



CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS COUNCIL BULLETIN

CJJIS COUNCIL MEETING ON JULY 16, 2015

The Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems (CJJIS) Council's mission is to provide statewide oversight of justice information systems and data while developing plans and policies to facilitate the coordination of information sharing and interoperability, and ensuring appropriate access and security. Meeting twice a year, the CJJIS Council receives information and updates and makes decisions on technology projects and initiatives that either affect or will affect Florida criminal justice agencies.

In July 2015, the Council met during the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Annual Training Symposium in Ponte Vedra, Florida. The symposium venue allowed more local agencies an opportunity to see to the CJJIS Council process. The meeting topics included updates on the Judicial Inquiry System, Rapid ID, FirstNet, the Florida Information Sharing Environment, the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) Modernization Project, the National Crime Statistics Exchange, the Body Worn Camera Technical Committee, and the Department of Children and Families (DCF) implementation of 2014 House Bill 7141 - relating to human trafficking. The Council also adopted the revised CJJIS Council Strategic Plan and focused on the organization of the four committees (Data, Emerging Technology, Resources, and Communications) that will report to the Council.

The next meeting will occur in Tallahassee on January 20, 2016, and the July 2016 meeting will coincide with the 2016 CJIS Annual Training Symposium in Orlando.

FIRSTNET/FLORIDANET

The Florida Highway Patrol's (FHP) Major Ryan Burchnell presented on FirstNet and its Florida component FloridaNet. Using a section of broadband, FirstNet will service public safety; provide priority access to public safety users; accommodate data, video, images, and texts; and make non-mission critical voice calls. FirstNet is an independent authority under the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). To make FirstNet a nationwide network, all states must have a local broadband access network (BAN) that can connect to FirstNet. Like Florida, each state must choose whether to "opt-in" and accept the FirstNet Plan or "opt-out" and build its own network.

Florida's FirstNet entity is called FloridaNet, and representatives from state, local, regional, and tribal emergency responders and designated public service organizations within the state serve on the FloridaNet Executive Committee. The first of two phases, which includes planning, consulting and development activities is ending, and the second phase is set to begin in late 2015 to early 2016. The second phase will focus on asset or real data collection, i.e., existing infrastructure, user requirements, network hardening, and resiliency requirements.



The FirstNet Executive Committee will provide its recommendation to the Governor, who will have 90 days to review. If Florida chooses to opt-out, the Federal Communications Commission, NTIA, and FirstNet must approve Florida's plan, and if those three entities do not support the Florida plan, Florida will automatically become a part of FirstNet.

RAPID ID

FHP Major Ryan Burchnell and Florida Department of Law Enforcement's (FDLE) Amanda Wiggins gave informative presentations on the status of Rapid ID in the state of Florida. The FHP Rapid ID Program started as a pilot with FDLE in 2006 with the purchase of seven devices, and in January 2010 with the use of a Homeland Security Grant, FHP expanded the program by purchasing and deploying 1685 mobile devices statewide to all troopers through the rank of captain. The devices provide officers the ability to biometrically identify individuals using fingerprints, and if there is a match to a criminal record, the system returns wants, warrants, and the rap sheet on the individual. Since 2008, the FHP Rapid ID Program has submitted 30,503 transactions, with a total of 5,776 positive hits, and of the 5,776 positive hits, 2404 of the identifications led to an arrest.

Amanda Wiggins provided an expanded view of the FALCON Rapid ID Program. As of July 2015, there are 7,852 active devices in FALCON. The devices are primarily used



for roadside stops, but they are also used for vessel patrol, remote wilderness patrol, booking and intake, release from custody, DNA confirmation, first appearance, probation supervision, serving warrants, homicide and crime scene investigations, and sex offender registration. Rapid ID use is also being reviewed and considered for identification verification at sentencing.

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FLORIDA INFORMATION SHARING NETWORK

FDLE Special Agent in Charge (SAC) Donna Uzzell provided an overview of the Florida Information Sharing Environment. SAC Uzzell explained that after 9/11, there was a realization that data sharing needed to be escalated. Florida had the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) repository and recognized that the key was held in the record management systems (RMS). SAC Uzzell stated that Florida was already ahead of the rest of the nation with data sharing initiatives, such as Finder and Smartcop.

The Domestic Security Oversight Council recognized the importance of data sharing but realized that Florida's data sharing funding was starting to diminish

and Florida needed to shift from "soft funding" to more concrete funding. The Domestic Security Oversight Council established a steering committee and developed framework for moving forward. The framework included, but is not limited to:

- Creating a core repository of data;
- Leaving analytical functions to local agencies;
- Establishing one node to N-DEX;
- Condensing data sharing user agreements;
- Creating standards; and
- Establishing privacy and public records policies; and leveraging existing funding and capabilities.

The steering committee initiated an Intent to Negotiate (ITN) that uses three existing projects that have access to FLEX and use the ITN for the replacement of RLEX. The contract with the vendor is expected to be in place the end of September 2015. The vendor(s) awarded the contract must provide FLEX to all law enforcement agencies in the state.

Did You Know?

- The Computerized Criminal History (CCH) Modernization Project Team chose G-Com as the vendor and anticipates replacement of the 45 year old CCH to take 18 to 24 months.
- The next CJJIS Council meeting will occur in Tallahassee on January 20, 2016.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI) AUDITS

FDLE's Charles Murphy briefed the Council on the preliminary results of the FBI's triennial audit of Florida conducted on May 4 – 8, 2015. FBI teams performed audits around the state. The following is a synopsis of the preliminary results:

- NICS Audit at FDLE: There were no areas of non-compliance
- MECOM Data Audit of Multiple Local Clerks of the Courts: There were no areas of non-compliance; however, the FBI did find that not all data from the clerks had been entered into MECOM.
- N-DEX Audit: The FBI found two areas of non-

compliance: Need to use Purpose Code "J" when conducting criminal justice searches, and need to ensure N-DEX is only for authorized purposes.

- Criminal Justice Information Technology Audits: Recommendations were made to ensure FDLE and agency personnel have security awareness training; ensure local agencies use advanced authentication; and ensure local agencies encrypt all network segments and protect data at rest.
- Non-Criminal Justice: The FBI found that local agencies need to encrypt segments that transmit criminal justice information.

JUDICIAL INQUIRY SYSTEM (JIS)

The Office of State Courts Administrator's (OSCA) Kimber Perkins provided an overview of the new JIS, a web-based application that meets CJIS Security Policy and secondary authentication requirements. JIS consists of three distinct applications: JIS Manual Search, Jessica Lunsford First Appearance Calendaring System, and Active Warrant Alert Calendaring System.

JIS offers users a home screen to display active alerts and provides live notification of system alerts to users

while logged into the system. The system also offers new troubleshooting features, such as access to raw data responses, search parameters, and logging tools, and enhanced audit reporting capabilities. The system now allows for automatic refreshing of First Appearance calendars and control of event processing county by county for their First Appearance calendar.

Upcoming enhancements include the ability for users to run audit reports on their transactions; the ability for agency

Terminal Agency Coordinators (TAC) to run audit reports on their users' transactions; and the ability to display out-of-state driver license photos. Users will see side-by-side comparisons of subjects and can display the Offender Based Transaction System (OBTS) number.

