Act (ARRA) award supported by Governor Bev Perdue to purchase and install the main controllers that will provide the first phase of the upgrade to full Project 25 operation. Furthermore the remaining funds necessary to complete the upgrade to Project 25 are contained within the \$61.1M sought by the SHP as part of the 2010 -12 Expansion Budget.

**CJIN Mobile Data Network:** The CJIN Mobile Data Network is past its obsolescence and needs to be refreshed. At speeds well below accepted broadband levels, it can no longer transport some of the new applications. The CJIN Board has called upon numerous law enforcement agencies within the state to share with the Board their experiences and provide alternatives to the network. We discovered other private networks being deployed in Kinston (and nearby cities) and a significant increase in the use of commercial air cards from the cellular companies. There were approximately 12,000 users on the network in 2008. The number of law enforcement users today has decreased below 5,000 users.

The Board will continue to explore opportunities and provide a forum to discuss technology; however, the Board does have a major concern that some of the projects being developed will not be able to reach this user base.

**Wake County Pilot Project – Office of the State Controller:** As previously stated the CJIN Board has been working with the CJLEADS project team and fully supports the project. The aforementioned concern regarding the lack of broadband has the Board searching for solutions to this issue. There is a significant portion of law enforcement users that may not be able to take advantage of this application.

The CJIN Board has made a significant effort to include the local law enforcement agencies in our information sharing plans and it is our intent to continue to work with the CJLEADS project team to ensure that in their next phases that these agencies are included. The Board is also stressing the importance of information being collected at the federal level. We are fully aware that the project is in its infancy and these are future deliverables.

Based on the expertise of SAS coupled with the decision to house the data repository at their facility could provide significant value to state agencies in the future. One of these valuable benefits, to be considered, would be to provide state agencies with a web service that would enhance their internal business processes. If North Carolina could demonstrate the numerous benefits of a web service approach, the concept and product may be marketable to other states.

**Electronic Discovery, District Attorney, Document Management:** The CJIN Board fully supports this pilot and recommends the continued funding. It also commends Buncombe County and the Administrative Office of the Courts for deploying this innovative approach.

**Wireless Technology:** The CJIN Board will continue to meet law enforcement agencies that use a variety of wireless technologies – licensed & unlicensed frequencies, air cards, CJIN – Mobile Data System (nearing obsolescence), broadband, wireless LANs, middle ware (Radio IP), Net Motion (provides static IP addressing), 700 MHz Nation-wide project, etc. The Board undertook this project because of the CJIN – Mobile Data Network and was excited about all the agencies that responded when we requested assistance. The Board will continue to work on a cost effective recommendation and solicit help from other states – especially Ohio because they have a statewide system similar to ours. The Board intends to continue to meet with agencies and organizations within the state.

**Savings Through Partnering:** The CJIN Board will continue to meet with other state, county, city, and town law enforcement agencies regarding a variety of projects. All of these undertakings to some extent require the use of voice, data, and video circuits. The Board is recommending that a subcommittee be formed to work with agencies and organizations to evaluate the feasibility of reducing operating expenditures by sharing telecommunication resources.

**Increase in Fingerprinting:** The CJIN Board will continue to discuss fingerprinting with other states, monitor federal changes, and handle requests from North Carolina's law enforcement agencies and court officials.

**National Data Exchange (NDEx):** The CJIN Board will continue to work with the FBI on opportunities for sharing information and new applications being developed at the federal level.

**States Sharing Software:** The CJIN Board will continue to discuss opportunities to share software with other states.

**Policies, Procedures, & Regulations:** The CJIN Board has communicated on a regular basis with various federal agencies regarding new policies, procedures, and regulations. The Board has disseminated information only on occasion. The Board will continue to take an active role in meeting with state and local agencies and organizations to communicate changes that impact criminal justice information sharing.

**Life Cycle of Projects:** The CJIN Board will continue to address the need to evaluate statewide criminal justice infrastructures and identify the life cycle of these projects.

**Digital Signature & E-forms:** The CJIN Board will continue to work with Information Technology Services to provide processes that digital signature and e-forms have the potential to benefit the Criminal Justice Community. This is will be a Board deliverable.

**Coordinate with State Organizations:** The CJIN Board will be active in communicating criminal justice information sharing initiatives to the various state organizations and will continue to perform this service along with maintaining an information sharing section on the CJIN Website.

**Position on Emerging Technologies:** The CJIN Board will take the leadership role in representing the criminal justice community as it relates to emerging technologies especially federal initiatives – the 700 MHz project which calls for a national public safety data system, INS/ICE Issues, Wireless/ FCC, Voice Response/Vehicle, etc. The Board will undertake these issues on a regular basis and determine the most effective means for communicating our position.