North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board Report

Submitted to the

Senior Chair, 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

April 2007

Table of Contents

Introduction

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

The Criminal Justice Information Network Study Final Report, dated April 7, 1995, outlined a comprehensive strategic plan that provided the vision for the statewide Criminal Justice Information Network in North Carolina. Based on recommendations and strategies identified in the plan, the General Assembly established the Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Governing Board in Section 23.3 of Chapter 18 of the Session Laws of the 1996 Second Extra Session.

The Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board created pursuant to Section 23.3 of Chapter 18 of the Session Laws of the 1996 Second Extra Session shall report by April 1st 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.

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

The CJIN Study Report dated April 1995 outlined major steps and supporting projects needed to complete the development of a statewide criminal justice information network in North Carolina. One of these steps was to create a Governing Board to oversee, coordinate, and direct the statewide efforts for building a CJIN. Based on this recommendation, the General Assembly established the CJIN Governing Board. The 2007 Annual Report updates the major accomplishments and activities of the CJIN Governing Board.

How Does CJIN Improve Public Safety and Promote Interoperability?

- **Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)** has a two-pronged approach: a short-term tactical approach and a detailed strategic solution. The short-term tactical approach, for emergency communications with portable/mobile assets, was completed in July 2005. The detailed strategic solution is a statewide 800 MHz trunked radio system for all emergency responders that include mutual aid talk groups. Phases one and two are currently under development. Completion is targeted for 2010. Homeland Security funds have been leveraged to make initial progress and the first large State appropriation was made in the 2005 session. In all, over $86,000,000 has been committed to this critical effort.

- The **Statewide Automated Warrant Repository System (NCAWARE)** builds on the Magistrate System environment and will result in the creation of a statewide warrant repository system to maintain and track criminal processes and offender information. NCAWARE provides public safety personnel across the state with full access to all outstanding summons and warrants created in North Carolina and with the ability to print and serve from any county in the state. Currently, the development of the system is 75% complete. County-by-county implementation is targeted to begin in the fourth quarter of 2007.

- The **Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)** is operational in 82 counties, representing 85% of the State's population**.** In most instances, an agency submitting an electronic live scan fingerprint card through the SAFIS network will know in less than four hours if an individual has a previous criminal record on file. North Carolina was one of the early leaders in establishing this kind of statewide capability. Because of North Carolina's early adoption of this technology, the equipment is now coming to end-of-life. This project deals with replacement funding for the system. At Legislative direction, CJIN and the Department of Justice (DOJ), who is the lead agency, prepared a joint report and plan in late 2005. DOJ completed an extensive evaluation process during the procurement phase resulting in a signed contract with a vendor to

replace the current SAFIS infrastructure. Implementation of the replacement system is scheduled to begin in the fourth quarter of 2007.

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

- **eCITATION®** is a computerized citation process that allows officers to create citations and schedule court dates electronically in the patrol car. The browser-based version has been implemented in all 100 CSC offices, more than a year ahead of schedule. Implementation for Law Enforcement Agencies around the State will continue through 2007.

- **XML based Facial Images for Law Enforcement and Emergency Responders (X-FILES)** is a computerized process for first responders to request and receive viewable digital facial images (i.e., NC drivers license images, escapee images, 'wanted' images, etc.) in police and emergency responder vehicles. The X-FILES initial prototype development phase has been completed. Other image data will be supported after successful operations are achieved across the LEO community.

- **North Carolina Juvenile On-Line Network (NC-JOIN)** will establish an automated statewide system to manage the business of tracking the flow of juveniles through the juvenile justice system. Current users are juvenile court counselors and administrative staff statewide. Youth Development Centers (YDC), 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. These phases are dependent on new funding.

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

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

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

- **CJIN Data Sharing Standards** had three successful pilots using the Global Justice Extensible Markup Language (XML) Data Model. XML is a multi-agency data transport tool that allows

disparate systems to more easily "talk" to one another. XML appears to be emerging as a universal standard for sharing data across criminal justice information systems.

CJIN Activity and Future Direction

In 2006, while key projects such as VIPER, SAFIS, and NCAWARE continued to make good progress, the CJIN Board activity was slow. It took longer than anticipated to fill the vacant Executive Director position. Grant funding opportunities, which provided the seed money for most of the major CJIN efforts, continued to diminish. A number of State-level stakeholders are involved in infrastructure and major application work for their individual agencies; while this will have a long-term benefit of making data sharing easier and more reliable, in the short term, it limits the resources available for integration projects.

The major Board activity during the latter part of 2006 was responding to the General Assembly's request for a cost allocation report dealing with VIPER. That report was delivered in January, 2007. Particularly as it relates to ongoing support, it remains a tough problem to find funding streams that strike the right balance between supporting the true cost of operation, and enabling all first responders to participate.

As a result, many of the future issues noted in the 2006 report remain to be dealt with. Two major ones are:

- It's time to refresh our list of objectives. Technology and standards have changed since the 1995 report. Some things have been done. Some things no longer need doing. Some new opportunities present themselves…many because of the integrated, standards-based infrastructure we have been a party to building.

- We need to deal more effectively with recurring funding issues. VIPER and SAFIS both represent important infrastructure components that we knew were coming to the place where they needed significant money to refresh and upgrade. We said as much. Other systems, both infrastructure and applications, will soon join the list. We need to work on better ways to tell this story, to provide firm cost projections, to identify options to fund, and to eliminate any level of surprise when it's time to replace or upgrade.

Now that we have our new Executive Director in place, we expect to tackle these issues more effectively in 2007. We do maintain contact with integrated justice organizations in other states, and we will use those contacts to compare efforts and identify opportunities for North Carolina.

CJIN Priorities

The CJIN Governing Board identifies these especially critical projects:

- The **Statewide Warrant Repository System (NCAWARE)** is nearing implementation. Having access to current information on warrants, statewide, is one of the original CJIN needs. Further, this information can be leveraged by other CJIN projects such as the Mobile Data Network, to put a powerful tool in the hands of law enforcement.

- The **Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)** project continues to make progress, and increase coverage across the State. Technically, we know how to construct and operate this network. Funding, both to build and to operate it, really is the current concern. The CJIN Board just completed an analysis that dealt with cost allocation options. Policy issues around funding need to be addressed and resolved.

- **Statewide Automated Fingerprinting Identification System (SAFIS)** planning is complete. Procurement has resulted in better-than-anticipated pricing, increased competition, and improved technical functionality. Central infrastructure will be done later this year. End user livescan units will follow after that.

Appendix A

An Introduction to NC Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN)

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

CJIN Vision

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

CJIN Study Final Report Findings

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

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

CJIN Study Final Report Recommendations

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

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

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

CJIN Initiatives

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

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

CJIN Participants

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

Appendix B

CJIN Governing Board

CJIN Governing Board

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

CJIN Governing Board Membership

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

At the October 13, 2005 Board meeting, Mr. Robert Brinson, Department of Correction Chief Information Officer, was re-elected as the CJIN Chair and Mr. Richard Little, Deputy Chief Information Officer, Administrative Office of the Courts, was elected as Vice-Chair. Per legislation, the CJIN Chair and Vice-Chair serve a one-year term. CJIN has two full-time positions, an Executive Director and an Administrative Assistant. In January, 2006, the long-time Executive Director, Ms. Carol Morin, resigned to accept a position elsewhere in State government. The position of Executive Director was filled in March, 2007 and the position of Administrative Assistant has been posted. All CJIN agencies contribute their resources in an in-kind, ad-hoc fashion.

The Board has met once in 2007 for the purpose of discussing and approving the VIPER cost allocation report required by the General Assembly. The CJIN Chair and the CJIN Vice-Chair will address any issues/concerns and then execute an appropriate action plan for those items that need attention between meetings, pending the replacement of the Executive Director.

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

CJIN Governing Board Financials

Since its inception, the CJINJ Board has operated on two, non-recurring appropriations of $100,000 each. The first funded Board operations from 1996 until 2004. The second $100,000 SFY 2003-2004 appropriation has funded the grant match money, training, rent and initial office equipment for the Administrative Assistant position. The current balance is $80,004.

CJIN Governing Board

Appointed By	Description	Current Member
Governor	Employee of Department of Crime Control & Public Safety	Woody Sandy, Major, 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	Joanne McDaniel, Chief of Staff
Governor	Employee of Division of Motor Vehicles	George Tatum, Commissioner
General Assembly	Representative of general public, recommended by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate	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	Jane Gray, District Court Judge, District 10
General Assembly	Representative of the general public, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	James Godfrey
General Assembly	Individual who is a working member of or working directly for the governing board of a NC county, recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives	Leslie Stanfield, New Hanover County Information Technology Director
Attorney General	Employee of the Attorney General	Jerry Ratley, Assistant Director, State Bureau of Investigation
Attorney General	Representative recommended by the Sheriffs' Association	Tommy W. Allen, Sheriff, Anson County
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Director or employee of the Administrative Office of the Courts	Richard Little, Deputy Chief Information Officer, AOC Technology Division
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Clerk of the Superior Court	vacant
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	Henry "Chip" Hight, Jr., District 9
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Judge, trial court of the General Court of Justice	vacant
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	District Attorney	vacant
Chief Justice, Supreme Court	Magistrate	Larry Ware, Cleveland County
State Chief Information Officer	Appointment by the State Chief Information Officer	Bill Willis, Deputy State Chief Information Officer
NC Chapter of Public Communications Officials International, President	Active member of the NC Chapter of Public Communications Officials International	Steve Lingerfelt, City of High Point

CJIN Executive Director
March 2007

Appendix C

CJIN Funding Summary

CJIN Funding Summary

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

CJIN FUNDING SOURCES - DEVELOPMENT	STATE	FEDERAL	UNFUNDED FOR SFY 06-07 (PROJECTED)	ESTIMATE TO COMPLETE
CJIN Feasibility Study (1995). Please note that this figure does not include the overhead costs and salaries for project staff.	$ 769,000	$ 0	N/A	N/A
CJIN Governing Board	$ 200,000	$ 15,000	N/A	N/A
CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)	$ 7,932,800	$ 6,257,805	N/A	N/A
Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders – VIPER	$ 18,500,000	$ 74,634,420	$ 28,108,000	$ 96, 377,711
Courtroom Automation – CourtFlow	$ 531,340	$ 0	N/A	N/A
Statewide Magistrate System	$ 6,201,227	$ 6,896,702	N/A	N/A
Automated Warrant Repository System (NCAWARE)	$ 500,000	$ 3,460,992	$ 1,664,645	$ 4,459,601
NC Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN) – First Generation	$ 1,949,434	$ 1,602,383	$ 0	$ N/A
J-NET	$ 2,515,626	$ 10,003,233	N/A	N/A
CJIN Data Sharing Standards	$ 300,000	$ 591,480	TBD (1)	TBD (1)
CJIN Network Security	$ 0	$ 3,500,000	TBD (2)	TBD (2)
eCITATION®	$ 0	$ 2,624,406	N/A	0
CJIN Planning Study (2002)	$ 80,100	$ 1,043,802	N/A	N/A
Statewide Computerized History (CCH) Repository	$ 295,523	$ 886,569	TBD	TBD
Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)	$ 3,278,693	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2,824,907
X-FILES	$ 0	$ 523,520	TBD	TBD
End User Technology	$ 0	$ 5,000,000	(3)	(3)
TOTAL	**$ 43,053,743**	**$ 117,040,312**	**$ 29,772,645**	**$ 103,662,219**

NOTES:

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

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

CJIN Funding Summary

CJIN FUNDING SOURCES – OPERATIONS (RECURRING COSTS)	IN SFY 05-06 BUDGET	IN SFY 06-07 BUDGET	UNFUNDED FOR SFY 06-07 (PROJECTED)
CJIN – Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 111,681 (1)
Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders – VIPER	$ 51,087	$ 259,979	$ 3,384,661
NC Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN) – First Generation	$ 539,438	$ 505,915	$ 0
eCITATION®	$ 0	$ 107,451	$ 0
Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)	$ 120,000	$ 94,907	$ 0
TOTAL	**$ 710,525**	**$ 968,252**	**$ 3,496,342**

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

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

CJIN Funding Summary

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 initiatives. 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®** pilot 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 has been a critical success factor in making this funding source work.

Although we focus on projects, continuing appropriations 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.

Appendix D

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders - VIPER

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

Description

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

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

Benefits

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

Project Status

The VIPER project plan includes a two-pronged approach: a short-term tactical phase and a strategic long-term statewide 800 MHz solution. The tactical approach, a short-term solution for emergency communications with portable/mobile assets, 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. Phases one, two and three are currently under development. Funding for the deployment of VIPER to date totals slightly over $86m including an $8m Legislative appropriation for 2005-06 and $10m for 2006-07. This does not reflect funds sought by CJIN-VTN 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.

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

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

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

FUNDING SOURCES - DEVELOPMENT (INFRASTRUCTURE) (CJIN-VTN SFY 99-00 THROUGH SFY 03-04, VIPER COMMENCING SFY 04-05)								
	SFY 99-00	SFY 00-01	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07
State Appropriations to CJIN (SHP - VIPER)	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$500,000	$8,000,000	$10,000,000
Federal Grants to CJIN	$0	$0	$0	$1,000,000	$0	$0	$0	$0
Federal Grants to DCC&PS / SHP	$164,000	$0	$698,460	$0	$1,500,000	$0	$0	$0
DCC&PS / SHP Federal Asset Forfeiture Funds	$1,140,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
DCC&PS / SHP Federal Hazard Mitigation Funds	$0	$0	$0	$690,000	$0	$0	$0	$0
NC Homeland Security Appropriations	$0	$0	$0	$0	$3,200,000	$32,922,460	$26,179,500	$7,140,000
Subtotal	$1,304,000	$0	$698,460	$1,690,000	$4,700,000	$33,422,460	$34,179,500	$17,140,000
Total								**$93,134,420**

Note: VIPER FUNDING OF $189,512,131 IN THE 2004 VIPER GENERAL ASSEMBLY REPORT (12/04) REFLECTS THE AMOUNT REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE INFRASTRUCTURE DEPLOYMENT COMMENCING WITH SFY 04-05

FUNDING SOURCES - DEVELOPMENT (INFRASTRUCTURE)					
	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07	SFY 07-08	SFY 08-09	SFY 09-10
Unfunded	$13,635,500	$28,108,000	$31,175,000	$31,967,000	$14,750,000
Total					

FUNDING SOURCES - OPERATIONS RECURRING COSTS		
	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07
State Appropriations to VIPER	$51,087	$259,979
Total		

FUNDING SOURCES – OPERATIONS RECURRING COSTS					
	SFY 05-06 (First Year)	SFY 06-07 (Second Year)	SFY 07-08 (Third Year)	SFY 08-09 (Fourth Year)	SFY 09-10 (Fifth Year)
Unfunded	$4,384,425	$3,384,661	$7,500,000	$7,500,000	$7,500,000
Subtotal	$4,384,425	$3,384,661	$7,500,000	$7,500,000	$7,500,000

Note: SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATIONS RECURRING COSTS HAVE BEEN AMENDED TO SHOW ACTUAL EXPENDITURES.

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

Agencies Currently Accessing VIPER

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

State Agency Partners:

Alcohol Law Enforcement
Butner Public Safety
Dept. of Correction's Division of Adult Probation & Parole
Dept. of Environmental Health & Natural Resources
Division of Motor Vehicle Enforcement
Regional Transit System (Operated by Triangle Transit Authority)
State Capitol Police
State Highway Patrol
Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM)
State Office of Emergency Medical Services (OEMS)
North Carolina Division of Public Health
North Carolina Emergency Management
North Carolina Department of Justice (SBI)
North Carolina State University
State of North Carolina – Johnston County Site
State of North Carolina - Wilson County Site
University of North Carolina Public TV

Local Agencies Partnering with VIPER:

Alamance County	Chatham County	Columbus County	Gaston County	Orange County	Surry County
Bertie County	Cherokee County	Craven County	Granville County	Pasquotank County	Town of Mooresville
Bladen County	Chowan County	Cumberland County	Halifax County	Pender County	Tyrell County
Brunswick County	City of Asheville	Currituck County	Harnett County	Pitt County	Vance County
Burke County	City of Chapel Hill	Dare County	Hyde County	Robeson County	Wake County
Caldwell County	City of Kinston	Davie County	Lee County	Rockingham County	Warren County
Camden County	City of New Bern	Duplin County	Lenoir County	Sampson County	Watauga County
Carteret County	City of Raleigh	Edgecombe County	Lincoln County	Scotland County	Wilkes County
Catawba County	Cleveland County	Franklin County	McDowell County	Stanly County	

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

VIPER

Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders

A CJIN Module

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

VIPER Frequently Asked Questions

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

Will 800 MHz work in the mountain?

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

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

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

Will the cost of construction be expensive?

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

Will there be voice and text pager capabilities with VIPER?

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

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

What about satellite communications?

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

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

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

Will there be a cost to use the VIPER network?

The success of VIPER depends on our partnerships with state and local agencies, and the sharing of existing resources which may range from property to build the towers on to re-use of existing towers. These in-kind contributions will help keep the overall cost of construction lower than if we had to buy property and build new towers where state owned towers are not available. It was those partnerships that allowed the state to build the statewide mobile data network for less that $20m as compared to the estimate in 1993 of more than $100m for the state to build the infrastructure. Our goal is not to ask the locals for free use of their land and/or towers and then require them to pay to use the system. We don't want to find ourselves in a situation where all our partners demand that we pay them for their resources so they can pay a users' fee. Additionally, there are many rural area departments that would not be able to pay a user fee and therefore would not be able to participate in VIPER at all.

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

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

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

Is this project being awarded to a single vendor?

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

Can VIPER use cell towers?

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

Wouldn't the Tactical Solution be sufficient?

No. Unfortunately the Tactical solution is a temporary measure that should only be used during emergencies. The Tactical Solution will connect existing radio systems together to allow agencies to talk with one another. It does not increase radio capacity, but rather increases radio traffic on existing channels. A comparison is much like the old party-line phone system where there were many users trying to use a single phone line or channel. The Tactical solution is a measure to provide basic interoperable communications until the Strategic Solution is constructed.

Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER)

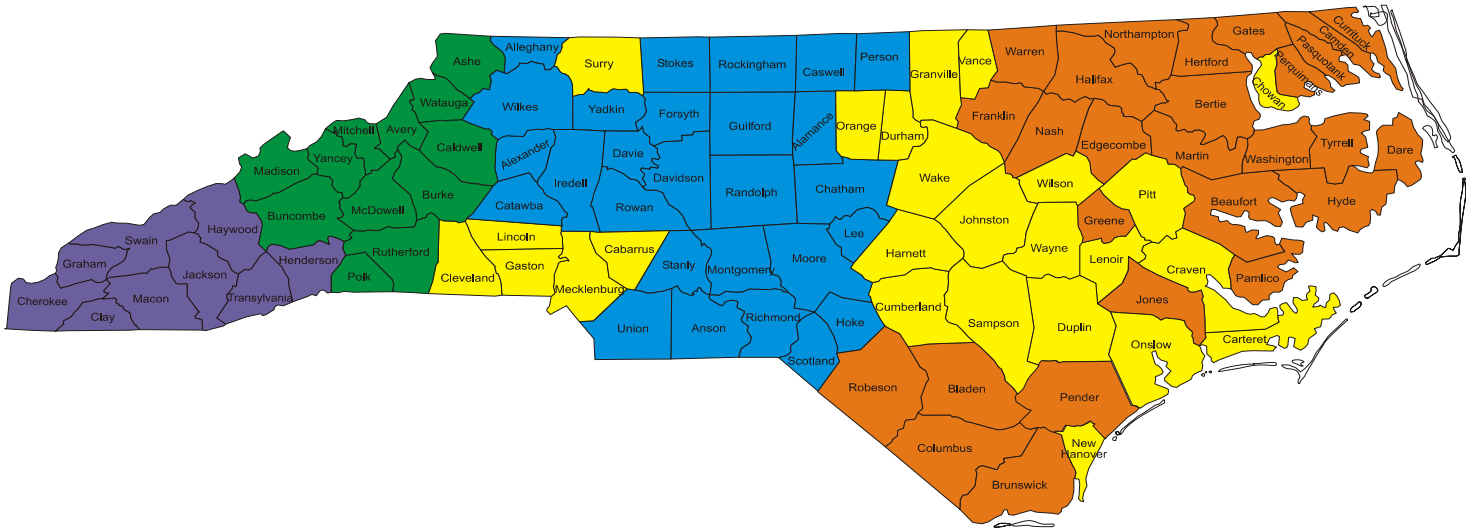
Will local agencies be mandated to use VIPER?

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

Will VIPER radios cost $5000 each?

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

VIPER Year 4



Year Four

Year Three

Year Two

Year One

Year Zero

Appendix E

North Carolina Automated Warrant Repository (NCAWARE)

NC Automated Warrant Repository (NCAWARE)

Description

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

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

Benefits

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

Project Status

The following phases are complete: Planning, Analysis, Conceptual Design, External Design, and Detailed Design phases. Construction of core code is 90% complete; Interface Development is 76% complete; Data Conversion planning is 75% complete, and the Testing is 66% complete. County-by-county implementation is targeted to begin late 2007.

Description of Data

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

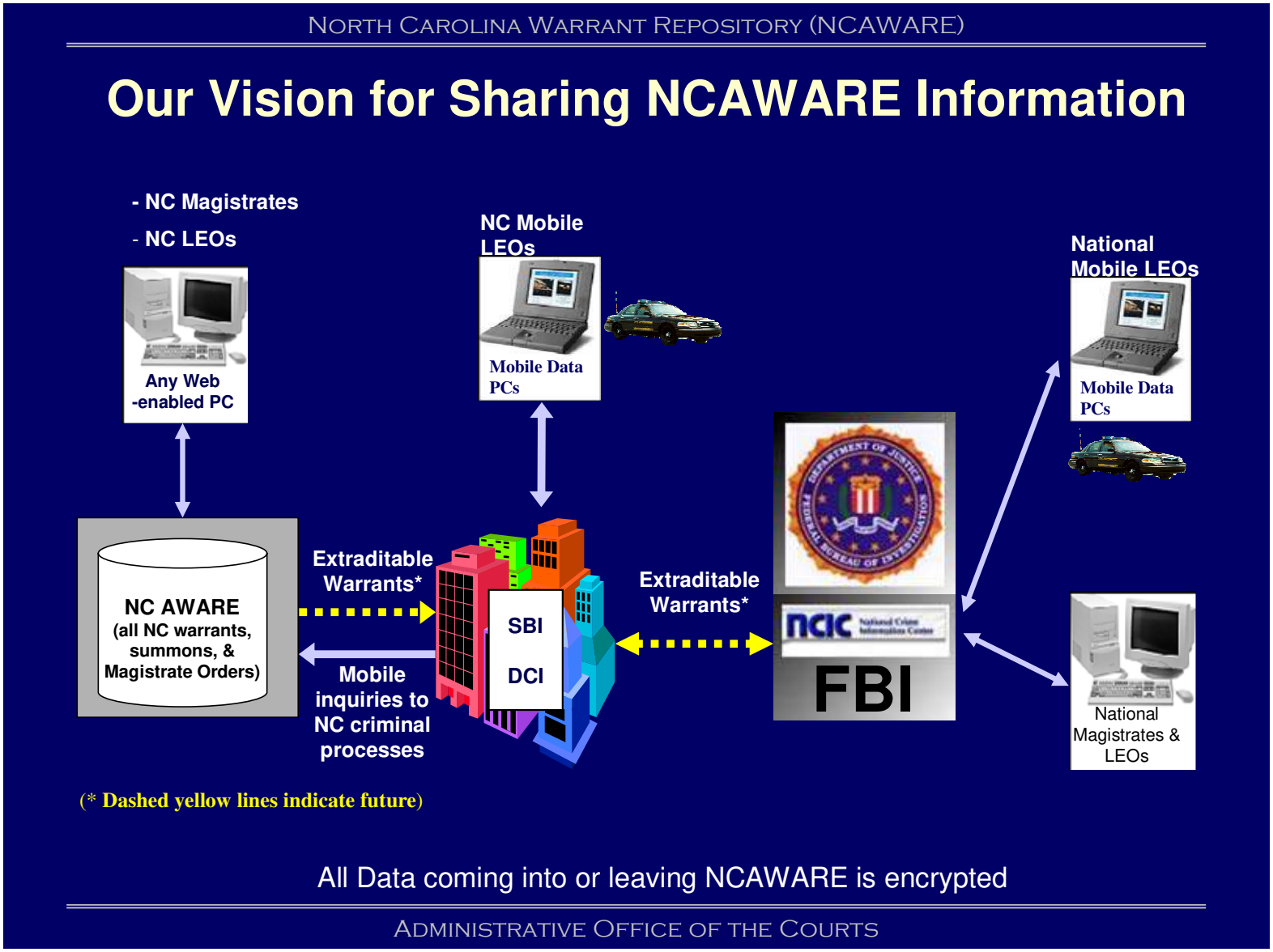
Description of Users

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

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

Administrative Office of the Courts

FUNDING SOURCES – DEVELOPMENT							
	SFY 00-01	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07
State Appropriations	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 500,000	$ 0	$ 0
Federal Grants	$ 487,620	$ 240,000	$ 801,924	$1,185,793	$ 424,996	$ 320,659	$ 0
AOC Internal Monies (Grant Match Money)	$ 54,180	$ 26,667	$ 133,308	$ 247,932	$ 47,222	$ 0	$ 0
Subtotal	$ 541,800	$ 266,667	$ 935,232	$1,433,725	$ 972,218	$ 320,659	$ 0
Total							**$4,470,301**
Unfunded						$ 1,343,986	$3,089,741


North Carolina Warrant Repository (NCAWARE)
Our Vision for Sharing NCAWARE Information
- NC Magistrates
- NC LEOs
Any Web -enabled PC
NC Mobile LEOs
Mobile Data PCs
National Mobile LEOs
Mobile Data PCs
NC AWARE (all NC warrants, summons, & Magistrate Orders)
Extraditable Warrants*
Mobile inquiries to NC criminal processes
SBI
DCI
Extraditable Warrants*
FBI
National Magistrates & LEOs
(* Dashed yellow lines indicate future)
All Data coming into or leaving NCAWARE is encrypted
Administrative Office of the Courts

Appendix F

Statewide Automated Fingerprinting Identification System (SAFIS)

Description

The CJIN Study Final Report, dated April 1995, stated that is that it takes too long to positively identify a person and recommended that the State implement a Live Scan digitized fingerprint system and Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) technology to positively identify a person within two hours of arrest. SAFIS is now operational in 82 counties, representing more than 85% of the State's population.

Benefits

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

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

Description of Data

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

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

Department of Justice, State Bureau of Investigation

Description of Users

State, local, and federal law enforcement agencies.

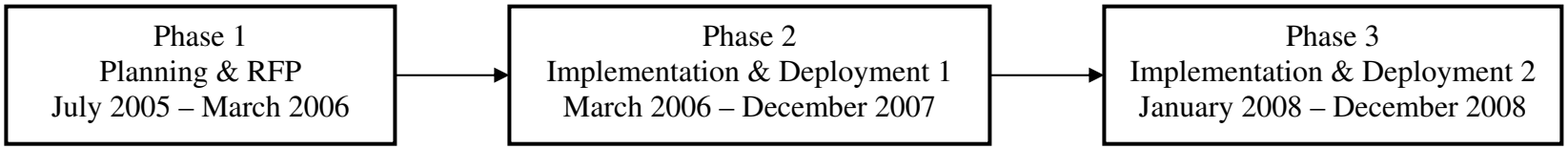
Project Status

The currently deployed SAFIS infrastructure and a large percentage of the Live Scan devices are beyond their life expectancy. The primary SAFIS and Live Scan vendor has stated that repair and replacement parts cannot be guaranteed after December 31, 2007, due to the age of their equipment. In January of 2006, the North Carolina Department of Justice submitted a Request For Proposal which solicited bids for replacing the current SAFIS infrastructure and establishing a pricing structure for Live Scan devices. After an extensive evaluation process, the Department of Justice signed a contract with Motorola for replacing the current SAFIS infrastructure. The State's new "biometric identification system" includes new functionality such as the ability to store and search palmprints as well as mugshots. The new system is designed with an open architecture which allows for the addition of newly-developed identification technology such as mobile identification and iris matching capability. It has increased scalability designed to accommodate the ability to search other pertinent law enforcement databases which include other state identification systems and sex offender registries. A Master Purchasing Agreement for Live Scan devices has been established with four vendors, all of which are currently operating in North Carolina. The SAFIS replacement project is currently in Phase 2 as indicated below. Specifically, the Department of Justice is currently reviewing system requirements and working in conjunction with local law enforcement agencies for the replacement of all latent search stations. It is anticipated that the new biometric identification system will go live in the fall of 2007. Any large-scale deployment and implementation of replacement Live Scan devices will occur subsequent to the new system going live, which is indicated below as phase 3.

Other State Agencies and Local/Federal Partners

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

Illustration A – SAFIS Replacement Plan



STATE FUNDED EXPENDITURES	Authorized	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2009-11	TOTALS
	2005-06						
Total Salaries		56,250	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	**356,250**
Social Security (7.65% of Salary)		4,303	5,738	5,738	5,738	5,738	**27,253**
Regular Retirement (6.82% of Salary)		3,836	5,115	5,115	5,115	5,115	**24,296**
Medical Insurance ($3,854 per employee)		2,891	3,854	3,854	3,854	3,854	**18,307**
Design/Technical Consultant Costs	180,075	100,000	0	0	0	0	**100,000**
SAFIS CORE Equipment		2,100,000	0	0	0	0	**2,100,000**
File Conversion & Other Related Expenses		600,000	0	0	0	1	**600,001**
ITS Enterprise Fund Charge		0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Phone Charges		2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	**6,000**
SBI HW/SW Maintenence Costs		23,113	0	0	0	1	**23,114**
Local SAFIS Replacement Program		378,000	2,730,000	0	0	0	**3,108,000**
Travel		3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	**15,000**
Utilities		900	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	**5,700**
Office Furniture & Equipment - NR		2,600	0	0	0	0	**2,600**
Computer Equipment - NR		1,800	0	0	0	0	**1,800**
Total Expenditures	180,075	3,278,693	2,824,907	94,907	94,907	94,909	**6,388,321**
Number of FTE*	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	**1.00**

Actual New Funding For FY0708 **$2,730,000**

OSBM SAFIS Reserve	1,495,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAFIS Replacement Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prior Year Carryforward (OSBM Reserve)	0	1,314,925	0	0	0	0	0
Receipts		1,314,925	0	0	0	0	
APPROPRIATION		1,963,768	2,824,907	94,907	94,907	94,909	
CHANGE IN CASH BALANCE							

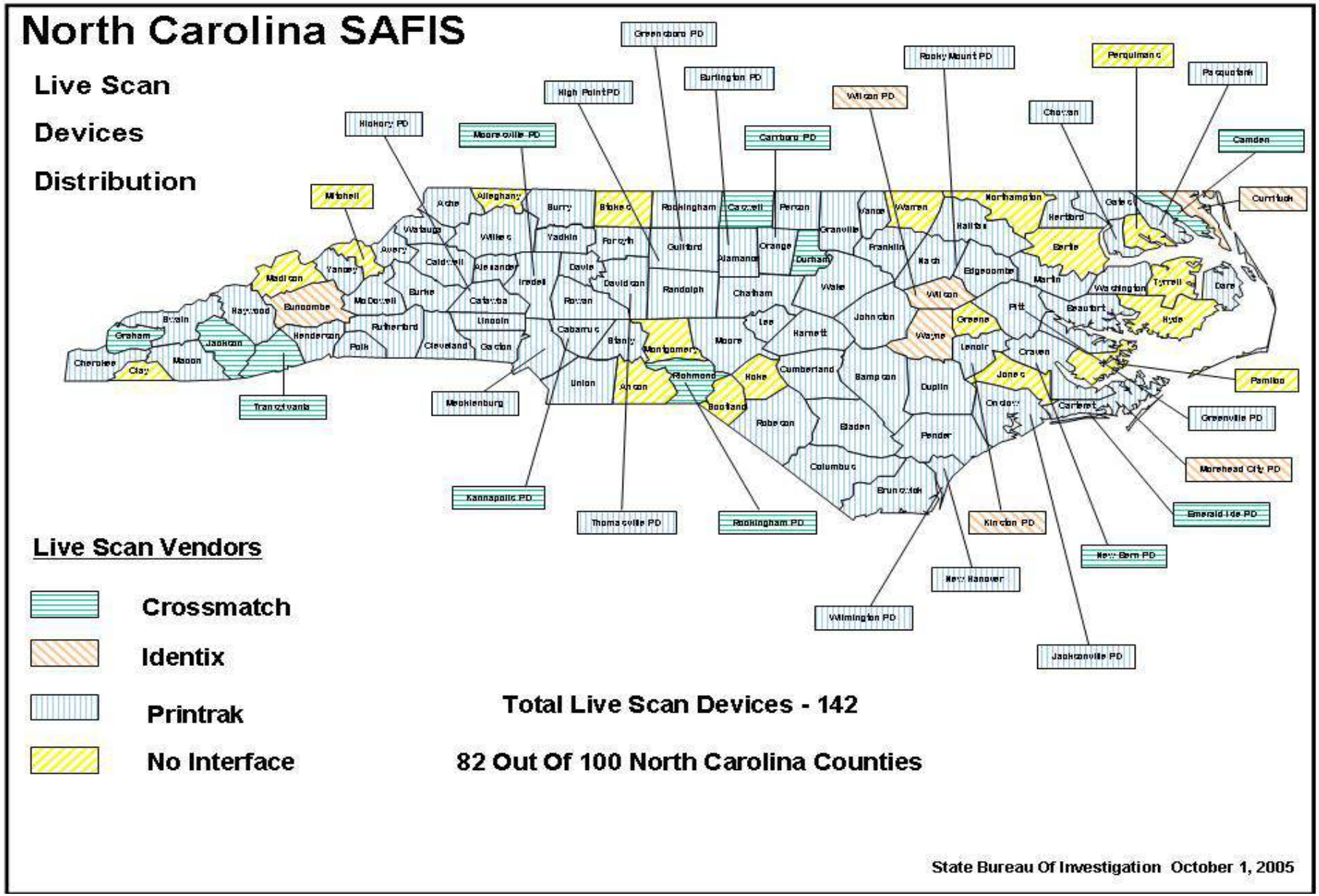
Core Replacement Equipment - $2.6 million in cash acquisition payments is recommended to replace SBI central hardware, SBI business recovery system, Department of Correction central hardware and Mecklenburg County Equipment. The Mecklenburg County Sheriff's Office has been delegated by the SBI the responsibility for processing criminal fingerprint cards for their jurisdiction. This partnership has saved the state considerable operational costs because operational support (staffing, office space, utilities, etc.) has been supported by this local government. It is recommended that this partnership be continued into the future with state funding of this Mecklenburg County SAFIS equipment. 16 local latent search stations will also have to be replaced at the same time the core database equipment is replaced to ensure compatibility.

The Local SAFIS Replacement Program - DOJ and CJIN recommends implementing a local SAFIS replacement program to ensure that all law enforcement agencies will have the same forensic analysis capabilities to investigate and clear criminal cases. In FY 0607, $378,000 is recommended to provide 18 livescans to counties that have no SAFIS technology at this time. For FY0708, $2.73 million in replacement funding of obsolete livescans is recommended.

SAFIS Replacement Fund – DOJ and CJIN recommended that the General Assembly provide the Department of Justice with recurring authority to retain a range of $1.5 to $3 million in year-end reversions to be reserved for SAFIS replacement purposes. This would provide a dedicated, yet variable funding stream to support the SAFIS project. In 2005, the General Assembly approved a $1.495 million request to reserve and set aside funds that would have normally reverted to support SAFIS replacement. It is assumed that $1.32 million of the 2005 reserve amount will be carried forward from FY0506 to FY0607.

1/11/2007 UPDATE -

For Fiscal Year 2007/2008 DOJ is requesting $2,730,000 in new funding from the Governor and General Assembly that would be used to replace local livescan devices.



CJIN BOARD MEETING

SAFIS UPDATE
MARCH 13, 2007

- **SAFIS Replacement Project**

The SAFIS Requirements Design document has recently been completed and approved by NCDOJ. The requirements design includes the foundational elements of all the workflows necessary for the new SAFIS. Several multi-agency meetings were conducted with Mecklenburg County SO and the Dept. of Correction with the goal of seeking their critical feedback and input. MCSO and DOC have approved their respective requirements and workflow. The next step is to complete two more remaining technical deliverables…the Data Dictionary and the Interface Control Document.

- **Hard-Card Conversion**

NCDOJ shipped 1,740,000 legacy hard cards to Anaheim, CA to be digitally scanned by Motorola. The target completion date for shipping all the fingerprint cards to CA was Feb 23. NCDOJ was able to complete this task ahead of schedule; the date of the last shipment to CA was Feb 16. The fingerprint cards are returned to the SBI once they have been scanned. Acceptance testing is being conducted on the converted cards the week of March 12 – 16.

- **Latent Stakeholders Meeting**

A meeting with all of the latent stakeholders is scheduled for April 25th. The intent of this meeting is to address tentative schedule for replacement, networking and connection issues as well as provide a latent search station demo. The demonstration will be conducted by Clarence Phillips of Motorola. A round table discussion will also be held to address any questions resulting from the issued discussed. The meeting will be held at the SBI HQ campus.

SAFIS Highlights

- MCSO and DOC have been involved in the requirements design portion. Both agencies have approved their workflows and are ready to move forward

- Reverse searches of unsolved latent fingerprints will be conducted on applicant prints.

- The SAFIS Disaster Recovery scheme is consistent to the over-all DR scheme of DOJ/ITD.

- No additional cost for the 1.74 million cards converted

- DOC will assume the duties of handling their mailed-in cards. In the past, all of their hard cards came to us to be scanned and DDE'ed but they will process their own hard cards now. Significant person-hours savings for us.

- The full-model latent search station will include the ability to search the FBI fingerprint database.

- The 'lights-out' will have a dramatic impact on us. A large portion of fingerprint images may not require human intervention. We will be able to control the 'lights out' thresholds.

- No automatic printing of fingerprint cards

- Palmprint/Mugshot capability included in the new SAFIS

- Dove-tails with Service and Tracking project

- Criminal rejects go back electronically the live-scan device and a letter will be sent back to the contributing agency.

- Search response times:
    - 10print to 10print = 1 min
    - latent search = 5 min
    - reverse search = 1min

- Data transmission security between components has increased

Appendix G

CJIN Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)

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

Description

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

Benefits

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

Project Status

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

Description of Data

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

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

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

FUNDING SOURCES – DEVELOPMENT *								
	SFY 96-97	SFY 97-98	SFY 98-99	SFY 99-00	SFY 00-01	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03	SFY 06-07
State Appropriations	$2,000,000	$2,406,000	$2,406,000	$0	$0	$547,800	$573,000	$0
Federal Grants	$500,000	$500,000	$3,000,000	$240,000	$106,370	$1,911,435	$0	$500,000 **
Subtotal	$2,500,000	$2,906,000	$5,406,000	$240,000	$106,370	$2,459,235	$573,000	$500,000.00
Total								**$14,690,605**

* Cost is for CJIN infrastructure only and is not representative of Mobile Data Computers
** Received Grant funds from the Governors Crime Commission to allow CJIN-MDN to meet the Federal mandated mobile data encryption requirements. Second year of funding requested for SFY 07-08.

FUNDING SOURCES – RECURRING COSTS (Three Mobile Data Technicians Only)							
	SFY 00-01	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07
State Appropriations	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Federal Grants	$132,961	$139,294	$80,143	$158,513	$157,320	$114,047	$83,761
DCC&PS/SHP Internal Budget for Grant Match	$26,592	$27,859	$16,029	$31,703	$31,464	$38,016	$27,920
Unfunded Future Needs	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Subtotal	$132,961	$139,294	$80,143	$158,513	$157,320	$152,063	$111,681

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

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

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

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

Local/Federal Partners:

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

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

Description of Users

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

Aberdeen PD
Ahoskie PD
Albemarle PD
ALE
Alexander SO
Angier PD
Anson County
Apex PD
Archdale PD
Asheboro PD
Asheville Metro PD
Asheville PD
Asheville Regional Airport Authority
Atlantic Beach PD
Aulander PD
Bailey PD
Beaufort PD
Beaufort SO
Benson SO
Bethel PD
Beulaville PD
Biltmore Forest PD
Biscoe PD
Black Mountain PD
Bladen SO
Bladenboro PD
Brevard PD
Boone PD
Boonville PD
Buncombe County
Burgaw PD
Burke SO
Burlington PD
Burnsville PD
Butner Public Safety
Cabarrus SO
Caldwell SO
Cameron PD
Camp LeJeune
Campus-Dix Hospital
Campus-ECU
Campus-Guilford Tech
Campus-UNCC
Campus-UNCG
Campus-UNCW
Candor PD
Carolina Beach PD
Carrboro PD
Carthage PD
Cary PD
Caswell SO
Catawba Hospital
Catawba SO
Chadbourn PD
Chapel Hill PD
Cherokee SO
Cherryville PD
China Grove PD
Chocowinity PD
Chowan SO
Claremont PD
Clayton PD
Cleveland PD
Cleveland SO
Clinton PD
Columbus PD
Columbus SO
Concord PD
Conover PD
Conway PD
Cooleemee PD
Cornelius PD
Craven SO
Creedmoor PD
Cumberland ABC
Cumberland SO
Currituck SO
Dare SO
Davidson PD
Davidson SO
Davie SO
Denton PD
Dobson PD
DOT - Fuel Tax
Drexel PD
Duck PD
Duke Univ. PD
Dunn PD
Duplin
Durham Co ABC
Durham PD
Durham SO
East Spencer PD
Edenton PD
Edgecombe PD
Elizabeth City PD
Elizabethtown PD
Elkin PD
Elon PD
Eureka PD
Fairmont PD
Faison PD
Falls Lake
Fayetteville FD
Fayetteville PD
FBI Charlotte
Fletcher PD
Forest City PD
Forestry
Forsyth ABC
Forsyth SO

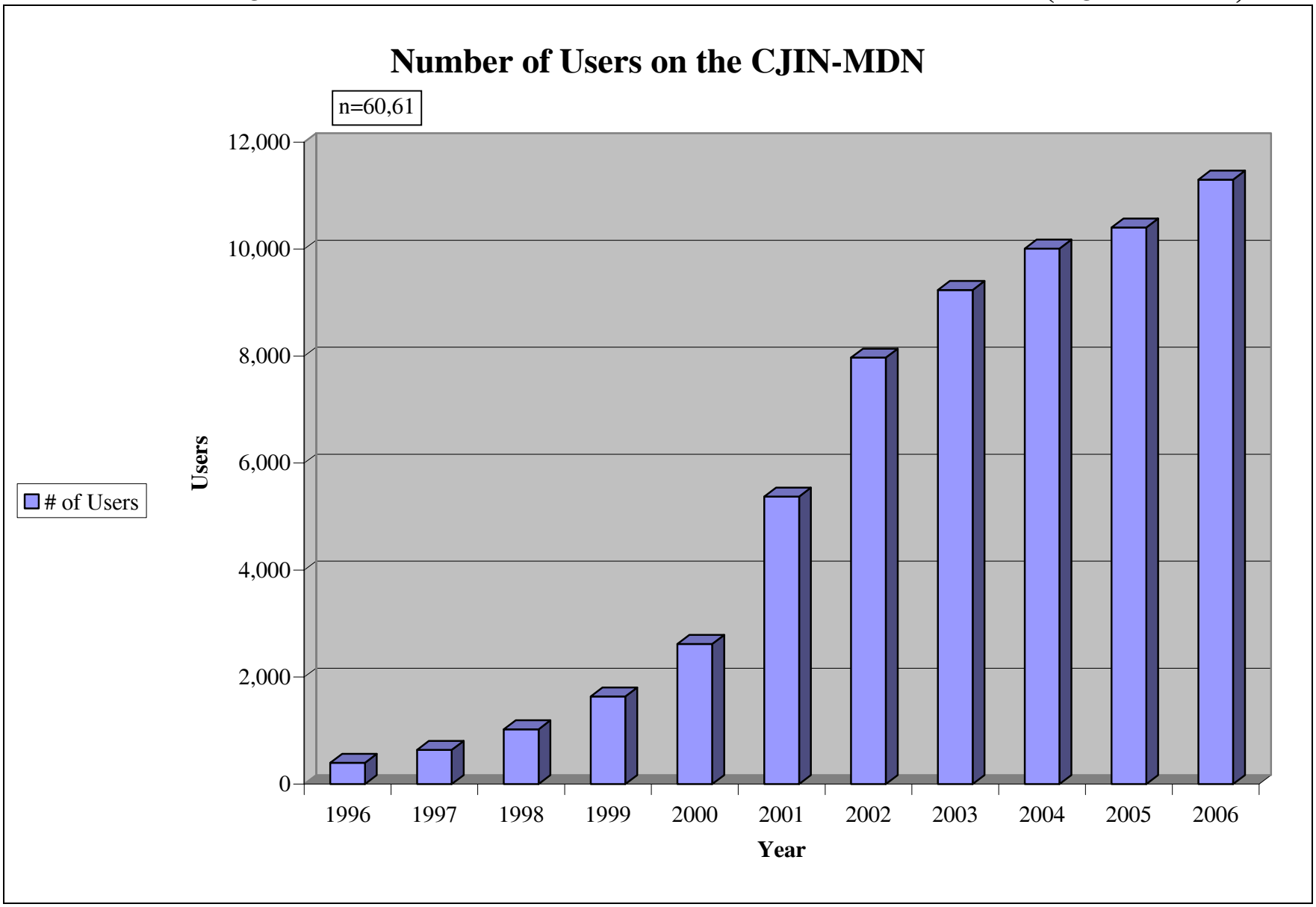
Description of Users (continued)

Fort Bragg Prov. Marshal's Office
Foxfire PD
Franklin PD
Franklin County SO
Franklinton PD
Fuquay-Varina PD
Garysburg PD
Gaston PD
Gibsonville PD
Goldsboro PD
Graham PD
Graham SO
Granite Falls PD
Granite Quarry
Granville
Greene SO
Greensboro PD
Greenville PD
Grifton PD
Guilford EMS
Guilford SO
Hamlet PD
Harnett
Havelock PD
Haw River PD
Henderson
Henderson PD
Hendersonville PD
Hertsford SO
Hickory PD
High Point PD
Highlands PD
Hoke SO
Hope Mills PD
Hudson PD
Huntersville PD
Hyde County
Indian Beach
Iredell County
Jackson SO
Jacksonville PD
Jefferson PD
Jefferson PD
Johnston SO
Kannapolis PD
Kenansville PD
Kenly PD
Kernersville PD
Kill Devil Hills PD
King PD
Kings Mountain PD
Kinston PD
Kitty Hawk PD
Kure Beach PD
Lake Lure PD
Lake Royale PD
Landis PD
Laurinburg PD
Lee SO
Leland PD
Lenoir SO
Lexington PD
Liberty PD
Lillington PD
Lincoln SO
Lincolnton PD
Locust PD
Louisburg PD
Lumberton PD
Macon SO
Madison PD
Maiden PD
Manteo PD
Marion PD
Mars Hill PD
Marshal's Service, US
Marshville PD
Mathews PD
Maxton PD
Maysville PD
McDowell SO
Mecklenburg ABC
Mecklenburg SO
Middlesex PD
Mint Hill PD
Mitchell SO
Mocksville PD
Monroe PD
Montgomery SO
Montreat PD
Moore SO
Mooresville PD
Morehead PD
Morganton PD
Morrisville PD
Mt. Airy PD
Mt. Holly PD
Murfreesboro PD
N/Campus-Sch-Arts
Nags Head PD
Nash ABC
Nash SO
NC A&T PS
NC Marine Patrol
NC DMV Enforcement
NCSHP
NCSHP Motor Carrier's Enforcement
New Bern PD
New Hanover SO
Newton PD
North Topsail PD
Northampton SO
Northwest PD
Oakboro PD
Oak Island PD
Ocean Isle PD
Old Fort PD
Onslow SO
Orange County SO
Oxford PD

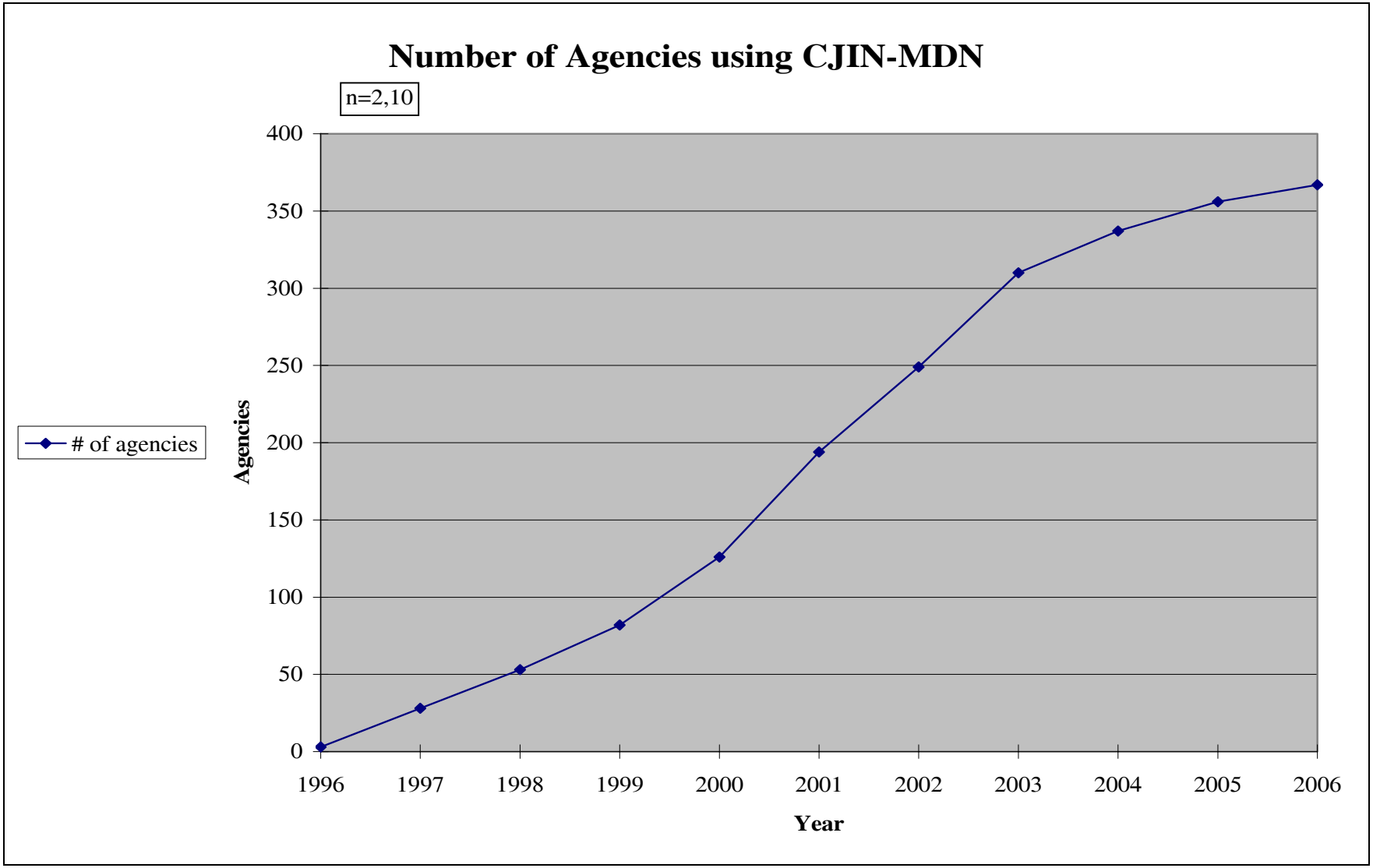
Description of Users (continued)

Parkton PD
Pasquotank SO
Pembroke PD
Pender SO
Person Co SO
Pikeville PD
Pine Bluff PD
Pine Knoll Shores PD
Pine Level PD
Pinebluff PD
Pinehurst PD
Pinetops PD
Pitt Comm. College
Pitt SO
Pittsboro PD
Plymouth PD
Polk SO
Princeton PD
Princeville PD
Raeford PD
Randleman PD
Randolph SO
Reidsville PD
Rich Square PD
Richland PD
Richmond SO
Riverbend PD
Roanoke Rapid PD
Robbins PD
Robeson SO
Rockingham PD
Rockingham SO
Rockwell PD
Rocky Mount PD
Roseboro PD
Rosehill PD
Rowan ABC
Rowan Comm. College
Rowan SO
Rowland PD
Roxboro PD
Rutherford SO
Rutherfordton PD
Salisbury PD
Saluda PD
Sampson SO
Sanford PD
SBI
Scotland
Seagrove PD
Selma PD
Seymour Johnson
Shelby PD
Siler City PD
Smithfield PD
Southern Pines PD
Southern Shores PD
Spencer PD
Smithfield PD
Southern Pines PD
Southern Shores PD
Spencer PD
Spindale
Spring Hope PD
Spring Lake PD
Stallings PD
Stanfield PD
Stanly SO
State Capitol PD
State Park
Statesville PD
Stem PD
Stovall PD
Sunset Beach PD
Surf City PD
Surry SO
Swansboro PD
Tabor City PD
Tarboro PD
Taylortown PD
Thomasville PD
Topsail Beach PD
Transylvania SO
Trent Woods PD
Troy PD
Tyrell SO
UNC-CH Public Safety
UNC-Pembroke PS
Union SO
US Forest
VA Hospital
Valdese PD
Vance SO
Vanceboro PD
Vass PD
Wagram PD
Wake Forest
Warsaw PD
Washington PD
Watauga SO
Waxhaw PD
Wayne
Waynesville PD
Weaverville PD
Western Carolina PD
Whispering Pines PD
White Lake PD
Williamston PD
Wilmington PD
Wilson PD
Wilson SO
Winfall PD
Wingate PD
Winterville PD
Woodfin PD
Woodland PD
Wrightsville Beach PD
Yadkin SO
Yadkinville PD
Yancey SO

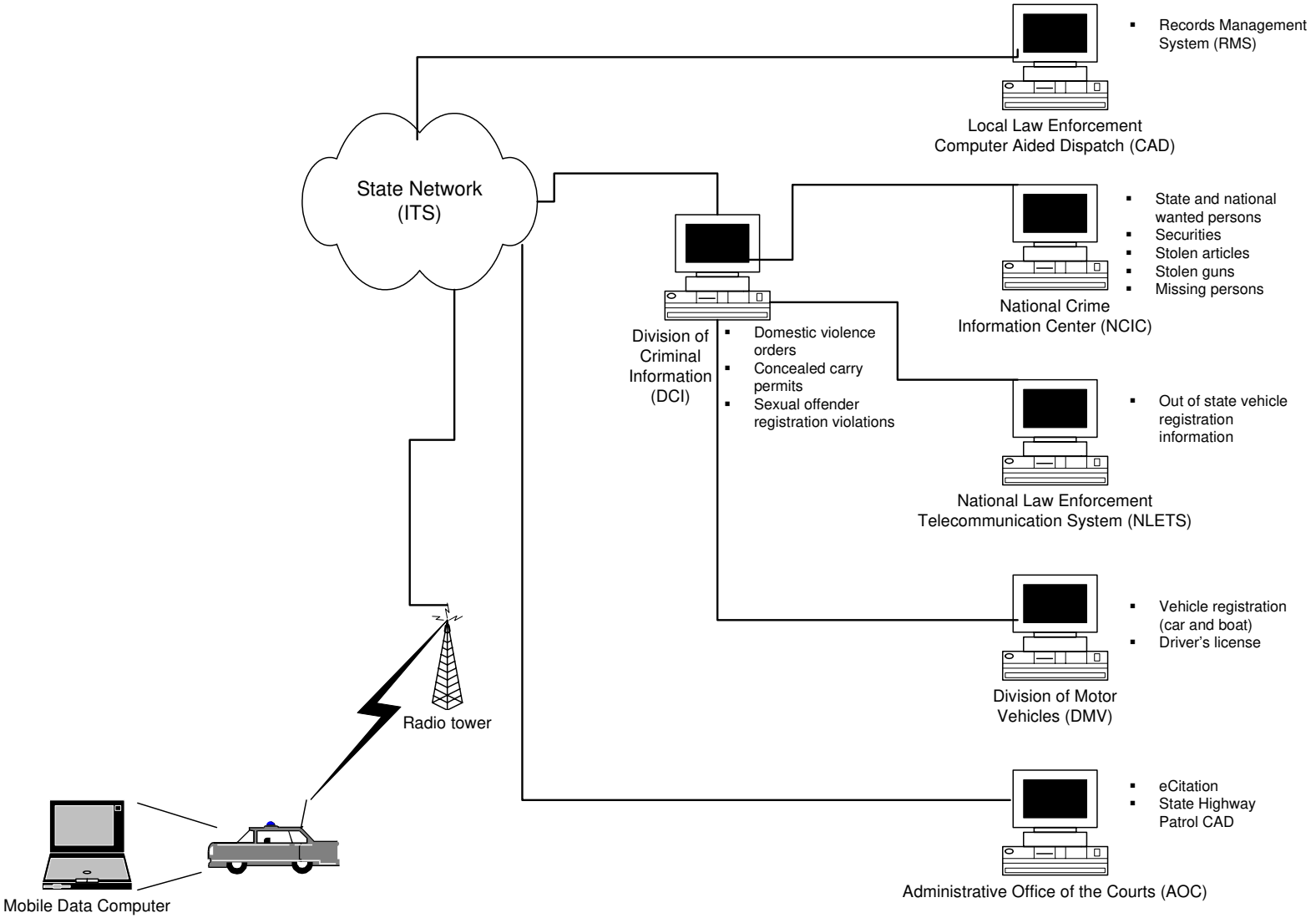
Criminal Justice Information Network Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)



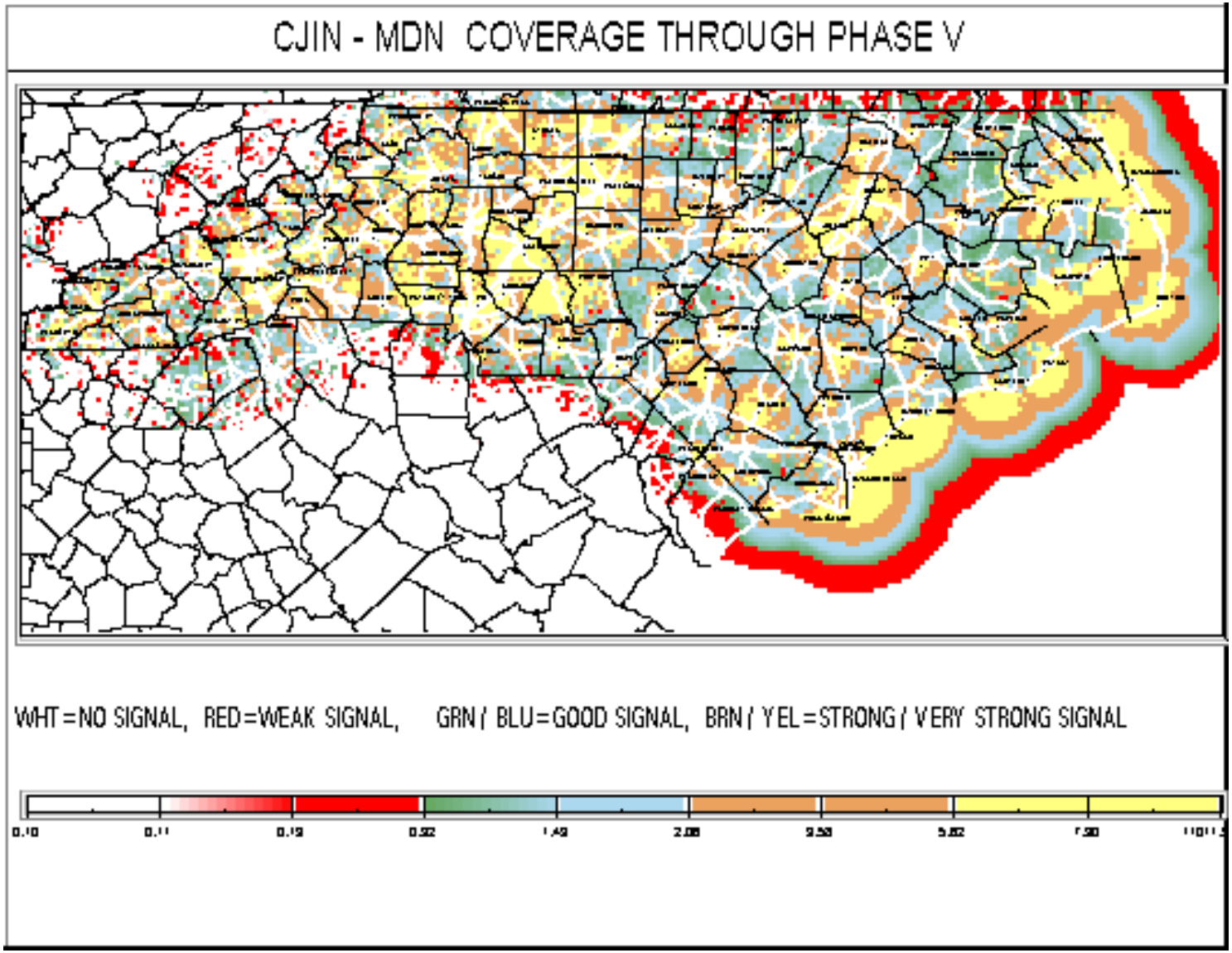
Criminal Justice Information Network Mobile Data Network (CJIN-MDN)



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



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



Appendix H

eCITATION®

eCITATION®

Description

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

Benefits

The paperless flow of citation data into the County Clerk of Superior Court's (CSC) office creates a significant reduction in:

(1) The amount of paper generated by officers
(2) Data entry workload in the CSC office
(3) Errors and inconsistencies of citation records attributable to redundant data entry and interpretation of handwritten documents.

Project Status

- A browser-based version of the clerks' component is implemented statewide in all 100 CSC offices. This effort was completed early in calendar year 2006, more than a year ahead of schedule.
- The implementation of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) continues. Implementation of LEAs is dependent upon having the right infrastructure and equipment. As of January 31, 2007, 127 of 442 LEAs have been implemented. A total of 4,382 officers have been provided access to eCITATION®.
- The AOC obtained grant funding from the Governor's Crime Commission in 2004 and purchased 2,100 printers in 2005. All were distributed to LEAs by June 30, 2006. In July 2006, AOC obtained additional grant funding from the Governor's Crime Commission and purchased 545 printers in September, 2006. As of January 31, 2007. 436 printers have been distributed to LEAs. The remaining printers are projected to be distributed during the first quarter of 2007. The availability of printers has greatly accelerated LEA implementations.
- The AOC is piloting an interface from eCITATION® to LEA records management systems (RMS) to further eliminate redundant data entry. This pilot has been successful with 19 LEAs (as of January 31, 2007) able to implement the interface. An agency's use of this interface is dependant on their RMS vendor or IT department.
- Other enhancements currently under development include the addition of the Alcohol Law Enforcement (ALE) citation, new court calendaring capabilities and the capability to print multiple citations in locations outside of the patrol car.

Description of Users

County CSCs, North Carolina State Highway Patrol, State, County and Municipal LEAs, District Attorneys (DA), Judges.

Description of Data

Data customarily collected to complete the NC Uniform Citation.

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

AOC (supporting Clerks of Superior Court, Judges, DAs, Magistrates and other judicial personnel).

Other State Agencies and Local/Federal Partners

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

	SFY 99-00	SFY 00-01	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03	SFY 03 -04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07
State Appropriations	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 107,451
Federal Grants - Labor	$ 500,000	$ 375,000	$ 200,000	$ 0	$ 300,000	$ 298,213	$ 298,242	$ 0
Federal Grants - Printers						$ 505,700	$ 0	$ 147,250.50
Total Accumulative Funding								**$ 2,731,856.50**

Funding Sources - Operations		
	SFY 07-08	SFY 08-09
State Appropriations	$ 107,451	$ 107,451
Federal Grants - Printers	$ 0	$ 0
Subtotal	$ 107,451	$ 107,451

Unfunded Future Needs	$ 0	$ 0

Appendix I

X-FILES

XML Based Facial Images for Law Enforcement and Emergency Responders

X-FILES

Description

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

Benefits

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

Project Status

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

Description of Users

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

Description of Data

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

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

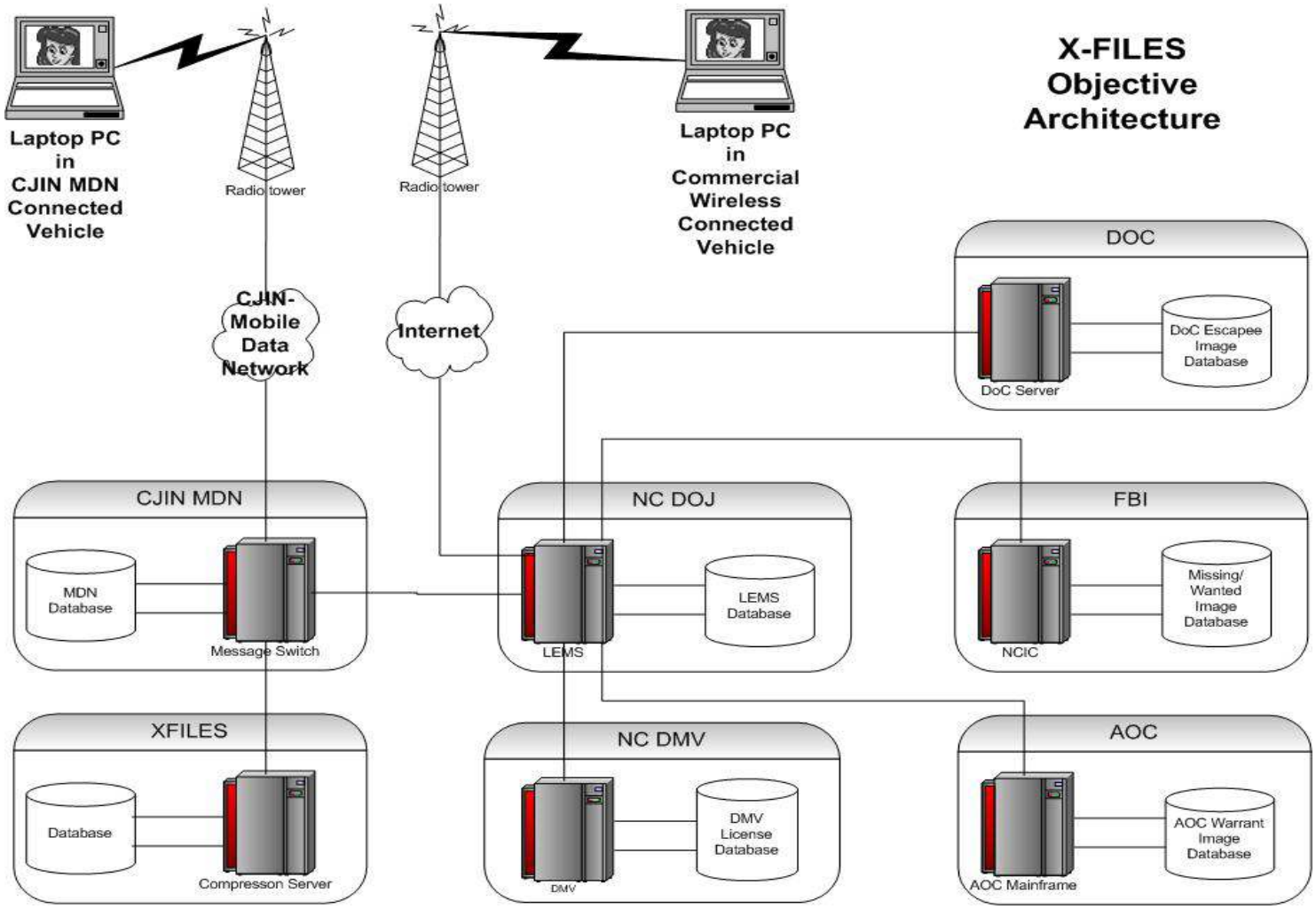
North Carolina Department of Crime Control & Public Safety, State Highway Patrol.

Other State Agencies and Local/Federal Partners

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

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

*To be determined after pilot project completion.


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

Appendix J

North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN)

North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN)

Description

A major initiative of North Carolina's Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP) since the establishment of the Department in 2000 has been establishing an automated statewide system to manage the business processes of the DJJDP staff charged with monitoring and managing the flow of juveniles through the State's Juvenile Justice System (JJS).

Benefits

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

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

Lead State Agency Responsible for Project

Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP)

Description of Users

Currently, there are over 1,000 users of NC-JOIN. These include: juvenile court counselors; staff at youth development centers (YDCs); staff at the assessment and treatment planning centers; staff at juvenile detention centers; and DJJDP staff at the central office, the training center, and each of the four area offices.

Project Status

NC-JOIN functionality has been developed and implemented in multiple phases.

- Phase 1 automated a portion of the juvenile intake process for juvenile court counselors with statewide use (began May 1, 2003).
- Phase 2 automated the remaining juvenile court counselor functions with statewide use (began January 2, 2004).
- Phase 3 provided capabilities for YDC, assessment centers, and juvenile detention centers to track the juveniles they serve and represents the completion of a system that integrated staff, processes, and juvenile data from the court area to detention to youth development centers (began May 10, 2004).

As of January, 2007, at least three other areas within the juvenile justice system need further major efforts to improve the current system.

- Providing functionality that incorporates structured service planning, the management of education and treatment services in YDC, assessment and treatment planning centers, and detention centers.
- Extending NC-JOIN to community programs for tracking referrals, participation, and outcomes for these programs.
- Providing an automated system to handle the transportation needs of DJJDP in tracking juveniles being transported from court to detention; from detention centers to YDCs; from detention center to detention center; and from any facility to arranged appointments with dentists, doctors, and others.

Description of Data

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

- Juvenile demographics and social history
- Intakes; complaints,; decisions; petitions,; and placement
- Case notes
- Program assignments
- Risk and needs assessments
- Court history
- Diversion and supervision
- Detention: admissions; exits; incidents; confinement
- YDC: commitment; admissions; releases; juvenile status, location; assigned staff; behavior alerts; infractions, and hearings
- Educational and Mental Health Assessments
- Eckerd Camp referral, acceptance/admission, and outcome
- Juvenile Alerts

North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network (NC-JOIN)

FUNDING SOURCES – FIRST GENERATION: DEVELOPMENT						
	SFY 01-02	SFY 02-03	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07
State Appropriations	$ 172,293	$ 356,776	$ 709,025	$ 518,294	$ 0	$ 193,046
Federal Grants	$ 398,048	$ 982,986	$ 221,349	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Subtotal	$ 570,341	$ 1,339,762	$ 930,374	$ 518,294	$ 0	$ 193,046
Total						$3,551,817

FUNDING SOURCES – FIRST GENERATION: OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT						
		SFY 02-03	SFY 03-04	SFY 04-05	SFY 05-06	SFY 06-07
State Appropriations		$ 99,768	$ 221,349	$ 477,756	$ 539,438	$ 505,915
Federal Grants		$ 21,998	$ 930,374	$ 518,294	$ 0	$ 0
Subtotal		$ 121,766	$ 229,925	$ 996,050	$ 539,438	$ 505,915
Total						$3,314,892

NOTE: Although there was no new development in 05-06, enhancements were made to existing functionality. New development in 06-07 is focused on addressing changes in Electronic Monitoring and Suicide functionalities.


* NC Department of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention *
Providing the most effective services to youth and their families
Juvenile Court Counselors
Juvenile Detention Center Staff
NC-JOIN
North Carolina - Juvenile Online Information Network
Web-based application
Central and Area Office Staff
Youth Development Center Staff