2022/2023

2021/2022

GOVERNING BOARD

CJIN

Criminal Justice Information Network

Biannual **Report**

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Chairman Steve Lingerfelt, Dr. LaVonda Fowler, and Emilee Parker for giving me the opportunity to author this report.

Additionally, I want to emphasize the independent nature of this report. While staff supplied written materials and data points, the assessments, data analysis, and content within this report were developed independently. As a subject matter expert with decades of experience in state and local governing executive bodies and intricate, cross-sector initiatives in safety and justice settings, I was able to offer an impartial assessment and reflection of the vital work undertaken by the CJIN Governing Board and their priorities.

I hope this report serves as a valuable resource for the CJIN Governing Board, staff, the North Carolina General Assembly, and the wider community, including the public. Thank you for allowing me to contribute to this important work.

Debbie Allen
Becoming Visible, LLC

ABOUT US

In 1996, the North Carolina General Assembly established the Governing Board to create the Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) for the benefit of state public safety agencies. The initial CJIN projects included the CJIN Mobile Data Network and VIPER, followed by SAFIS and J-WISE. As CJIN was implementing technical solutions for state agencies, local agencies were also implementing case/record management systems to improve their operations. However, the Governing Board recognized that a more integrated justice approach was necessary to fulfill its potential and improve the efficiency and effectiveness in safety and justice settings. By working collaboratively with stakeholders from all levels of government, the Governing Board can ensure that technical solutions meet the needs of agencies with different capabilities and requirements, and that these solutions are developed in concert with other agency solutions to create a more cohesive and comprehensive way to move data and information across different technical systems, ultimately benefiting safety and justice agencies, crime victims, defendants, and the public at large. Technical standards, governance, and stakeholder engagement are key components of this integrated approach.

The challenges faced by the CJIN Governing Board remain aligned with those identified in the 1990s. The need to implement technology solutions that benefit various interests is crucial to gaining a comprehensive understanding of how safety and justice systems are being utilized, who is benefitting from them, and where gaps exist. The Governing Board's visionary approach has guided their work as advisory partners in numerous successful technical initiatives, such as NC-DEx, LInX, and CJLEADS. These initiatives have significantly improved data and information sharing, collaboration, and efficiency among safety and justice agencies in North Carolina, ultimately leading to a fair and equitable safety and justice system for all communities in the state.

Executive Summary

We are proud to present the Biannual Report for the CJIN Governing Board, whose mission is to promote better interconnection and collaboration among safety and justice agencies in North Carolina. At the core of the Governing Board's work is the concept of integrated justice through a technology lens. The Board has been involved in a number of initiatives that embody this mission, such as NC-DEx, LInX, and CJLEADS, using technology to facilitate coordination and partnerships among various organizations involved in safety and justice settings.

Throughout its work, the CJIN Governing Board has prioritized the needs of North Carolina's communities. These initiatives aim to streamline processes, reduce duplication of efforts, and improve data and information sharing, creating a more cohesive and comprehensive safety and justice system that benefits everyone involved. Building on this foundation, the CJIN Governing Board remains committed to championing its two priorities of technology and legislation in topic areas such as data metrics, digital evidence, cybersecurity, and emerging technologies.

One of the emerging technology initiatives that the Governing Board is overseeing is the CJIN Electronic Global Positioning System (GPS) Monitoring Program. This technical solution, initially piloted in fifteen judicial districts across forty counties in North Carolina, uses active monitoring to enforce court-mandated "no-contact" orders for defendants accused of crimes related to stalking, sexual assault, domestic abuse, and violations of a domestic violence protective order. The program also offers crime victims the option of an alert unit that is paired with the defendant's GPS monitoring unit, allowing for the ability to signal a crime victim when the defendant has entered an exclusion area or is within a certain distance of the victim. This initiative supports crime victims and is part of a broader effort to develop innovative and effective responses. The CJIN Governing Board will approach this project relying on the core components of an integrated approach using technical standards, governance, and stakeholder engagement as it develops a set of recommendations to scale for statewide implementation. The project will ultimately be transferred to the appropriate agency where the project can be sustained.

With effective legislation, the core components are aligned, including standards, governance, and stakeholder engagement, providing a solid foundation for new initiatives and ensuring that they can operate in a manner that meets the needs of stakeholders and the broader community. The Board is grateful for the continued support and partnerships that make this work possible.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

I am honored to present the 2020-2023 Biannual Report for the CJIN Governing Board. As Chair of the Governing Board, I am proud to reflect on our past achievements, the obstacles we have overcome, and our vision for the future. Despite the challenges posed by the ongoing pandemic, the CJIN Governing Board remained committed to addressing the pressing issues facing safety and justice agencies in North Carolina. In this letter, I would like to share some of the highlights of our progress and the ways in which we are committed to promoting fairness, equity, and data-driven decision-making in safety and justice settings.

When the North Carolina General Assembly established the CJIN Governing Board in 1996, our primary mandate was to govern the implementation of the CJIN Mobile Data Network and VIPER. Today, we continue to play a critical role in advising on the implementation of technical initiatives statewide, grounded in the insights and expertise of Governing Board members.

One of our recent emerging technology initiatives is the CJIN Electronic GPS Monitoring program aimed at reducing interactions between crime victims and defendants who are ordered to have "no contact" with the crime victim while on pretrial release. With the passing of House Bill 1220, the Caitlyn's Courage GPS Monitoring Pilot Project was transferred to the CJIN Governing Board to manage existing operations and to oversee and govern the development of a set of recommendations for the North Carolina General Assembly to scale the program statewide. The Governing Board will leverage the lessons learned from other initiatives it has advised, as well as the expertise of Governing Board members, in the development of these recommendations. Ultimately, the program will be transferred to the appropriate agency where it can be sustained.

The CJIN staff is crucial in supporting the work of the Governing Board. In addition to managing ongoing operations and providing technical expertise to board members, the staff conducts research on emerging topics that impact safety and justice agencies in North Carolina. Some of the topics they have been gaining insights into include the handling of body-worn camera digital evidence, mobile driver's licenses, mobile identification, e-courts, and the use of robotic personal assistance (RPA) and artificial intelligence (AI) in safety and justice settings.

Through our collaboration with the North Carolina General Assembly, we have clarified our purpose and structure (N.C.G.A. § 143B-1204) to ensure our independence as an advisory body. We are proud to be an independent entity, as we believe this is the best structure to meet the needs of state, county, and municipal government agencies with different technologies, authorities, and roles. We appreciate the support provided by the North Carolina Department of Public Safety in administering support to us and our staff.

Our work at the CJIN Governing Board is guided by values such as objectivity, impartiality, quality, and responsiveness, which have permeated our accomplishments and will continue to guide us. Our commitment to technical standards, governance and stakeholder engagement ensures that technical initiatives are scalable, sustainable and produce the intended impact. We believe that our efforts are contributing to a safer and more equitable North Carolina.

Thank you for your continued support of the CJIN Governing Board's important work.

Steve Lingerfelt, Chairman
Director of Information Technology Services
City of High Point

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Summary of Our Purpose and Values

The CJIN Governing Board is committed to promoting better interconnection and collaboration among safety and justice agencies in North Carolina through an integrated justice approach ensuring that technology solutions benefit all agencies involved and meet the needs of the broader community.

Our work is guided by values such as objectivity, impartiality, quality, and responsiveness, which have permeated our accomplishments and will continue to guide us.

In this section, we provide an overview of the CJIN Governing Board's vision, mission, and values, which serve as the foundation for our work.

Our Vision

Our vision is to establish a safety and justice system in North Carolina that is interconnected, effective, and equitable. We achieve this through an integrated approach that prioritizes technical solutions that benefit all agencies while balancing the needs of the broader community.

Our Mission

1. Empowering stakeholders with the knowledge and resources necessary to effectively implement technology initiatives and achieve their objectives.
2. Enable stakeholders to make informed and data-driven decisions throughout all phases of the project, from defining the project scope and objectives to conducting a post-implementation review and evaluation.
3. Leverage the collective expertise and experience of Governing Board members to facilitate the successful implementation of technical initiatives among state, county and municipal stakeholders.

Our Value

The CJIN Governing Board values the expertise and dedication of our diverse members. They empower the safety and justice community by providing guidance on technology solutions that create a more comprehensive and connected system, benefiting justice and safety agencies, crime victims, defendants and the public at large. We are committed to promoting better interconnection and collaboration among justice and safety agencies in North Carolina through our focus on leveraging technology and legislation to enhance outcomes and accountability.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The CJIN Governing Board is composed of twenty-one (21) members representing state, county, and municipal safety and justice agencies in the state. Each member brings a unique perspective to a technology project ranging from planning, budgeting, law and regulations to implementation. Together they can be a valuable resource to a statewide, regional, or jurisdictional project. In addition, there is an ex-officio advisory member representing the local city and county Information System (IS) directors.

The Governing Board is comprised of executives from a diverse range of agencies, including government administration, who serve as advisory members. Governing Board members serve staggered three-year terms and select a Chair from among themselves. Steve Lingerfelt, Director of Information Technology Services for the City of High Point, is currently serving as the Chairman. The CJIN Executive Director serves as an advisory member to the Governing Board and is supported by the Executive Administrator. Although the Governing Board is not a state agency, its Executive Director and Executive Administrator positions are staffed by state employees who report to the Governing Board. The Governing Board exercises all of its statutory powers, and the North Carolina Department of Public Safety provides administrative support to the Governing Board and its staff.

The CJIN Governing Board

Steve Lingerfelt, CJIN Chairman
Director
Department of Information Technology Services
City of High Point, N.C.
Appointed by President of
N.C. Chapter of the Association of Public Communications Officials International

Chief Laura Fahnestock, Retired
Fuquay Varina Police Department
Appointed by Speaker of the House

The Honorable Allen Baddour
Superior Court Judge
Judicial District 15B
Appointed by Chief Justice

The Honorable Galen Braddy
District Court Judge
Judicial District 3A
Appointed by Chief Justice

William Bryan
Member of the Public
Appointed by Speaker of the House

Paul "Gib" Butler
Magistrate
Bladen County, N.C.
Judicial District 13
Appointed by Chief Justice

Joe Burns
Paralegal
Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton, LLP
Member of the Public
Appointed by President Pro Tempore of the Senate

Crystal Combs
Director
Public Safety Technology
City of Charlotte, N.C.
Appointed by President Pro Tempore of the Senate

Tare "T" Davis
Commissioner
Warren County, N.C.
Member of a County
Appointed by Speaker of the House

Honorable Lorrin Freeman
District Attorney
Wake County, Judicial District 11
Appointed by Chief Justice

Wayne Goodwin
Commissioner
N.C. Division of Motor Vehicles
Appointed by Governor

Kesha Howell
Chief Operating Officer
N.C. Administrative
Office of the Courts
Appointed by Chief Justice

Daniel Kiger
Supervisor
Police Department
Wake Forest University
Forsyth County, N.C.
Appointed by President Pro Tempore of the Senate

Glenn Mack
Chief Information Officer
N.C. Department of Public Safety
Appointed by Governor

Vanessa Martinucci
Director
N.C. State Crime Lab
Appointed by Attorney General

Ivy McMillian
Special Agent In Charge
N.C. State Bureau of Investigation
N.C. Department of Public Safety
Appointed by Governor

Kimberly L. Quintus
Director of Analysis, Research & External Affairs
N.C. Division of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
N.C. Department of Public Safety
Appointed by Governor

Tyronne Sutton
Chief of Police
Princeton, N.C.
Chiefs of Police Association
Appointed by Governor

Honorable Dean Tolson
Clerk of Superior Court
Dare County, N.C.
Appointed by Chief Justice

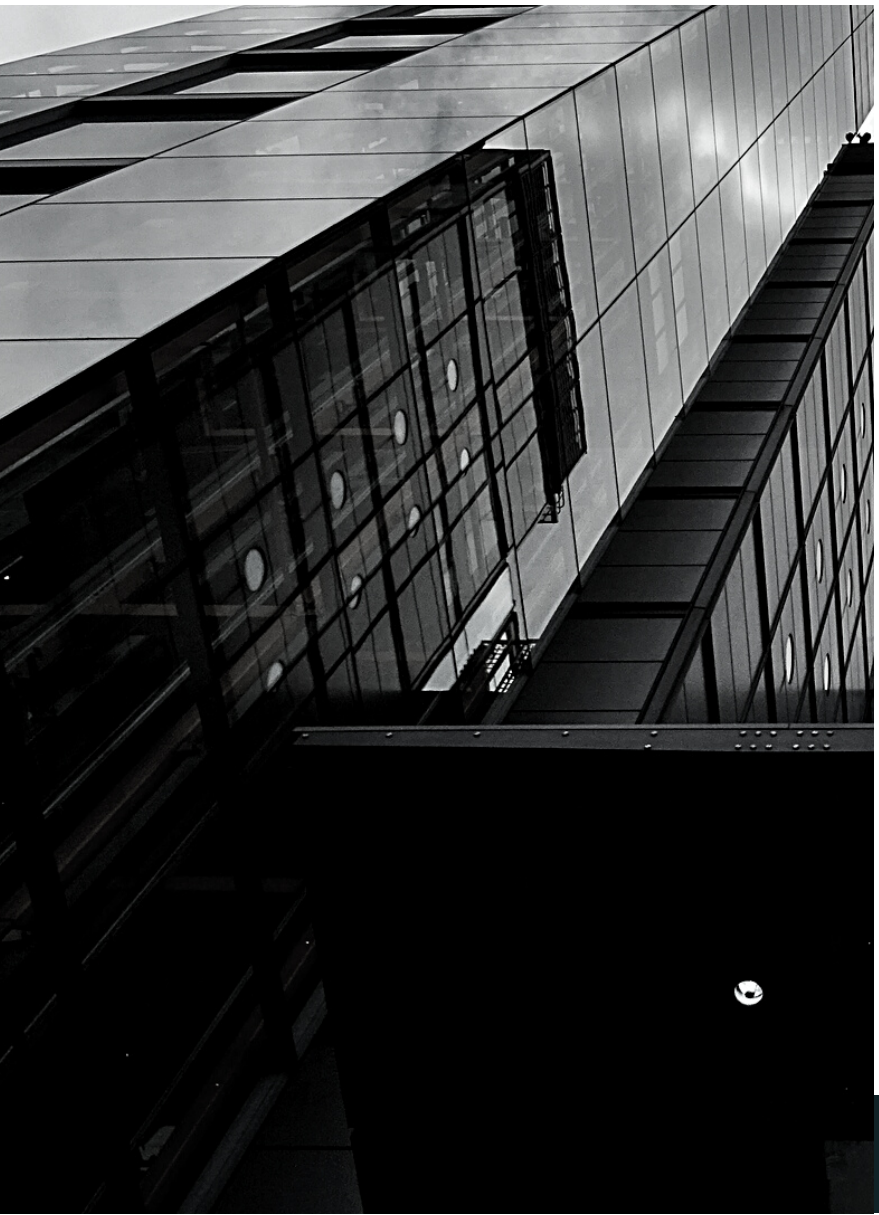
James Weaver
Secretary
N.C. Department of Information Technology
Appointed by Governor

PRIORITY AREAS

The CJIN Governing Board has identified two key priority areas: technology and legislation. By focusing on these areas, the Governing Board aims to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of safety and justice agencies in North Carolina, and ultimately contribute to the development of a more cohesive and comprehensive system that benefits everyone.

TECHNOLOGY

To enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of safety and justice agencies in North Carolina, the Governing Board is committed to implementing technology solutions that meet the unique capabilities and requirements of these agencies. Our goal is to ensure that these solutions are developed in coordination with other agency solutions, creating a more comprehensive and cohesive system that moves data and information across diverse technical systems in an effective and efficient manner, ultimately benefiting justice and safety agencies, crime victims, defendants, and the public at large. We believe that this can be achieved through standards, governance, and stakeholder engagement, providing agencies with the necessary tools and training to manage and effectively use these solutions.



LEGISLATION

The CJIN Governing Board appreciates the essential role that legislation plays in shaping the safety and justice data and information management landscape in North Carolina. To promote integrated justice and ensure that legislation remains effective and relevant in today's rapidly changing technological landscape, the Governing Board will work closely with the North Carolina General Assembly to ensure that legislation is consistent with best practices in implementing technology solutions. Additionally, we will ensure that legislation reflects the diverse needs and priorities of state, county, and municipal safety and justice agencies, as well as the communities they serve.

INTEGRATED JUSTICE

BENEFITS OF STANDARDS

As a key priority area for the CJIN Governing Board, technology standards guide the successful implementation of technology initiatives, ensuring that hardware, software and networks are interoperable across different systems while remaining secure and effective. Standards also play a crucial role in facilitating the sharing of data and information across different systems with different missions, leading to more efficient and effective decision-making at all levels of safety and justice systems. To give you a relatable example, think about your mobile phone. When you make a call or send a text message, your phone communicates with a cell tower, which then communicates with other systems to connect you with the person you're trying to reach. This process involves many different technologies and systems all working together seamlessly to make sure that your call or message gets through. But what if your phone used a different technology or protocol than the cell tower or other systems? Your call or message might not be able to get through, or it might be garbled or incomplete. This is where technical standards come in. They define the common language and protocols that different systems use to communicate with each other, ensuring that your phone can connect to the network and communicate with other devices, regardless of the manufacturer or technology used.

Technical standards like those used in mobile communication systems are just one example of how these guidelines promote interoperability and accuracy. Another example can be found in law enforcement, where standards like the NIBRS are used to collect crime data. In recent years, the criminal justice system in the United States has made significant changes to the way it collects and reports crime data. The UCR System, which had been in use for decades, has been replaced by the NIBRS, which collects a broader range of crime data. This shift in data collection is significant because it provides a more detailed and accurate picture of crime trends and how the front end of the criminal justice system is utilized. By example, under the UCR program, only the number of forcible rape offenses is reported, whereas under NIBRS, data is collected on multiple types of sexual assault, including rape, sodomy, sexual assault with an object, fondling, and incest. This more detailed data provides a better understanding of the scope and nature of sexual assault crimes, which allows law enforcement, advocates, services providers, and policymakers to more accurately target resources and support services to crime victims. Additionally, because the NIBRS data collection method includes details such as victim-offender relationships, locations, and weapon involvement, it can provide insight into patterns and trends that are not captured by the UCR program.

The Governing Board has observed that smaller law enforcement agencies in North Carolina may still be struggling to come into compliance in reporting NIBRS level data, and the Board supports any efforts needed to support these agencies that best match their unique technical capability needs balanced with coming into compliance. This is important as the broader range of data collected by NIBRS allows for a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of crime and victimization, which can inform more effective responses and prevention strategies. It is critical that all law enforcement agencies work towards NIBRS compliance to ensure that the data collected is as accurate and representative as possible.

There are several other noteworthy examples of technology standards that are critical for the effective functioning of safety and justice systems. For instance, the Global Justice XML Data Model (GJXDM) provides a standardized way of exchanging criminal justice information, enabling agencies to share data and information more easily and effectively. By using a common language and set of rules, GJXDM enables different systems to communicate with each other and share information, regardless of the technology or system used.

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Similarly, the CJIS Security Policy provides a framework for ensuring the secure sharing of information across different agencies and systems. This policy outlines the requirements for accessing and sharing criminal justice information, including data encryption, access controls, and user authentication. By following these standards, agencies can ensure that sensitive information is protected and shared securely, without compromising the integrity of the data or violating privacy laws.

Overall, these examples highlight the importance of technology standards in safety and justice systems. By providing a common language and promoting compatibility, standards enable agencies to share information more easily and effectively, while also ensuring accuracy, security, and privacy. The importance of technology standards cannot be overstated, as they promote innovation, competition, and better outcomes.

BENEFITS OF GOVERANACE

The CJIN Governing Board understands the importance of both standards and governance in the successful implementation of technology projects. While standards ensure that systems are interoperable, secure, and effective, governance provides the frameworks, policies, and procedures necessary to guide stakeholder actions across multiple agency systems and authorities.

The Governing Board has been instrumental in providing guidance and support to technology initiatives that follow governance principles, including the CJLEADS program. CJLEADS has significantly enhanced information sharing, collaboration, and operational efficiency among safety and justice agencies throughout North Carolina. It is important to note that without intergovernmental agreements and a robust governance framework, CJLEADS would not be able to function as a comprehensive platform for safety and justice data and information.

Through the use of modern technologies and a strong governance framework, multi-state initiatives like LInX offer a number of key benefits. For example, they can help to promote greater situational awareness among participating agencies, allowing them to respond more quickly and effectively to emerging threats from a regional perspective which strengthens our collective ability to address the complex challenges of safety and justice in the 21st century.

Implementing effective governance frameworks can present challenges, such as funding for initiatives and resistance to change from stakeholders. Despite these challenges, the benefits of effective governance in safety and justice systems are significant. These benefits include increased accountability, improved coordination, greater efficiency, enhanced data and information management, and increased public trust. As such, it is crucial to continue working towards these goals. However, as these systems continue to be developed and expanded, it is critical that we regularly evaluate their usage and effectiveness to ensure they are meeting the needs of agencies and the public.

INTEGRATED JUSTICE

BENEFITS OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

To fully achieve integrated justice, stakeholder engagement is a critical aspect that enables collaboration and identification of solutions to common challenges. One strong example of this action is the partnership between the North Carolina School of Government, the State Bureau of Investigation, and the North Carolina Local Government Information System Association. Together, they have conducted workshops aimed at addressing the needs of local law enforcement agencies. These workshops have focused on topics such as data management, information sharing, and technology adoption, and have produced promising solutions. However, further review is necessary to ensure that these solutions are effective, sustainable, and scalable.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DATA METRICS AND ANALYSIS IN SAFETY & JUSTICE SETTINGS

The CJIN Governing Board believes that measuring the effectiveness and fairness of safety and justice systems and programs through data analysis is crucial for ensuring accountability and identifying areas for systemic improvement. As an advisory body, we have been recommending and supporting the collection and analysis of data for decades, providing valuable insights into the effectiveness of various systems such as CJLEADS, NCAWARE, Mobile Data, Case Management Systems (CMS), and more.

Data metrics are foundational to achieving the goal of integrated justice, which aims to improve coordination and collaboration across safety and justice settings. By measuring and analyzing data, we can gain insights into the impact of policies and programs, identify areas for improvement, increase transparency and accountability, and inform resource allocation decisions. Through data analysis, we can measure the impact of diversion programs that steer individuals with behavioral health and/or substance misuse away from the criminal justice system and towards treatment and support services. Metrics can also be used to measure the effectiveness of specialty courts and treatment programs within the criminal justice system, identifying areas for improvement.

However, collecting data for analysis can be challenging, particularly when involving multi-cross-sector agencies. Hiring skilled talent is always a challenge, as is attracting subject matter experts with the range of knowledge required for this work in safety and justice settings. These domains have a plethora of procedures, processes, regulations, definitions, and acronyms that can make data collection and analysis a complex undertaking.

To address these challenges, it's important to establish clear standards and governance structures and engage stakeholders from across the safety and justice spectrum. By working together, we can overcome these challenges and harness the power of data metrics to drive systemic change. This requires a shared commitment to data-driven decision-making, transparency, and collaboration. By promoting a culture of data analytics and investing in the necessary talent and resources, we can leverage data metrics to improve public safety, address the over utilization of the justice system, and promote better outcomes for individuals.

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HANDLING OF DIGITAL EVIDENCE

Digital evidence is increasingly critical in modern law enforcement and prosecution, and its proper handling and storage is crucial to ensure its integrity and admissibility in court. Such evidence can take many forms, including data from computers, cell phones, and other electronic devices. It may also include body-worn camera footage, unmanned aerial vehicle (drone) imagery, GPS tracking data, social media messages, digital photos, surveillance camera footage, emails, text messages, browsing history, phone conversations, voicemail messages, and Internet of Things (IoT) devices such as smart home devices or fitness trackers. Additionally, digital documents such as contracts and emails may be used as evidence.

Handling this evidence requires specialized equipment and training, as well as strict protocols to ensure the evidence remains intact and admissible in court. For example, digital evidence can easily be destroyed or altered if handled improperly, making it crucial to use specialized tools and techniques to preserve the data. Additionally, the process of collecting and analyzing digital evidence can be time-consuming and complex, requiring highly trained personnel to navigate the various nuances and technical challenges involved.

Proper storage of digital evidence is essential to maintain its integrity and ensure its availability for future use. However, storing large volumes of digital data can be costly, as it requires significant amounts storage space and specialized equipment. This cost can be further compounded by the need to maintain data privacy and security, which often involves implementing additional safeguards and infrastructure to prevent unauthorized access or breaches. As a result, managing digital evidence storage costs can be a significant challenge for law enforcement and prosecution that rely on this data.

The CJIN Governing Board will continue to conduct workshops/ meetings on Video Management and Storage with its members and advisory members as well as additional agencies who wish to participate, in order to determine the needs of the agencies and then find more cost-effective solutions that can either be implemented at the agency level or perhaps even at the State level, if that is a possibility. The Board will also continue to address the challenges on how digital evidence is impacting safety and justice applications and the criminal justice community as a whole.

CYBER SECURITY

As cyber threats continue to evolve and become more sophisticated, ensuring the security of enterprise platforms has become a top priority for organizations across industries. To address this growing concern, the FBI has mandated the use of advanced authentication measures to protect sensitive data and systems from unauthorized access. With the rise of cloud computing, remote work, and mobile devices, traditional authentication methods such as passwords are no longer enough to ensure the security of criminal justice information. Advanced authentication technologies such as biometrics, multi-factor authentication, and risk-based authentication are now essential tools for safeguarding sensitive information and maintaining the integrity of technical systems. The CJIN Governing Board continues to recommend and support a comprehensive review of the impact of

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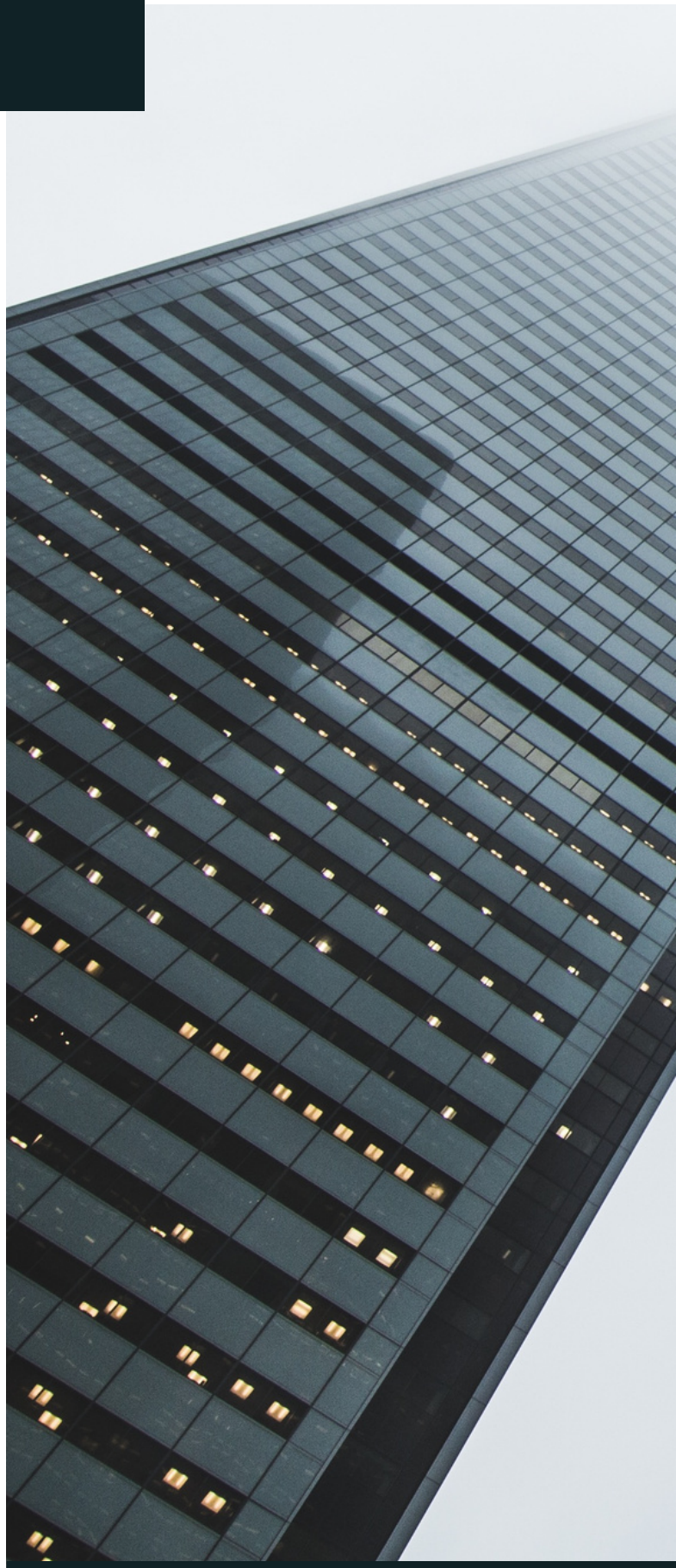
the FBI's mandate for advanced authentication. It's important to note that any review of the impact of the mandate must take into consideration the diverse nature of safety and justice settings, as well as the varying levels of technology and staff knowledge capacity. Therefore, the CJIN Governing Board recommends and fully supports a comprehensive review that examines both the benefits and challenges of implementing these technologies in these diverse settings. The ultimate goal of this review should be to produce a set of recommendations that will ensure the successful implementation of advanced authentication measures while also considering the unique needs and challenges faced by safety and justice agencies. We recommend that it be considered that the Department of Public Instruction and the Department of Health and Human Services be included in this work.

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

As technology continues to advance at a rapid pace, safety and justice agencies are increasingly exploring the potential of new solutions such as RPA, AI, mDIs, mIDs. In response to this interest, the CJIN Board has recommended a comprehensive study to determine the value and potential of each of these systems within the context of North Carolina's safety and justice needs.

This study will focus on usage data, which will be critical in prioritizing projects and allocating expenditures based on return on investment. By analyzing usage patterns and trends, the CJIN Governing Board will be able to identify which systems have the greatest potential to enhance efficiency, improve security, and deliver better services to the people of North Carolina.

Ultimately, the CJIN Governing Board's goal is to promote the integration of emerging technologies in ways that maximizes their benefits across diverse communities in North Carolina, including urban, medium-sized, and rural communities.



TECHNOLOGY

THE EMERGENCE OF ANIMAL-ASSISTED THERAPY: INNOVATING FIRST RESPONDER CARE

As the demands and stresses of first responder work continue to increase, so do the rates of mental health issues among these crucial members of our communities. However, a new and innovative form of therapy has emerged as a promising solution: animal-assisted therapy. By incorporating the healing power of animals into traditional therapy techniques, this approach has shown significant potential for improving the mental health and overall well-being of first responders. It's worth noting that the CJIN Board has recently voiced their support for animal-assisted therapy as an emerging therapy approach for first responders. In fact, this topic was a key agenda item in the March 2017 and more recently in October 2022 board meetings, highlighting the growing recognition and interest in this promising approach. As first responder organizations continue to explore new and innovative ways to support the mental health and well-being of their members, animal-assisted therapy is emerging as a promising tool in the fight against the mental health crisis facing these crucial members of our communities.

INNOVATIVE RESPONSES TO SUPPORTING CRIME VICTIMS: AN EMERGING ACTIVE ELECTRONIC GPS MONITORING PROGRAM

An active Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring program has been implemented in North Carolina to enforce court-mandated "no-contact" orders for defendants accused of crimes related to stalking, sexual assault, domestic abuse, and violations of a domestic violence protective order, as part of a broader effort to develop innovative and effective responses to crime victims. This program represents a promising new approach to addressing these types of crimes, with the potential to improve safety for victims and reduce the likelihood of future harm.

GPS monitoring can be an effective tool for enforcing court-mandated "no-contact" orders, but it's important to understand the different types of GPS monitoring technology available. Here's a quick summary of the differences between passive and active GPS, as well as the importance of using a dedicated monitoring system that uses active GPS technology for this purpose.

Passive GPS sends location data to a monitoring center without real-time tracking of the defendant's location, while active GPS provides real-time tracking and actively alerts authorities if the defendant enters an exclusion zone. Additionally, the program provides participating crime victims with an alert unit that is paired with the defendants GPS monitoring unit, allowing for the ability to signal a crime victim when the defendant has entered an exclusion area, or within a certain distance of the crime victim. The victim is sent an alert to their smartphone via SMS text messaging allowing them time to

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activate a safety plan. The GPS unit given to the victim and the smartphone alerts serve different functions. The precision and accuracy required to enforce court-mandated "no-contact" orders for defendant -- whether for civil or criminal -- alerting officials of this fact while also alerting the crime victim can only be achieved with a dedicated monitoring system that uses active GPS technology.

It's important to note that while tracking devices like Fitbits, smartwatches, smartphones, or RFID tags may have some tracking capabilities, they are not suitable substitutes for a dedicated active GPS monitoring system, especially when legal matters and crime victim safety are involved.

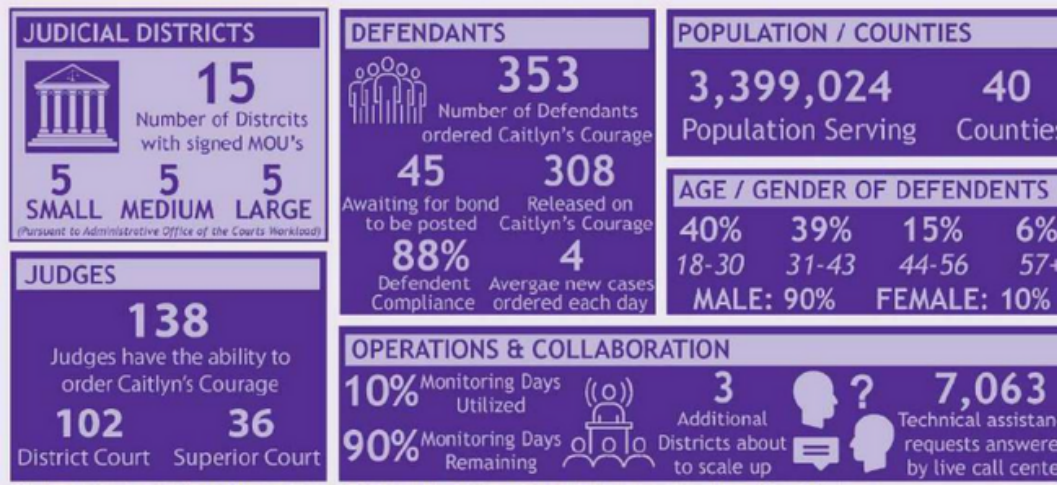
Let's take a closer look at the motivation behind this innovative and emerging approach to pretrial release monitoring using GPS technology in North Carolina.

Caitlyn's Courage, a 501(c)(3) located in Greenville, North Carolina, was established in 2019 in memory of Laura "Caitlyn" Whitehurst, a young woman who lost her life to domestic violence-murder suicide. The organization's mission is to prevent domestic violence and support survivors through education, advocacy, and awareness-raising campaigns. Caitlyn's Courage applied for and received $3.5 million in grant funds from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, P.L. 116-136, to develop and implement an active GPS monitoring pilot program aimed at reducing interaction between domestic violence victims and the defendant. The goal of the program is to provide judges with a tool to help monitor defendants on pretrial release and prevent them from coming into contact with the crime victim while awaiting trial. Section 4.2C.(c-g) outlined the pilot program's scope and requirements. The pilot program covered a total of 15 judicial districts; five small, five medium, five large, 40 counties, and a population of 3.4 million. *See Appendix A*.

Pursuant to S.L. 2020-78, judges in participating judicial districts could order GPS devices of crimes related to:

- Stalking: N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-277.3A - This statute defines stalking as the willful and repeated following, harassing, or threatening of another person that would cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or harassed.
- Sexual Assault: N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-27.20 - This statute defines sexual assault as any nonconsensual sexual act committed by force, threat, or deception.
- Domestic Violence: N.C. Gen. Stat. § 50B-1 - This statute provides the definition of domestic violence in North Carolina and includes physical or sexual abuse, threats, and stalking or harassment that causes the victim to fear for their safety.
- Violation of Valid Domestic Violence Protective Order: N.C. Gen. Stat. § 50B-4.1 - This statute makes it a criminal offense to violate a valid domestic violence protective order, including contacting or coming within a certain distance of the victim or their residence, workplace, or school.

TECHNOLOGY

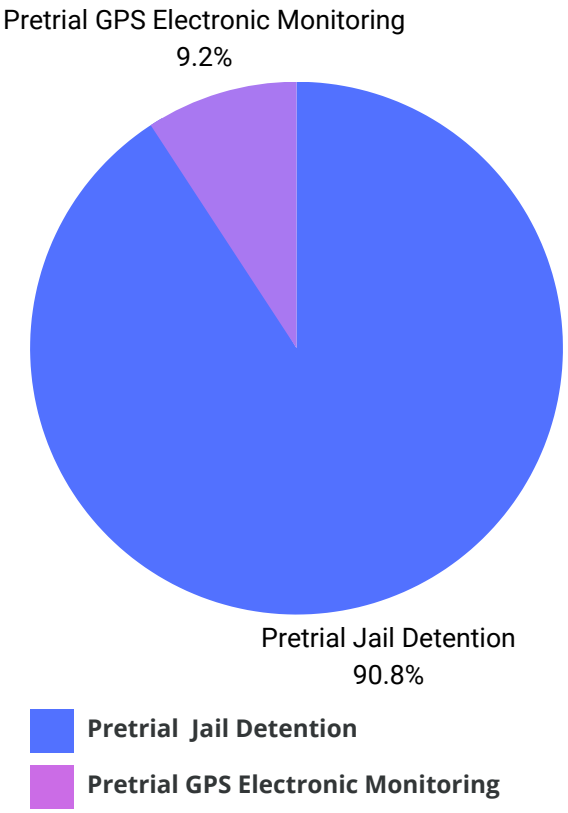


The chart above provides estimates on several key data points captured by the Caitlyn's Courage Pilot program from December 2020 to March 2021, from which key findings have been derived.

- To fully understand the program's impact, additional factors such as the number of crime victim units utilized and the average length of time defendants were on the program should be considered.
- No lethality can be attributed to a defendant who was placed on the program, according to program reports.
- Of the 308 monitored defendants enrolled, 37 (12%) were re-arrested for exclusion zone violations, tampering with the device, and/or battery violations. This highlights the importance of ongoing monitoring and support for defendants on GPS Monitoring to ensure compliance with court-mandated conditions of release and to prevent reoffending. The fact that 88% of participants were compliant with the GPS monitoring program suggests that it can be an effective tool for ensuring defendants follow court-mandated conditions of release. However, further analysis would be needed to determine whether compliance varies by factors such as age, gender, or county size. Other factors to consider are the type of offense committed, the length of time the defendant is required to be on GPS Monitoring, the availability of resources and support for defendant, and the level of community support for the GPS Monitoring program and compliance with court-mandated conditions of release in general. These insights could be useful for identifying areas for improvement in the program and tailoring program resources to address specific needs.
- The age breakdown of participants suggests that the program is used across a range of age groups, with the highest percentage of participants falling into the 18-30 and 31-43 age brackets. This information could be useful for tailoring program outreach and resources to the needs of different age groups, including providing targeted education and support resources for defendants who may be unfamiliar with GPS technology generally, or pretrial release conditions.
- The fact that four (4) new cases were ordered to the program daily suggests that there is significant demand for GPS Monitoring as a condition of pretrial release.
- Consider the average length of time that defendants were on the GPS Electronic Monitoring program, as this can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the program's effectiveness in preventing pretrial defendants from reoffending.
- While the data set is relatively small, and for a four month period, it still provides some useful insights into the program and its participants. With additional data and analysis, further insights could be drawn and used to improve the program and better serve defendants and victims of crime.

90.8%

TECHNOLOGY



The analysis provided estimates the potential yearly costs for Pretrial Jail Detention versus Pretrial GPS Electronic Monitoring based on the assumption that the four-month data points provided by the Pilot program remain consistent. It is important to note that actual annual estimates may vary depending on available resources and various factors. Assuming an average daily cost of $128 for Pretrial Jail Detention and $13 for Pretrial GPS Electronic Monitoring, the analysis estimated that monitoring 3,696 defendants in various jurisdictions on GPS for one year would cost $17,636,160, while housing them in local jails for the same period would cost $138,117,120. This indicates a potential cost avoidance of 90.8% for local justice systems.

One potential further analysis that could be highlighted is the potential impact on recidivism rates. While not explicitly stated in the data, research has shown that defendants on electronic monitoring may have lower rates of re-arrest and failure to appear in court compared to those in pretrial detention. This could have significant long-term cost savings for the justice system and improved outcomes for defendants and victims of crime.

TECHNOLOGY

Caitlyn's Courage groundbreaking initiative to implement GPS monitoring for defendants on pretrial release, in order to protect victims, has exceeded its pilot goals and is now under the oversight of the CJIN Governing Board to scale statewide, a testament to the Whitehurst family's visionary leadership and commitment to innovation in honor of Caitlyn.

As defendants' cases are disposed of under the pilot program, the CJIN Electronic GPS Monitoring Program has been taking on new cases starting in November 2021. This transfer represents a significant milestone in the program's evolution and suggests that the program has been successful in demonstrating promising effectiveness in achieving its intended outcomes.

The General Assembly transferred the management and oversight of the pilot program from Caitlyn's Courage to the CJIN Governing Board. In addition to the day-to-day management of the program, the Governing Board has been tasked by the General Assembly to develop a set of recommendations to scale the program statewide. *See Appendix B*: *Electronic CJIN GPS Monitoring Program Process Flowchart - As Is*.

The transition of management and oversight to the Governing Board also presents an opportunity for continued evaluation and improvement of the program. As the program expands, it will be important to consider factors such as the availability of resources and support for defendants, the impact on marginalized communities, and the potential for unintended consequences. By prioritizing ongoing evaluation and collaboration with stakeholders, the program can continue to evolve and improve in a way that meets the needs of both crime victims and defendants, while also promoting public safety and justice.

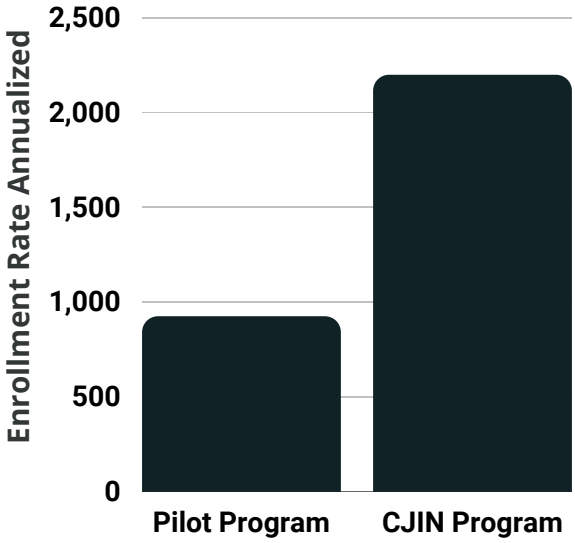
Since taking over the program in November 2021, several key objectives have been achieved:

- Collaborated with the Department of Public Safety's Procurement Department to establish a 3-year Service Agreement with the vendor, Securus.
- Engaged with stakeholders to increase awareness of the program and gather insights on the domestic violence and crime victim landscape in North Carolina, which will ultimately inform the program's strategic direction and expansion.
- Conducted program evaluations by observing day-to-day operations and the involvement of parties in multiple judicial districts to identify areas for improvement, and ultimately inform the recommendations to scale the program statewide.
- Expanded the program's reach from 15 to 16 judicial districts, including a medium-sized district, without any increase in funding levels from the Pilot program to the CJIN program.
- Expanded eligibility criteria to include cases heard in Specialty Courts statewide.
- Consideration is given for eligibility in cases where a Specialty Court does not exist in a judicial district and if the judge determines indigency.

TECHNOLOGY

The analysis drew upon several sources, resulting in the following key findings:

- The information presented suggests a substantial increase in program enrollment between the Caitlyn's Courage Pilot program and the CJIN program. From December 2020 to March 2021, the Pilot program served an estimated 308 defendants, while the CJIN program served an estimated 2,197 defendants from March 1, 2022, to March 1, 2023. This represents a 238% increase in enrollment. It is noteworthy that both programs had access to the same number of GPS units per day for defendants and operated within the same judicial districts.
- The CJIN program estimates that 340 defendant GPS units were in use on any given day, with an average length of use of 60 days.
- Additionally, the CJIN program estimates it served 572 crime victims between March 1, 2022, and March 1, 2023.
- Of the 200 GPS units allocated for use on any given day by crime victims, 198 units were in use during this time period.
- 60% of crime victims elected to use the GPS unit, reflecting the program's victim-centered approach and commitment to promoting safety and healing for those impacted by crime.
- Both unit types demonstrated an upward trend in utilization, with slight variations, indicating the potential for continued growth and success of the program.



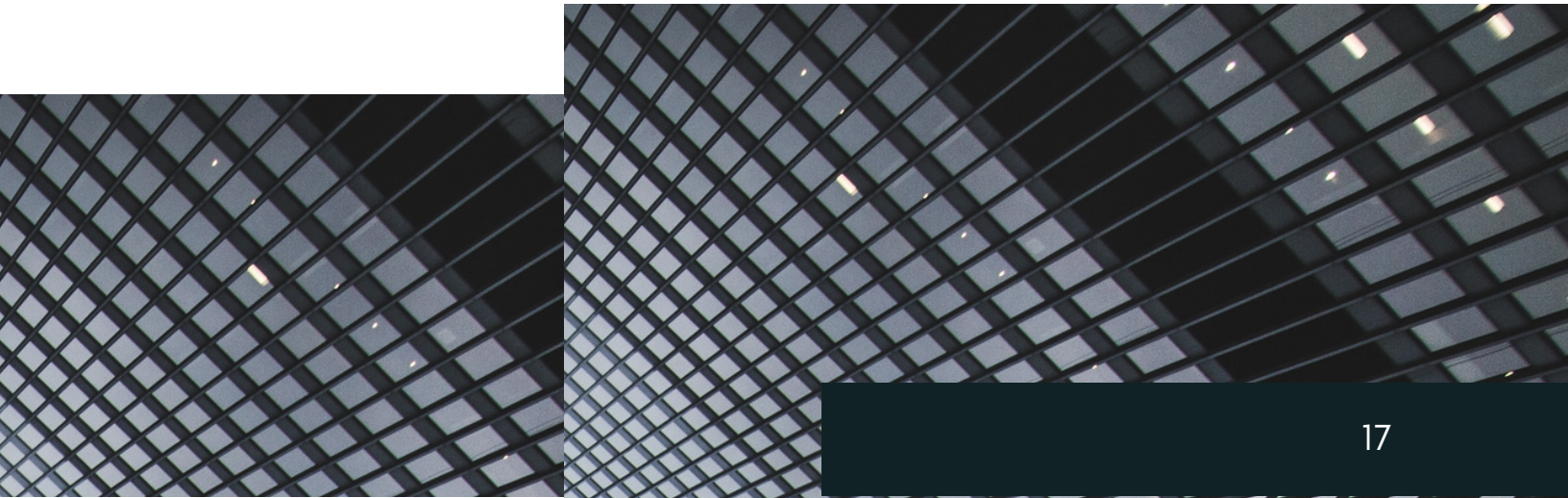
The CJIN Electronic GPS Monitoring program demonstrates a strong commitment to crime victim safety and empowerment, as evidenced by the fact that 572 crime victims elected to utilize the GPS unit dedicated to them between March 2022 and March 2023. By giving victims a choice to use the GPS unit, the program puts control back into the hands of those affected by the crime, consistent with a trauma-informed and victim-centered philosophy that seeks to promote safety and healing for those impacted by crime. This approach aligns with broader efforts across the criminal justice system to prioritize the needs and voices of crime victims.

The significant increase in program enrollment from the Caitlyn's Courage Pilot program to the CJIN program could be attributed to effective education and outreach efforts by the CJIN Governing Board's staff and the growing recognition of GPS monitoring as an effective alternative to pretrial detention in these types of cases. The program has successfully provided a valuable service to defendants while holding them accountable for their actions, without sacrificing victim safety. Notably, no lethality can be attributed to a defendant who was placed on either the Pilot Program or the CJIN Program, further emphasizing the success of the programs in prioritizing victim safety while also holding defendants accountable for their actions.

TECHNOLOGY

As the CJIN Electronic GPS Monitoring Program enters its second year of management, staff are dedicated to evaluating the program's technology, processes, court procedures, and data collection methods. This ongoing evaluation aims to identify areas for improvement and to automate data collection where possible. These findings will inform the set of recommendations due to the General Assembly later this year, which will address how the program can be scaled for statewide implementation. A few recommendations have emerged:

1. The Governing Board should modify the current service agreement by increasing the number of crime victim GPS units to 250 and decreasing the number of defendant GPS units to 350. It is important to note that these two GPS units are paired and serve different needs within the program. This modification would not increase the number of units allocated in the contract or the budget, as both units cost $13 per day. The goal of this modification is to better align the program with the current demand and ensure that adequate resources are available to serve crime victims and defendants in need of GPS monitoring.
2. It is recommended that the unspent contractual funds be addressed with the vendor, Securus, to ensure timely and efficient use of the appropriated funds.
3. In order to improve the CJIN Electronic GPS Monitoring Program's effectiveness and scalability, it is recommended that additional data points be tracked and standardized across all participating jurisdictions. Currently, the limited data being collected makes it challenging to fully evaluate the program's impact, identify areas for improvement, and assess opportunities for statewide expansion.
4. To ensure efficient and effective management of the program, the CJIN Governing Board should develop a comprehensive project management plan that includes clear goals, timelines, and performance metrics. This plan should outline the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders and establish protocols for regular communication and collaboration. By implementing a project management plan, the program can better track progress, identify and address any issues that arise, and ensure that resources are being used effectively to achieve the program's goals.
5. To ensure that all participating jurisdictions are fully aligned with the CJIN Electronic GPS Monitoring Program's goals and objectives, it is recommended that all existing Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) predating the program be reviewed and updated as necessary. This will help to ensure that all stakeholders are aware of their roles and responsibilities within the program and that all parties are working towards the same goals. The updated MOUs should be standardized across all participating jurisdictions to promote consistency and accountability.
6. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the CJIN Electronic GPS Monitoring Program, it is recommended that opportunities be explored to decrease manual redundancy and leverage technical systems to support the different participating agencies. By streamlining processes and utilizing technology, staff time can be utilized more efficiently, which will improve program outcomes and ensure adequate resources are available to serve crime victims and defendants in need of GPS monitoring.



LEGISLATION

Despite North Carolina's wealth of available data, the state has historically struggled to leverage it effectively to drive better outcomes for its citizens, including safety and justice outcomes. To address this issue, the CJIN Governing Board serves as an independent advisory body bridging the gap between state, county, and municipal government agencies. The Board prioritizes collaboration and cooperation to ensure that technology initiatives are implemented with the best practices and standards, meeting the safety and justice needs of all. Their mission includes offering impartial advice and recommendations to decision-makers based on their collective expertise and insights. In 2022, the Governing Board's staff worked closely with the General Assembly to provide technical assistance on several topical areas, ensuring that legislation accurately reflected the challenges faced by safety and justice agencies while considering all parties equally. Through their commitment to improving the effectiveness and fairness of safety and justice systems, the Governing Board aims to mitigate the issue of silos in technology initiatives.

The following topics reflect the areas in which the CJIN Governing Board staff are actively engaged in providing technical assistance to the Governing Board and the General Assembly, as appropriate and in consultation with government agencies, to ensure that their expertise and insights are brought to bear on key safety and justice issues.

One of the topics in which the Board actively engages is the modernization of the North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts' (NC AOC) Automated Criminal/Infractions System (ACIS). ACIS is a critical computer system used to manage and track criminal and traffic cases in the state. The Board recommends upgrading the system's technology infrastructure to improve efficiency, increase accuracy, and streamline processes, enabling the NC AOC to keep pace with the rapidly changing technology landscape and maintain a high level of service to the public.

The Governing Board is actively exploring the use of emerging technologies such as RPA, AI, mDIs, and MIDs in the context of safety and justice settings. These technologies have the potential to significantly enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the justice system, but also raise complex ethical, legal, and social issues that must be carefully considered. The Board is committed to ensuring an integrated justice approach that fully considers the needs and perspectives of all stakeholders, including law enforcement, victims, defendants, and the public. As an independent advisory body, the Governing Board is uniquely positioned to provide impartial advice and recommendations to decision-makers based on their collective expertise and insights. The Governing Board's engagement with the North Carolina General Assembly on these topics is at an exploratory level, with a focus on understanding how these technologies can be used to support safety and justice outcomes while addressing potential risks and challenges. Through these efforts, the Governing Board is working to promote a more effective and equitable justice system that benefits all North Carolinians.

In September 2022, Governing Board staff presented the benefits of the CJIN Electronic GPS Monitoring program to the General Assembly's Justice and Public Safety committee. During the presentation, staff were expected to provide an estimate for scaling the program statewide, which they estimated to be an additional $12 million. However, upon further reflection, staff is recommending further analysis to ensure the full participation of the Governing Board. This analysis will rely on the Governing Board's expertise and application of an integrated justice approach, providing a set of solid recommendations that are sustainable statewide and can be confidently presented to the General Assembly.

LEGISLATION

The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of contingency planning in utilizing technology to promote safety and justice outcomes. The CJIN Governing Board recognizes the critical role that technology can play in serving marginalized communities in North Carolina, particularly in terms of improving access to justice. Lessons learned from the pandemic underscore the need for a coordinated and comprehensive approach to the use of technology in safety and justice settings, one that prioritizes equity and inclusivity. The Board is committed to working with decision-makers to ensure that technology initiatives are designed and implemented in a way that benefits all North Carolinians, regardless of their background or circumstances.

Looking ahead, the CJIN Governing Board remains committed to serving as a valuable resource for decision makers across North Carolina, providing guidance and support to promote integrated justice and enhance safety outcomes through the use of technology. We will continue to work closely with safety and justice agencies, stakeholders, and the General Assembly to identify opportunities for improvement and to ensure that North Carolina remains at the forefront of innovative and effective approaches to safety and justice.

ANNUAL BUDGET

FY 2021-2022/ FY 2022- 2023

FY 2021-2022

The FY 2021/2022 budget of the CJIN Board focused primarily on personnel, accounting for approximately 90% of the total budget. This included $182,992 allocated for personnel expenses for two (2) FTEs, as well as an additional $20,000 for operational expenses. The operational budget supported the activities and work of 21 CJIN Board members and two (2) CJIN staff FTEs, including office-related expenses such as office supplies, software as a service (SaaS) subscriptions, and equipment. Board members' attendance at in-person board meetings and working groups was supported by the budget, with related costs reimbursed. CJIN staff expenses were related to attending national, state, and local conferences and meetings in support of the CJIN Governing Board's technology and legislative priorities.

During the 2019/2021 fiscal year, the Governing Board and staff were limited in their in-person engagements due to COVID-19 restrictions. The Governing Board faced challenges during a period of administrative transfer from their previous home within the North Carolina Department of Information Technology (DIT) to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS) under S.L. 2019-198. Despite these challenges, the CJIN Board appreciates the ongoing support and cooperation of the DPS, which played a crucial role in ensuring a smooth transition with regards to personnel, equipment, and budgetary considerations.

The Governing Board also faced a challenge regarding the Executive Director position, which was improperly transferred to the DIT in 2019. However, thanks to the General Assembly passing N.C.G.A. § 143B-1204, the position was ultimately restored back to the Governing Board. The necessary back payments were made to the employee who had been appointed to the position by the Governing Board during the time that it was improperly transferred to DIT. While there may have been a perceived increase in the FY 2021/2022 budget compared to the FY 2019/2021 budget, this was largely due to the restoration of the relapsed salary for the Executive Director position to the CJIN budget, which had been improperly transferred to the DIT during the previous fiscal year.

The General Assembly allocated $3.5 million of recurring funds for the CJIN Electronic GPS Monitoring Program during the FY 2021/2022 budget year, along with a one-time $200,000 administrative fee. Moving forward, Session Law 2021-189, Section 5.3 designates that 2% or $68,618.24 of the $3.5 million will be allocated for program-related administrative costs, while the remaining $3,430,912.00 has been allocated for contractual services. The contractual service agreement is reflected in the FY 2022/2023 budget narrative. When the Governing Board received oversight of the pilot program, the immediate focus was to ensure continuity of program services and a smooth transition. The $200,000 administrative fee allocated was not spent during this fiscal year.The Governing Board is committed to using public funds responsibly and efficiently, and therefore chose not to spend the full amount of the fee if it was not needed. The fee remains available for use in future fiscal years as necessary for program-related administrative costs.

FY 2022-2023

The CJIN Governing Board's FY 2022/2023 annual budget is primarily focused on personnel, which accounts for approximately 90% of the total budget. The remaining 9.6% of the budget is allocated for operational expenses. Specifically, $189,082 is allocated for personnel expenses for two (2) FTEs, which includes the cost of a 3% salary increase authorized by the General Assembly in Session Law 2021-69. An additional $20,000 is assigned for operational expenses.

For the FY 2022/2023, CJIN Governing Board members are attending in-person meetings at pre-COVID levels, incurring travel, lodging, and meal expenses for their attendance at four (4) board meetings and any working group meetings. Similarly, CJIN Governing Board staff are also incurring travel, lodging, and meal expenses for attending national, state, and local conferences and meetings that support the CJIN Board's technology and legislative priorities. Attendance at these events is also resuming in-person at pre-COVID levels this year. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS) for their continued support in facilitating a seamless administrative transfer of the CJIN Governing Board's Type II and its staff into their department. With their assistance, we have been able to work towards gaining full access to our budget and tracking it effectively. We are pleased to share that in February 2023, the CJIN Board and DPS signed a Memorandum of Understanding, which has helped establish clear expectations between the parties.

During the FY 2022/2023 budget year, the CJIN Electronic GPS Monitoring Program was appropriated $3.5 million dollars from the North Carolina General Assembly. Out of this amount, $3,430,912.00 is set aside for contractual services, while $68,618.24 or 2% is allocated for administrative costs associated with the project. Approximately $20,000 of the $68,618.24 allocated for administrative costs has been spent, and Governing Board staff continues to work in partnership with DPS during the transition period to properly set up controls for proper accounting of these funds. However, the one-time $200,000 administrative fee rolled over from the prior fiscal year remains unspent. Although the funds were not utilized in the current fiscal year, the program intends to allocate them towards activities that aim to evaluate the existing services. This evaluation will help in making recommendations to scale the program statewide in the near future. As a part of these activities, the program plans to contract with a Subject Matter Expert (SME) to develop a project plan, evaluation, and data analysis. This SME will provide valuable insights that will inform the existing program operations and guide the recommendations to scale the program statewide.To ensure transparency and clarity, the service agreement terms with the vendor, Securus, including the allocation of the administrative fees, have been outlined below.

CONTRACTUAL

YEAR 1: February 2022 - February 2023

Item	Quantity	Unit Price (per day)	Annual Price	Begining Balance	Spent To Date	Ending Balance
GPS Device (BLUtag)	400.00	$13.00	$1,898,000.00	$1,898,000.00	**$1,647,360.00**	**$250,640.00**
GPS Device (Stalker Alert)	200.00	$13.00	$949,000.00	$949,000.00	**$620,100.00**	**$328,900.00**
24-Hour NC Call Monitoring Center	365.00	$1,041.09	$379,997.85	$379,997.85	**$379,997.85**	**$0.00**
Total	-	-	**$3,226,997.85**	**$3,22[illegible],997.85**		**$579,540.00**

Year 1 Milestone Payments $268,916.49 x 12 months

Note: The contractor was provided a shelf stock capacity of no more than 20% of the monitoring days purchased in the year. If the shelf stock exceeded 20%, the Contractor rolled the remaining monitoring days into the next year of the contract.

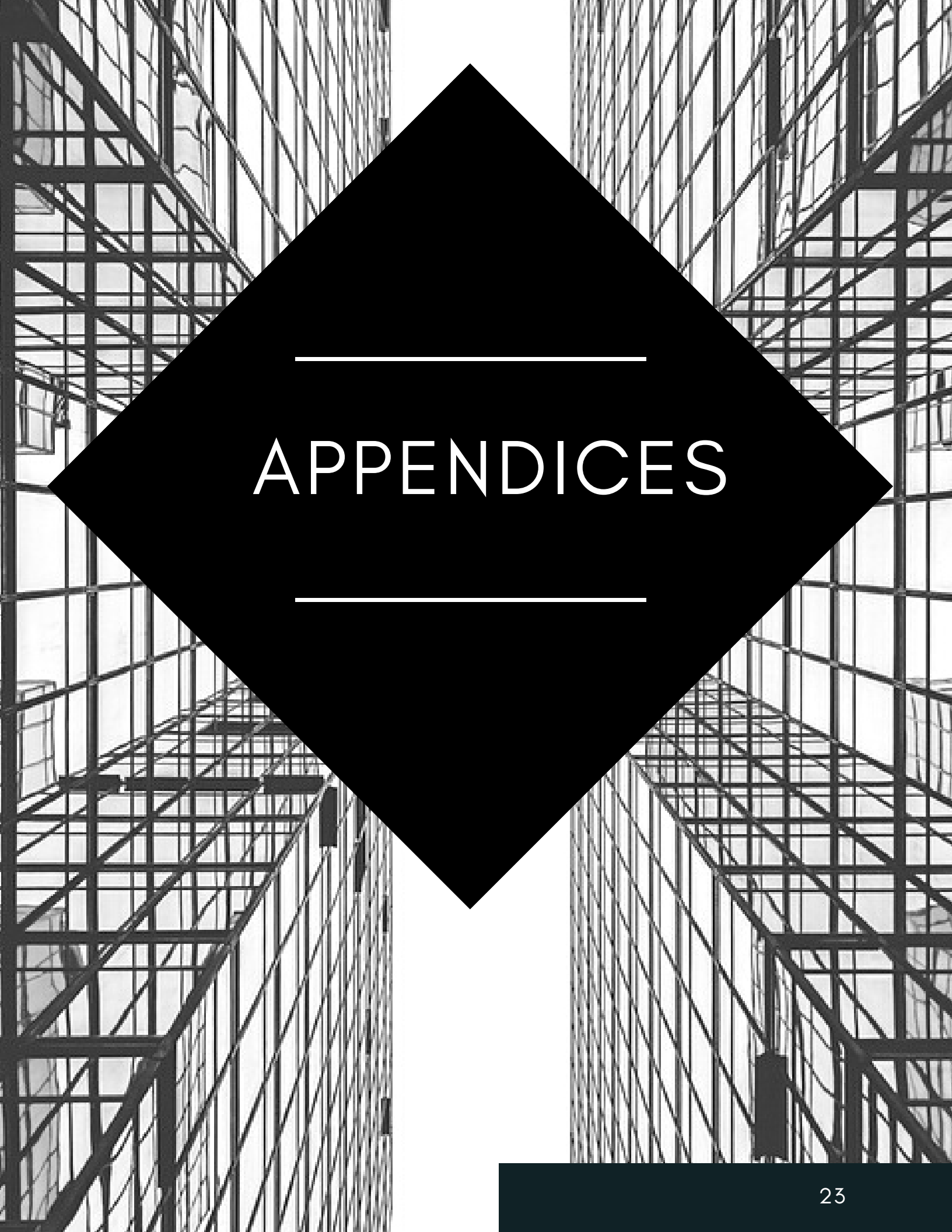
ADMINISTRATIVE FEES

YEAR 1 FY 2021/2022

Item	Begining Balance	Spent To Date	Ending Balance
2021/2022 Administrative Fee	$200,000.00	$0.00	$200,000.00

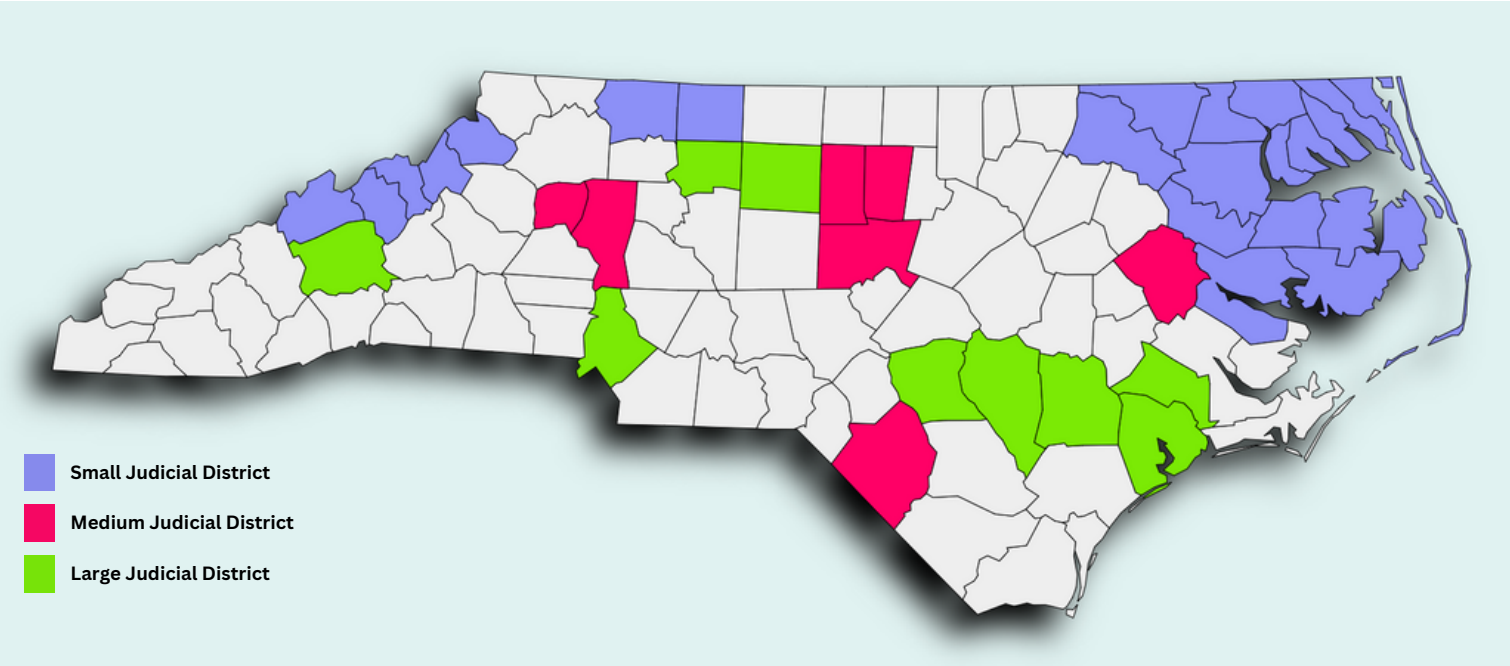
YEAR 2 FY 2022/2023

Item	Begining Balance	Spent To Date	Ending Balance
2022/2023 Administrative Fee	$68,618.24	$20,000.00	$48,618.24



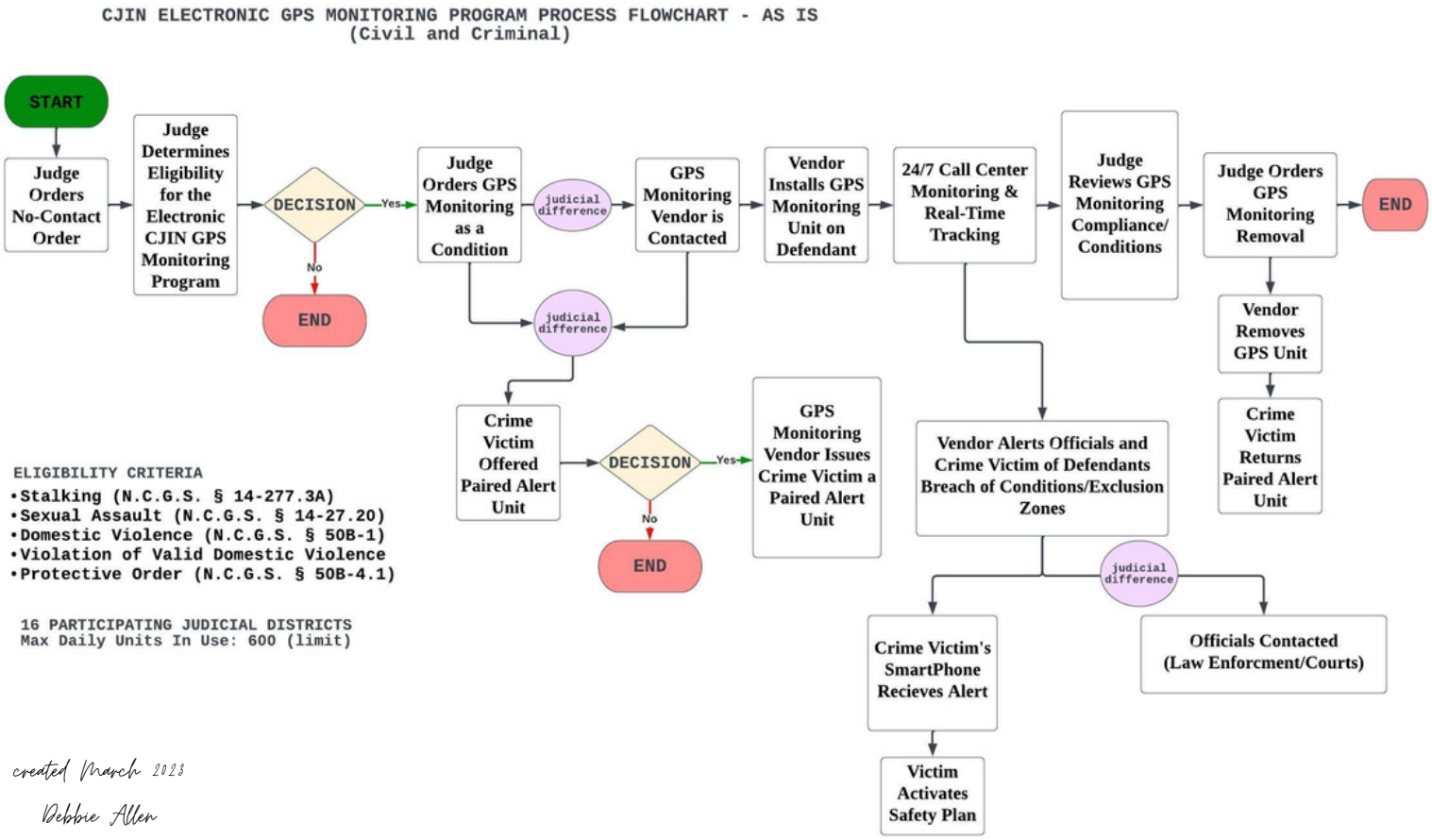
APPENDICES

Appendix A



PARTICIPATING JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
Small Judicial Districts
Judicial District 1 (Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans)
Judicial District 2 (Beaufort, Hyde, Martin, Tyrrell, Washington)
Judicial District 6 (Bertie, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton)
Judicial District 17-B (Stokes, Surry)
Judicial District 24 (Avery, Madison, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey)
Medium Judicial Districts
Judicial District 3-A (Pitt)
Judicial District 15-A (Alamance)
Judicial District 15-B (Chatham, Orange)
Judicial District 16-B (Robeson)
Judicial District 22-A (Alexander, Iredell)
Large Judicial Districts
Judicial District 4 (Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Sampson)
Judicial District 12 (Cumberland)
Judicial District 18 (Guilford)
Judicial District 21 (Forsyth)
Judicial District 26 (Mecklenburg)
Judicial District 28 (Buncombe)
At the time of the Pilot there were 15 participating Judicial Districts
There are 16 particiating Judicial Districts participating in the CJIN Program.

Appendix B


CJIN ELECTRONIC GPS MONITORING PROGRAM PROCESS FLOWCHART - AS IS
(Civil and Criminal)
START
Judge Orders No-Contact Order
Judge Determines Eligibility for the Electronic CJIN GPS Monitoring Program
DECISION
Yes
No
END
Judge Orders GPS Monitoring as a Condition
judicial difference
GPS Monitoring Vendor is Contacted
Vendor Installs GPS Monitoring Unit on Defendant
24/7 Call Center Monitoring & Real-Time Tracking
Judge Reviews GPS Monitoring Compliance/ Conditions
Judge Orders GPS Monitoring Removal
END
Vendor Removes GPS Unit
Crime Victim Returns Paired Alert Unit
judicial difference
Crime Victim Offered Paired Alert Unit
DECISION
Yes
No
END
GPS Monitoring Vendor Issues Crime Victim a Paired Alert Unit
Vendor Alerts Officials and Crime Victim of Defendants Breach of Conditions/Exclusion Zones
judicial difference
Crime Victim's SmartPhone Recieves Alert
Officials Contacted (Law Enforcment/Courts)
Victim Activates Safety Plan
ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA
•Stalking (N.C.G.S. § 14-277.3A)
•Sexual Assault (N.C.G.S. § 14-27.20)
•Domestic Violence (N.C.G.S. § 50B-1)
•Violation of Valid Domestic Violence
•Protective Order (N.C.G.S. § 50B-4.1)
16 PARTICIPATING JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
Max Daily Units In Use: 600 (limit)
created March 2023
Debbie Allen

DEFINITIONS

- AI: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a branch of computer science that deals with the development of intelligent machines that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, perception, and decision-making.
- CJIS Policy: The Criminal Justice Information Services Policy is a set of guidelines established by the FBI to ensure the proper use, management, and security of criminal justice information shared through the CJIS network. The policy covers topics such as data access, dissemination, retention, and security requirements.
- CJLEADS: Criminal Justice Law Enforcement Automated Data Services - a web-based application that provides access to criminal justice information for North Carolina law enforcement agencies.
- FBI Multi-Factor Authentication Mandate: A requirement by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that all users of the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) access the system through multi-factor authentication. This mandate aims to increase security and protect sensitive criminal justice information.
- J-WISE: Justice-Wide Information Sharing Environment is an FBI initiative designed to improve the flow of criminal justice information among federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial agencies.
- LInX: Law Enforcement Information Exchange - a regional information sharing network that connects law enforcement agencies across the country.
- NC-DEx: North Carolina Data Exchange - a system that allows North Carolina law enforcement agencies to share criminal justice information securely.
- mDl: Mobile Driver's License (mDL) is a digital representation of a driver's license that can be stored and accessed on a mobile device, such as a smartphone or tablet.
- MID: Mobile Identification (MID) is a technology that uses portable and handheld electronic devices, such as smartphones or tablets, equipped with AI and biometric recognition capabilities for identification and verification in law enforcement and security applications. AI-powered MIDs can capture and store biometric data, such as fingerprints, facial images, and iris scans, and use AI algorithms to match them against databases of known criminals or suspects. MIDs equipped with AI can improve the accuracy and speed of biometric identification and reduce the risk of human error or bias.
- NIBRS: National Incident-Based Reporting System - a reporting system used by law enforcement agencies to collect and report detailed crime data.
- RPA: Robotic Process Automation (RPA) is a technology that uses software robots or artificial intelligence workers to automate repetitive and rules-based tasks that are typically performed by humans, such as data entry, data processing, and customer service.
- SAFIS: The Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) is a program that allows law enforcement agencies in North Carolina to submit fingerprints electronically for identification and verification purposes.
- UCR: Uniform Crime Reporting - a program that collects and publishes crime statistics from law enforcement agencies across the country.
- VIPER: Voice Interoperability Plan for Emergency Responders (VIPER) Is the 800MHz system in North Carolina to improve communication interoperability among emergency responders at all levels of government. The VIPER program was designed to ensure that public safety agencies could communicate with each other during emergencies, regardless of the type of communication equipment or technology used. The program established guidelines and technical standards for voice and data communication systems, including radio, telephone, and computer networks, to enable seamless and reliable communication among emergency responders.